BIOGRAPHICAL

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(The photographs in this book were very dark, this book is obviously a copy of the original, and the quality is not as good as it could be. This note should be removed before book cropper.)

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The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

AUSTIN, FREDERICK CARLETON, Manufacturer, Philanthropist—In the industrial achievements that stand in his name, Frederick Carleton Austin has a record in practical affairs that places him among the outstanding business men of his time. It is indicative of the character of the man that he has planned a philanthropy that will perpetuate his ideals of service long after his personal guidance shall have been removed, and it is equally significant that he has made the world of business the medium through which his continuing contributions to human welfare shall be made. The following paragraphs outline the nature and scope of his work, the recital of which makes easily understandable his wisely planned benefaction for American business.

The baptismal name Augustine was very popular in the thirteenth century, and from that the surname Austin came into existence. The name was made very common by the Austin Friars, or Black Canons, who were established early in the twelfth century, and possessed about one hundred and seventy houses. On all the early records the name can be found.

(C. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three long crosses or.
Crest—A long cross or, between two wings sable.
Motto—Deus regnat.
(Crozier: "American Armory.")

(I) Richard Austin was a tailor of Bishopstoke, Hampshire County, England, and was born there in 1598. On May 16, 1638, he sailed for America in the "Bevis," from Southampton, England, at the age of forty, accompanied by his wife and sons, Richard (2) and Anthony. He first settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Richard (2) Austin died in Charlestown in 1693; he married, November 11, 1659, Abigail Bacheldor. The other son was Anthony, of whom further.

(E. K. Austin: "The Austin Family in America," p. 135. J. Savage: "Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 80.)

(II) Anthony Austin, son of Richard Austin, was born about 1636 in England, and died at Suffield, Connecticut, August 22, 1708. In 1666, he removed from Charlestown to Rowley, Massachusetts. He was a freeman in the latter town in 1669, and went to Suffield in 1678. He was advanced from sergeant to lieutenant of the foot company of Southfield, October 12, 1681. In 1696, with great reluctancy, he became the first schoolmaster in Suffield, for the sum of twenty pounds a year, and he served at this for eleven years. In 1697, he was made captain. He was the first town clerk for twenty-seven years. Anthony Austin married, at Rowley, October 19, 1664, Esther Huggins, who died March 7, 1698. Children: 1. Richard, born September 26, 1666, died October 29, 1733, in Suffield; married there, January 12, 1698, Dorothy Adams. 2. Anthony, born December 7, 1668, died January 9, 1732-33; married, October 4, 1699, Abigail Holcomb. 3. John, born in Rowley, October 22, 1672, died May 18, 1737; married Agnes King. 4. Nathaniel, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born July 8, 1681, died young. 6. Elizabeth, born April 20, 1684; married, September 6, 1705, Benjamin Gillett. 7. Esther, born January 11, 1686, died in 1708; married Nathaniel Harmon.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) Nathaniel Austin, son of Anthony and Esther (Huggins) Austin, was born at Suffield, May 20, 1678, and died December 12, 1760. He had the title of doctor. For several years he lived at Torrington and New Hartford, and with his family moved to Ohio. He married, January 7, 1702, Abigail Hovey. Children: 1. Nathaniel (2), of whom further. 2. Thomas, born September 21, 1705; married, December 19, 1737, Hannah Hale. 3. Rachel, born February 13, 1707. 4. Meriam, born February 21, 1709. 5. Aaron, born February 7, 1711. 6. Abigail, born February 25, 1715-16. 7. Aaron, born February 25, about 1717-18; married Widow Elizabeth Kent, November 28, 1744. 8. Daniel, born April 28, 1720. 9. Samuel, born July 24, 1722. 10. Hannah, born June 5, 1725.

(E. K. Austin: "The Austin Family," pp. 147, 167, 169.)

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Austin, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Hovey) Austin, was born May 23, 1703-04, and married, May 16, 1732, Agnes Adams, born February 4, 1710. He died April 13, 1777. Among his children was Joab, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* T. Hopkins: "The Kelloggs in the Old World and the New," Vol. I, p. 129. R. Hinman: "Catalog of the Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," p. 83.)

(V) Joab Austin, son of Nathaniel (2) and Agnes (Adams) Austin, was born July 29, 1740, and died at Homer, New York, March 25, 1820. He and his wife settled in Sheffield, in that part known as Klonkapot, and later they moved to Homer. He served in the Revolution as a sergeant in Captain Roswell Downing's company, of Berkshire County Militia. He married, May 24, 1769, Eleanor Kellogg, daughter of Deacon Silas and Ruth (Root) Kellogg, who was born August 31, 1747, and died at Homer, August 3, 1835. Children: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. Aaron, born March, 1773, died June 23, 1831; married, January 29, 1795, Mary (Polly) Kellogg. 3. Lydia, born May 22, 1775, died October 8, 1827; married, September 9, 1794, John Day. 4. Eleanor, born July 16, 1777, died July 2, 1848; married, January 28, 1802, Abigail Otis. 5. Asa, born May 10, 1780, died March 17, 1853; married (first), November 11, 1802, Anna Ferris, who died July 8, 1819; married (second), February 4, 1821, Susannah Stewart. 6. Annis, born August 4, 1782, died October 6, 1831; married, August 27, 1804, Jacob Otis. 7. Elijah, born March 18, 1785, died April 20, 1840; married, September 13, 1810, Ann Allen. 8. Laura, born April 9, 1788, died March 21, 1884; married, April 15, 1819, Eleazer Sheldon. 9. James, born January 1, 1791, died August 17, 1884; married, January 28, 1812, Tamar Chapin.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XII, p. 202. T. Hopkins: "The Kelloggs in the Old World and the New," p. 129. D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. XXVI, p. 252.)

(VI) Henry Austin, son of Joab and Eleanor (Kellogg) Austin, was born December 26, 1770, and died August 24, 1829. He was a farmer. He married, May 10, 1791, Prudence Ensign, born May 24, 1771, died May 31, 1845. Children: 1. Warren, of whom further. 2. John, born in 1810, died in 1886; married, in 1831, Caroline Rooks, born in 1814, died in 1869. 3-10. Unknown.

(D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. LXXVII, p. 11.)

(VII) Warren Austin, son of Henry and Prudence (Ensign) Austin, was born March 8, 1798, and married, December 15, 1819, Hannah Van Etten, daughter of Anthony and Jemima (Cuddeback) Van Etten, who was born at Deerpark, Orange County, New York, May 31, 1802, and died at Skaneateles, New York, October 16, 1879. Among his children was Dor, of whom further.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXX, p. 229. Family data.)

(VIII) Dor Austin, son of Warren and Hannah (Van Etten) Austin, was born at Skaneateles, New York, September 14, 1826, and died April 6, 1899; married, March 22, 1849, Marietta Hatch, born April 2, 1827, died September 13, 1919. Children: 1. Frank. 2. Estelle (deceased). 3. Frederick Carleton, of whom further. 4. James B., died in 1888. 5. Charles Warren. 6. Anna. 7. Dorr.

(Family data.)

(IX) Frederick Carleton Austin, son of Dor and Marietta (Hatch) Austin, was born in Skaneateles, New York, June 2, 1853. He received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. His father was engaged at that time in agriculture, although he subsequently entered the machinery sales business at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Austin early decided upon a business career, and with the completion of his academic training, entered the employ of an uncle, Henry Warren Austin, a dealer in farming tools in Chicago, Illinois. For two years he devoted himself to learning the details of the business, for which he displayed marked aptitude, but at the end of this time he became associated with his father as a salesman in Kansas City, remaining there or a period of ten years. In 1881 he returned to his uncle in Chicago, and in 1883 joined with two Gould brothers, James H. and Seabury, in purchasing this business, which was organized under the firm name of Goulds and Austin, and continued with marked success.

Mr. Austin was constantly alert for larger opportunities than this interest seemed to offer, and in 1888 he was able to put his plans for an independent enterprise into execution, organizing the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company, to produce special machinery for the construction and upkeep of country roads and city streets. Under his able guidance the business grew to prosperous proportions, but in 1897 the plant was totally destroyed by fire. Instead of rebuilding, Mr. Austin purchased the Harvey Steel Car Plant at Harvey, Illinois, comprising twenty acres of land and twenty factory buildings. Here he developed a new line of road scrapers and graders, gradually adding other machinery, including dump wagons and dump cars, rock crushers and well drilling apparatus. Although careful to guard against the danger of overexpansion, he increased his business as conditions dictated by the application of sound principles of operation, and the Austin Manufacturing Company gradually grew to be one of the largest businesses of its kind in the United States, finding a ready market for its products throughout the world.

In 1902, Mr. Austin sold his interest in the Harvey plant to a syndicate for the sum of $750,000, but in this transaction he still retained control of certain excavating machines for sewer and water works purposes. Shortly afterwards he or-

ganized a new company, named the Municipal Engineering and Contracting Company, to manufacture his excavating machines and also an improved concrete mixer which he had been developing. In 1909, he purchased the Jacobs Steel Excavator Company of Amboy, Illinois, which was selling a line of land drainage machinery, and these machines he perfected, continuing the manufacture and sale of the improved models under the name of the F. C. Austin Drainage Excavator Company. These two machine industries were consolidated in 1911 as the F. C. Austin Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Austin was president. With the brilliant executive genius which always distinguished his operations he continued the business, enlarging the line of machines and improving their construction, until in 1920, he sold the entire enterprise, which was subsequently merged with several large companies manufacturing a similar line of road-building machinery, under the title of the Austin Machinery Corporation, which was capitalized at $35,000,000.

At the outbreak of the World War, the Austin machinery was sold in large quantities in Russia, Belgium, Japan, South America and Australia. There was an increasing demand for his trench diggers and ditching machines by the allied nations, and his company was permitted to continue their manufacture, uninterruptedly, during the period of the war. The United States Government also used the Austin ditching machines at its experimental stations. The Austin Cube Concrete Mixer was specified by Government engineers for use in building the locks of the Panama Canal, and was employed exclusively of all other makes.

In spite of the demands of his business upon him, Mr. Austin has always been active in other phases of State and community affairs and has never lost contact with the realities of life. He has a strongly developed taste for literature and a connoisseur's knowledge of the field, having made a particularly valuable collection of paintings, comprising famous examples from the brush of Rubens, Veronese, Teniers, Corot, Van Ostade and Meissonier. Mr. Austin has always been interested in educational progress, particularly in those aspects of advanced education which have definite objectives in the improvement of human life and human relations. On January 23, 1929, he made a gift to Northwestern University of Chicago, of the building at No. 111 West Jackson Boulevard, valued at more than three million dollars. The terms of the gift specify that the property shall be held as an endowment and the income used for the training of specially selected students as business executives. Mr. Austin's scholarship plan is most comprehensive, the result of deep and earnest thought as to the best method of meeting a definite need. President Scott of Northwestern University is quoted as follows concerning it:

> Mr. Austin is convinced that in future generations the greatest form of organized human activity will be in business. He appreciates the importance of the learned professions, but feels that more has been done to select and to train men for these fields than for business.
>
> He also feels that consolidation will go forward in every phase of business, but that such organizations will be successful only to the extent that competent leaders are trained for the more important executive positions.
>
> Such organized efforts as those now being established by Mr. Austin will increase the number of competent executives and will assure more efficient administration and accordingly greater service to all the people of America.
>
> Mr. Austin is himself a distinguished business man. His personal success has come after a hard struggle, and he desires to make the greatest possible contribution to the training which he has come to recognize as important.
>
> In his experience with other men he has seen that failures are more often the result of weakness of character than of ignorance of business conditions. While realizing the difficulty of character education he feels that in some way ethical acts must be dominant.
>
> Up to the present time relatively little thought has been given to methods of either selecting or training future business executives. Much time and thought must be given to formulating plans for selecting the most promising candidates for scholarships, and even more to the type of training.

The highest standards have been established for the selection of candidates. The youth chosen must be physically sound, highly recommended as to moral character, the recipient of the highest grades in scholarship at an institution duly recognized by Northwestern University, and with qualities that make for leadership. He is then given a well-rounded five-year course to prepare him for the responsibilities of a business executive, including among other studies, business law, civil and mechanical engineering, and accounting. The fifth year is devoted to travel with all expenses met by the scholarship fund. Many business and manufacturing organizations are constantly on the alert to secure such executive material as this plan will develop, and always have applications in the technical schools and institutions of higher learning. The student and the organization may be brought into early contact, and the training at the University may be supplemented by vacation employment in the concern with which he will later be permanently identified, the effect being specific grooming for an appointed task. Mr. Austin has conferred

with many educators of note in perfecting this plan, and all have enthusiastically endorsed it. He proposes the erection of dormitory buildings for the use of the scholarship students, the buildings to be a distinctive and harmonious architectural group. To provide for the financing of the scholarship idea upon a large scale, Mr. Austin has caused the sum of $50,000 to be set aside annually into a trust fund and invested and compounded semi-annually, so that at the expiration of seventy-seven years it will have increased to $50,000,000, which will then be turned over to the general fund. It is said that Mr. Austin, as he signed the deed of gift, exclaimed, "That's the best bargain I ever made." The University's formal acknowledgment of the benefaction is in the form of a bound volume, inlaid with gold and containing a resolution of thanks from Walter Dill Scott and the board of trustees.

Mr. Austin is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Sulgrave Institution. He is a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the South Shore Country Club. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican principles and candidates, while in religion he worships in the Christian Science faith.

On May 11, 1887, at Chicago, Illinois, Frederick Carleton Austin married Anna (Barker) Ogden, daughter of John Barker, of Michigan City, Indiana. By her first marriage Mrs. Austin was the mother of two children: 1. Wesley Ogden, of Chicago. 2. Mrs. Harold A. Richardson, of Augusta, Georgia. Mr. Austin maintains a home in Chicago, and a winter residence in Pasadena, California.

McINTOSH, JAMES, M. D., Physician, Surgeon—Born to an honored position in the old régime of the South, taking part in the hostilities of the Civil War, Dr. James McIntosh of Newberry, South Carolina, lived to see the half century of social and economic changes following the conflict, and to see his country again at war, its soldiers fighting in a foreign land. Yet in no way did he hold himself aloof from the problems of every day life about him, for as a practicing physician, he combined with a rare skill in the art of healing, the kindliness and sympathy of the true Christian.

Dr. James McIntosh was born February 27, 1838, at Society Hill, South Carolina. His father, James Hawes McIntosh, born September 19, 1800, and deceased in 1858, was a prominent planter, owning thousands of acres of land and numberless slaves. His mother, Martha Gregg, was of distinguished Southern ancestry. Dr. McIntosh's earliest paternal ancestor was John McIntosh, a Scotchman, who settled in the Society Hill section of South Carolina.

Dr. McIntosh received every educational advantage. After his first school days in a private school near his home, he attended St. David's Academy, located at Society Hill, from which he was graduated in 1854, and then the University of South Carolina, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1858. His medical training was received at the South Carolina Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1860, and also from various post-graduate courses he took in New York. Shortly after his graduation from medical school, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighth South Carolina Regiment, and during the early months of the war he was commissioned by the State, as an assistant surgeon. On the formation of the Confederacy, he again ranked as assistant surgeon, receiving his commission October 28, 1861. For about six months he was on active field service, and then was put in charge of the Midway Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia, which position continued until 1865. He was again transferred in January, 1865, to the Newberry Hospital, to care for General Wheeler's Army, which was opposing General Sherman in the South. Dr. McIntosh had three brothers in the service of the South, Colonel D. G. McIntosh, who volunteered as a first lieutenant, Darlington Guards, in Gregg's 1st South Carolina Regiment; Captain Edward McIntosh, also a member of the Darlington Guards; and Lieutenant Lucas McIntosh.

At the close of the war, Dr. McIntosh settled in Newberry, opening an office as a physician and surgeon, about April, 1865, and becoming one of the best known and highly esteemed medical men in the South. He was a member of the Newberry Medical Association, the South Carolina State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and was honored with the presidency of the South Carolina Medical Association for two years. Dr. McIntosh also served as chairman of the Board of Public Works of Newberry, and it was largely through his influence, that the city undertook the building of the sewage disposal system and the water works. For many years Dr. McIntosh belonged to the Newberry Literary Club, bringing to it the fruits of a highly cultured mind. He showed a keen interest in the World War, following closely the movements of the allied forces, and making an unusual collection of

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maps. A man of deep religious convictions, Dr. McIntosh became a member of the First Baptist Church in 1874, and served on the Board of Deacons for fifty years, being an earnest and active worker in all church affairs. His favorite recreations were riding and fishing, but his greatest interests were in his work as a physician, and in his family life.

Dr. James McIntosh married (first) Frances Caldwell Higgins. Their children were: 1. Martha Gregg, who married George B. Buell, of Charleston; their children: George B., Jr., and Marian, who married Leonard Page. 2. James H., M. D., of Columbia, who married Frances Baxter, and their children are: James, Baxter, Frances, Martha, who married L. H. Spellings, Jr., Dorothy, Walter H., and Nancy. 3. Francis Bernard, deceased in 1916, who married Nina Treadwell, and their children are: Elizabeth, who married Guy H. Nickelson, Sarah, who married Arnette Taylor, and Mary H. 4. Edward L., deceased in 1908, married Laura Haley. Dr. McIntosh married (second) Sarah B. Rook, daughter of Samuel Rook, a planter of Newberry County. Sarah B. Rook, by her first marriage to Samuel A. Boozer, was the mother of one child: Samuel A., Jr., of Florida. The children of Dr. James McIntosh and Sarah B. (Rook) McIntosh were: 1. Gregg, deceased, in 1898. 2. Margaret Lucas, who married John Newton Conover, of New York. 3. Murray Lucas, who married, in 1929, Virginia Bass, of Lancaster, New Hampshire.

Dr. McIntosh died February 26, 1919, at the age of eighty-one. Both those who knew him intimately, and those who knew him through his medical work and his unselfish public service, united in their feelings of bereavement. He was a man of quiet retiring nature, highly cultured, with firm convictions, a keen analytical mind, and tireless energy. In the years of his long life, he was too decidedly an exponent of the finest traditions of the medical profession, too genuinely a gentleman of the Old South, and too sincerely an earnest Christian, soon to be forgotten by anyone privileged to have met him.

REYNOLDS, HORATIO McLEOD, Educator—One of the finest minds and most beloved personalities that ever graced the faculty of Yale University passed into another phase of existence with the death of Horatio McLeod Reynolds, Talcott Professor of Greek Language and Literature, emeritus.

For thirty-nine years he had been a member of the faculty and during that long period of instruction had been exceeded by no man in maintaining the spirit of Greek thought and art at the University. No student who ever sat before him in his classes ever forgot the intellectual vigor and eternal youth of this educator, who seemed to be saturated with the thoughts and ideals of ancient Greece which he sought to impart to others.

He was an idealist, a lover of justice, an enemy of pretense and hypocrisy, a tolerant student of human character, a sympathetic pilgrim in a world of perplexities, which the brilliance of his own inner soul helped to enlighten. Sound in every phase of his philosophy, he looked with sympathetic eyes upon the struggles of man to solve the problems that constantly arose in the pathways of progress. Religious, political, social and educational questions that were always being studied by the thoughtful element had his full sympathy and such was his optimistic spirit that he exhaled a golden aura in the classroom or wherever he moved among men. He was, for nearly four decades, regarded at Yale with an esteem that approached idolatry among his students, while his fellow-members of the faculty have expressed the feeling that to them he was a companion spirit that was one of God's greatest blessings to know.

He was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, April 13, 1857, a son of William Buzzell Reynolds, a physician, whose ancestors settled here in the seventeenth century. He prepared for college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, Maine, entered Bates College in 1876, remaining there for two years, and then matriculating at Yale University in the class of 1880. Although only two years at Yale, he distinguished himself during that period by winning the Winthrop Prize during his junior year, and in his senior year receiving an appointment to speak at commencement. He was a member of the Greek letter society, Psi Upsilon, and later a member of Wolf's Head. Following his graduation he spent two years in New Haven studying Greek on the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship, and spent the next year as an instructor at the Park Institute at Rye, New York, then returned to Yale as a tutor. In 1888 he became an assistant professor and in 1893 was appointed Talcott Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Professor Reynolds made a series of visits to Europe in the course of his occupation, studying at Leipzig during the summer of 1885, and at the University of Berlin in 1888. In 1896 he received an honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale. From 1901 until 1921 he served as secretary of the Managing Committee of the American School at

Athens, and he was also vice-president of the Connecticut Society of the Archæological Institute of America. He retired from active teaching in 1922. His death occurred in New Haven, in his home on Trumbull Street, October 3, 1929.

Horatio McLeod Reynolds married, in 1904, Maud Trowbridge, of New Haven, a sister of Winston J., Frank D. and Elford P. Trowbridge, all graduates of Yale University.

Tributes to this educator were many and came from divers fields of activity. Among these is one taken from "The Yale Alumni Weekly," under date of October 11, 1929, which reads, in part, as follows:

Professor Reynolds was not only an inspiring teacher, he was also a strict disciplinarian in his classes. He loved the Greek dramatists whose plays he taught, as he did the whole noble human civilization of the age of Pericles. But he exacted hard work from his classes, and it was the gift of this standard of intellectual effort which his old scholars most owed to him. Out of it grew a personal affection for him which lasted through life. He was one of the pillars of a Yale that has gone.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE SPEARS, Jurist—In the course of a lifetime all too brief—comprised in forty-three years—Judge George Spears Reynolds, late of Asheville, North Carolina, rose to a position of commanding importance as member of the North Carolina bar. Possessed of a brilliant talent at the law's interpretation, a mind keenly analytical, himself having been master of persuasive eloquence, he became celebrated widely through the Commonwealth. Both as barrister and justice, this fame augmented. He was called "Judge Reynolds" and "Spears Reynolds"—seldom "George Spears Reynolds"; and his name stands today as an ideal of right living.

Through the paternal and maternal lines, George Spears Reynolds was descended from forebears who were pioneers in North Carolina and the Southland. He was the son of William T. Reynolds, who for some time was clerk of the Superior Court of Buncombe County (that county in which Asheville, North Carolina, is located). On his father's side he was descended from the Vances, Bairds and Reynolds, and on his mother's from James M. Smith, the first white child born west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. His forefathers were noted for physical prowess and strong mental qualities. Early annals of the county show them to have been active and of prominence in nearly all progressive movements for the advancement of community and State. William T. Reynolds died in 1892. His widow, Mamie (Spears) Reynolds, survives.

Eldest of four children of William T. (Taswell) and Mamie (Spears) Reynolds, George Spears Reynolds was born September 18, 1881, in Asheville, North Carolina. He attended the public schools of that city, private school, Bingham Military Academy, and Weaverville College. In 1899 he matriculated in the University of North Carolina, there completed his preliminary work in academics, and undertook the study of law, wherein he studied two years. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws before his age of majority, and upon sitting for bar examinations distinguished himself rather remarkably, answering twelve out of the twelve questions propounded, when six correct answers alone would have indicated marked ability. (These questions were drawn up in Washington, District of Columbia.) Admitted to the bar with license to practice law in August, 1902, Mr. Reynolds returned to Asheville and there engaged actively in the profession. The first year of his active practice was spent in the offices of the late Judge James H. Merrimon, who, during an extended period, was accorded the honor of being the foremost lawyer at the bar west of the Blue Ridge. This association, it may be noted in passing, ripened into a warm and cordial friendship between the elder justice and his younger associate, and ended only at the death of Judge Merrimon. Frequently it was the judge's pleasure to pay high praises to his younger friend and one-time associate, on many occasions having stated that young Reynolds possessed one of the most acute and remarkable legal minds he had ever observed. He pronounced him a lawyer of marked native ability, a born advocate. But in June, 1904, the legal partnership was closed, and only one further association in practice was formed by Judge Reynolds. This was with his brother, Robert R. Reynolds, under the firm style of Reynolds and Reynolds, and later, with the advent of another member, under that of Reynolds, Reynolds and Howell. He was the senior member of this firm at the time of his demise, dates and facts of the firm's transition having been thus: from 1904 until 1921 the firm style was Reynolds and Reynolds, with the two brothers as sole partners; from 1921 until 1923 James S. Howell, later city solicitor of Asheville, was a third member; and in the spring of 1923 Robert R. Reynolds withdrew from the legal organization in order to devote his whole time to his candidacy for Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, on the Democratic ticket. While his brother handled the criminal practice of the firm, solely, prior to 1921, Judge Reynolds specialized in civil law. His

diligence on behalf of clients resulted in recovery of large sums in civil suits, and indeed, throughout the more than score of years of his legal activity, his prestige as barrister mounted steadily.

Significant of Judge Reynolds' talent was the fact that, at the age of twenty-four years, shortly after commencement of his practice, he became police judge of Asheville—the youngest police court justice ever to have held office in the city. This was the only political office by him held, accepted only because of his love for the profession and the opportunities for service offered by the bench. He was elected, in 1907, for a term of two years, and demonstrated all the qualifications for the best of judgeships. While he was humane and merciful, yet, he held the scales of justice well balanced, dealing to the high and powerful relatively the same measure of justice dealt the poor and humble. In 1907 he gained nation-wide prominence in connection with the arrest and punishment of several railroad officials occupying important posts. This grew out of controversy—the now famed controversy—between State and Federal authority over the enforcement of the North Carolina statute reducing rail passenger rates. Judge Reynolds caused warrants to be issued for W. W. Finley, president of the road in question, and for other prominent officials of the carrying route. He tried and sentenced several of them to imprisonment, and by his fearless conduct in these cases contributed most effectively to the speedy and just settlement of this vexatious question.

From the beginning of his practice, Judge Reynolds had an extensive legal practice. Possessed of a genial personality, he numbered his friends only by his circle of acquaintances. He was a diligent student, preparing cases thoroughly, always well versed in and familiar with the cases of the Supreme Court of his State and that of the United States. He was adept at the marshalling of the facts in such a manner as to win the attention and ready favor of juries. To the aid of a fine and well trained legal mind, he brought into play in the direction of cases an excellent judgment of men and keen appreciation of human nature. These strong attributes, joined to his friendly, sometimes jovial, personality, made him a most formidable adversary in the courts, and especially strong before the jury. One of his admirable characteristics as a lawyer was his devotion to his client's cause. Regardless of the fee involved, he worked with untiring perseverance, and pursued his course with undaunted courage, determined to win. He tried every case in which he appeared, apparently as if it were his purpose to carry it to the highest court in the land. He was courteous, affable and considerate of his associates at the bar.

An enthusiastic Democrat, Judge Reynolds always held himself in readiness to answer the call of his party, and was ever active in behalf of some friend or candidate of his personal choice. He was a natural leader of men, an organizer of large affairs, to perfection of detail. Few elections were held in Buncombe County during his career in which he failed to take a leading rôle. He was prominent in all phases of civic endeavor, vitally interested in civic welfare, a liberal supporter of all worthy causes. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Pi Kappa Alpha, a college order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Asheville Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was a member of the Asheville Country Club, and, with his family, worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his spare time he found rest and relaxation in golf and other out-door sports, and in reading. A profound student of the world's best literature, he spent much time in his library —one of the most complete and well-rounded in Asheville. (Upon his death he bequeathed this library to legal associates.) When the United States entered the World War, Judge Reynolds immediately enlisted, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces until the conclusion of hostilities, when he returned to his home city, Asheville, and the honored career outlined.

George Spears Reynolds married, at Asheville, North Carolina, June 12, 1920, Hassie Marie Mitchell, daughter of Thomas L. Mitchell, a building contractor and man of influence in the city of Asheville, and there was born a son, George Spears, Jr., who, with his mother, survives.

Judge George Spears Reynolds died suddenly at his home in Asheville, January 21, 1924. His passing brought a sense of deep loss to the many friends left behind in every part of the State, and particularly in Asheville and Buncombe County. His was a career of achievement, success and honor, worthy to inspire mankind. Tributes were many, and one, an editorial appearing in an Asheville newspaper, is here given:

IN SHEER MENTALITY, SPEARS REYNOLDS HAD FEW SUPERIORS AT THE ASHEVILLE BAR.

There were, perhaps, other attorneys who displayed greater industry or tenacity of purpose. Some were more learned in the law. But few possessed such natural aptitudes.

His restless, inquiring mind went unerringly to the

crux of every legal question which it was called upon to consider. He had, to an uncommon degree, the capacity to pluck the heart out of every issue of fact or law, and to place the most plausible countenance upon the legal contentions which he was making. It was, indeed, an ironclad statute if he was not able to detect some joint in its armor.

Coupled with these rich mental endowments was a genial personality that made him an excellent trial lawyer. He never had to fume and fret in the court room. His suavity was sufficient for every emergency that arose.

That, in effect, constituted some slight tribute to George Spears Reynolds as barrister; but it did not attempt to appraise the value of his total work, or to appraise him as a man. As to the latter, he was at all times a gentleman, true product of the Southland, of gentility inborn. And the value of his life work, lamentably brief as that life had to be, is incalculable, inasmuch as it touched the lives of numerous contemporaries, influenced them for the better, brightened them, and made them of better service to man. One life well lived has brightened through its contact the lives of many others. Thus, in its ultimate value, it is everlasting.

ROBISON, LESTER ARLEIGH, Railroad man—Lester Arleigh Robison (December 23, 1865-October 18, 1929) was born in Southington, Ohio, son of John and Artemicia (Hurd) Robison. His father was an agriculturist, also a musician of considerable talent and note. The son attended public school and later completed his education at Oberlin College. In choosing a profession he elected to enter the railroad field and began his career as telegraph operator at Stoneboro, Pennsylvania. After two years he was transferred to Youngstown, Ohio, to the appointment of dispatcher for the Jamestown and Franklin Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. While attending to this position he familiarized himself with the work in the passenger department by doing special work after hours.

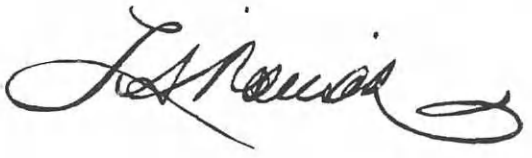
About 1889 he was appointed traveling passenger agent for the Lake Shore Railroad. Serving in this capacity for one year and a half, he showed such marked ability and proficiency that he was chosen to be the general passenger agent for the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At the time but twenty-six years old he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest man in the United States to hold this capable position. After remaining several years in this capacity in Pittsburgh he was appointed to the same position for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for a decade until his appointment as passenger traffic manager with offices in New York City, a position which he retained until his retirement in September, 1929. This completed a service of forty-seven years for the New York Central Railroad or its subsidiaries.

Being a man of very quiet demeanor he abounded in mental and physical energy which led to activity other than his work in the railroad world. He founded the Industrial National Bank of Pittsburgh about the year 1900. Although he was tendered the presidency by his fellow directors he preferred to remain in his chosen profession. Later this bank was merged into the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. This action started a long series of organizations for which Mr. Robison was directly responsible. Among them—an oil and gas company near Pittsburgh, and a construction company which built a bridge over the Ohio River. He organized various other enterprises namely the West Virginia Company, and the Century Oil Company. Also owner and president of the Ashtabula Transit Company.

His personal life and hobbies were devoted almost entirely to his home interests first, and then to his great love for the out-of-doors. He organized and became the first president of the Camp Fire Club of Cleveland, Ohio. He was also a member of the Camp Fire Club of America; the Canadian Camp Fire Club; The Buck Skins, an organization in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, and hunters. Big game hunting was Mr. Robison's favorite recreation. He hunted and killed the jaguar in South America; the Rocky Mountain goat; the moose and caribou. However, the hunting of the American grizzly bear was perhaps what held most of his hunting interest. At his estate, "The Magnolias," Irvington-on-Hudson, is a trophy house which has been left to the village, and in it are some of the finest specimens to be found of the American grizzly outside of the Smithsonian Institute. Being of a kind and generous nature his many benefactions were unostentatiously given. He was a friend to the younger men, advancing their interests, and his advice has proved invaluable to many who have enjoyed this contact.

Mr. Robison married Mira Cleveland Greenough, daughter of John Ray and Emilissa Amy (Cleveland) Greenough, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Mrs. Greenough was a direct descendant of Moses Cleveland, founder of the city which bears his name.

Mr. and Mrs. Robison had one child, Ruth



(Robison) Bailey, wife of William Stephen Bailey, of Chicago. Mr. Robison died at Irvington-on-Hudson, and is buried in his native town, Southington, Ohio.

FELMET, ANDREW HAMEL, Educator—Coming of a stock that fought in the war of the Revolution, it was but natural that Andrew Hamel Felmet begin his career as a soldier. He was only thirteen years of age when the war between the states began, but as soon as he could be accepted he enlisted in Company E, North Carolina Regiment, and remained in the service during the last year of that conflict.

Education was his natural bent and for many years in Buncombe County, North Carolina, he indulged his desire to care for the youth who required the tutelage he was glad to extend. His sincerity of purpose was one of his greatest attractions, his intense interest in matters of public import bringing to him the admiration and respect of his fellow-citizens. In his civic life he worked faithfully in the offices to which he was called, rendering service of high value to the community. His industrious nature called him to other fields than education and he was as successful in them as in training the young. He served his church with ardent fervor and gave liberally to all worthy causes, leaving to his many friends in Asheville, where he spent the latter years of his life, a memory of love and devotion that they will hold precious. To have known him was to admire, respect and love the man, for he had those rare qualities of attraction, uprightness and sincerity that endear their possessors to all.

He was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, November 10, 1848, a son of John McMillan and Adeline (Gillespie) Felmet. His father was a contractor, had served as county sheriff and was a veteran of the Civil War. On his father's side he was descended from Doris Felmet, a native of Germany who settled in Maryland before the war of the Revolution, the first male of the family to come to this country not being recorded. His father died in Buncombe County about 1900. Andrew Hamel Felmet was educated in the Sand Hill school, near Asheville, and studied law at home. Finishing school, he took up teaching in the school where he had studied, then changing from time to time to various schools in the county during thirty years, becoming county superintendent upon consolidation, in 1893. When he was sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served to the close of the Civil War with the North Carolina contingent. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of Acton Methodist Church, while he served the community as city treasurer of Asheville and special tax collector. He also owned and operated a lumber mill which he acquired from the Willet Lumber Company, conducting this enterprise for ten years, when he disposed of it to accept the office of city treasurer, which he held for four years, then being appointed tax collector. He retired from active business in 1923. He was an ardent temperance worker and gave much of his time and financial support to that cause. His recreations were hunting and reading good literature and he loved a baseball game as well as the most ardent fan. He died in Asheville, North Carolina, March 28, 1925.

Andrew Hamel Felmet married, November 25, 1873, Ellen Lucanda Hawkins, daughter of Albert Hawkins, a pioneer of Buncombe County. Their children are: 1. Claude L., married Estelle Moore and they are the parents of Inez, Lillian, Lucille, Holt, Mazel, Ellen, William and Cornelia. 2. Gorda, married John Alexander and they are the parents of Hal, deceased; Marvin, Emile, Lewis, and Jack. 3. William V., married Alice Pugh and they are the parents of Ralph, deceased; and Jackson. 4. Lucy, married Charles D. Beal and they are the parents of Thelma, Helen, Charles, Jr., William, deceased; Lane, Dorothy, Edwin and Ralph. 5. Fred M., married Fannie Cook and they are the parents of Frances, Margaret, deceased; Albert, deceased; Fred, Jr., Julia Christine, deceased, and Joseph. 6. Nannie, married G. Beal, and they were the parents of Virginia; Nannie married a second time, J. J. Mackey. 7. Maude, married Charles M. Cook and they are the parents of Charles Virgil and Vivian. 8. Carl, married Iva Nance and they are the parents of Mary Lee, Harold and Betty May. 9. Linna, married Scott Montgomery.

Andrew Hamel Felmet met every test of good citizenship, some of these being stern, and the people of Buncombe County, among whom he lived for more than fifty years in active public service, will long hold him in highest esteem. He served bravely in war and wisely in peace, giving himself whole-heartedly to construction and to the guidance of the youth of the community to ideals of highest value to success in life. In a memorial poetic expression it is recorded that:

He seemed the thing he was—and thus he bore
without abuse the grand old name of gentleman.

FRASER, THOMAS BOONE, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of South Carolina—The State of South Carolina lost in the passing of Mr. Justice Fraser a brilliant jurist whose keen mind had

graced the Supreme Court for twelve years. The State at large lost a devoted, loyal and public-spirited citizen; and the community of Sumter a beloved native son, whose distinctions reflected upon it an ever-widening credit and renown.

Born in Sumter, South Carolina, June 21, 1860, he died here, May 21, 1925, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a son of Thomas Boone Fraser, Sr., and Sarah Margaret (McIver) Fraser, and a descendant of the Clan Fraser, whence, from Scotland, in 1745, came the line's progenitor in the United States. It is of interest to note that John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson and "Stonewall" Jackson were among the descendants of the Scotch-Irish stock from which Mr. Justice Fraser was descended in a later day. The great influx of Scottish settlers in and about 1745 followed the insurrection of Scotch Highlanders, which was crushed in the battle of Culloden. The British Government deported these people in numbers. Whether or not the founding member of the Fraser line in America was involved in the insurrection is not known; but the family always has upheld the highest of traditions, and all members have been Scotch Presbyterians. Robert Burns, in his "Cotter's Saturday Night," touched a sentiment which was the warp and woof of the Fraser family life, particularly as exemplified in the life of Mr. Justice Fraser. Thomas Boone Fraser, Sr., was a noted Justice of the Circuit Court in South Carolina, a prominent attorney and most able Judge. He fought under Confederate colors during the war between the States, and held the rank of general, given him for his valor and quick intelligence at time of crisis.

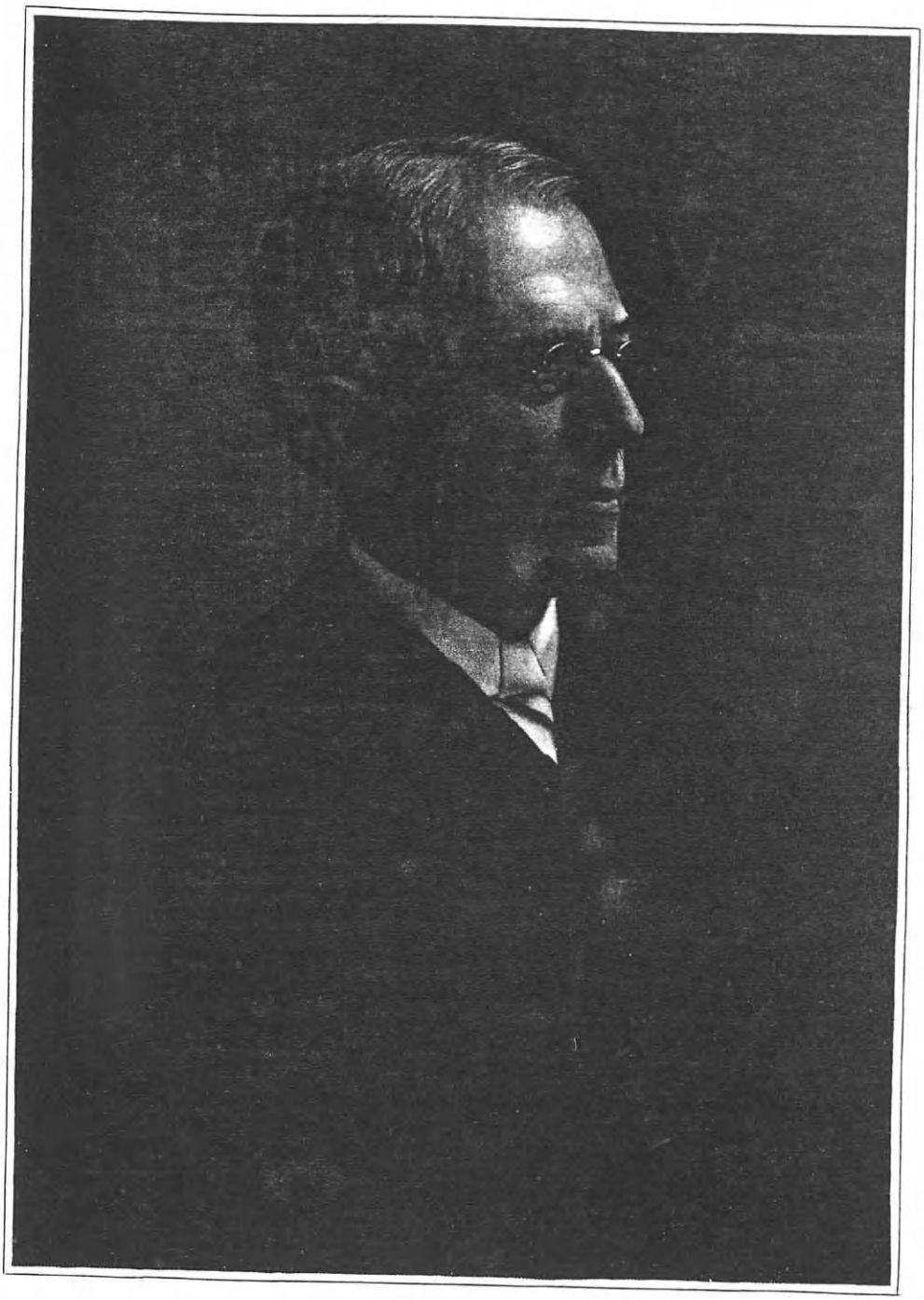
Mr. Justice Fraser received his early education in private school, then entered Davidson College of North Carolina. He studied law under his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar of South Carolina in 1883, when twenty-three years of age. The next forty years remaining of his life were given steadfastly to the profession, in its highest branches. Beginning practice, he was associated with his father, in the well-known Sumter law firm of Fraser and Cooper. After his father's death, he continued in practice with Mr. Cooper, the firm name remaining unchanged. Later, he became a member of the law firm of Blanding, Wilson and Fraser, and still later, leaving this strong organization, went into private practice for himself. He was most successful in this, gaining a much wider reputation than had been his while a member of any firm. In 1901, he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served continuously and well until 1912. In that year, by Act of Legislature, he was made an associate justice of the State Supreme Court, which dignified post he graced until his death in 1925.

The life of Mr. Justice Fraser had many facets, each of which shined with the high light of ideals and service to mankind. He was a quiet, dignified gentleman, but humorous, possessed of a dry, kindly wit, quick perception of points, and talent at discourse. He was unlimited in his charitableness and kindliness. A member of the First Presbyterian Church of Sumter, he adhered faithfully to the religious beliefs of his forefathers, and lived his beliefs in daily life, on the bench and in general affairs. He was a deacon, and later an elder, of the denomination; taught a Bible class, and after his passing, this class adopted his name, as a fitting honor to itself and to the teacher who had gone. He had three chief issues in life—his work, his church, and his home. To each he gave full attention and love. During the period of America's participation in the World War, he was of valued assistance in the Liberty Loan drives. He purchased bonds heavily, and performed any other services, personal or financial, which would rebound to the benefit of the allied cause. Walking and reading were his favorite recreations.

Mr. Justice Fraser married, December 16, 1886, in Sumter, South Carolina, Emma Marshall Edmunds, daughter of Rev. Nicholas William Edmunds, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here for twenty-five years, Doctor of Divinity, and man of deep wisdom, beloved of his congregation. To Mr. and Mrs. Fraser was born a daughter, Claudia. Mrs. Fraser continues to make her home in Sumter. She is active in works sponsored by the church, a lady of great good undertakings and warm heart, warmly regarded by all who know her. During her husband's lifetime, Mrs. Fraser was of much assistance to him, giving him inspiration and concrete assistance in the face of the numerous problems confronting him.

Interment was in Sumter Cemetery. At the time of services, all stores and shops of Sumter were closed, in tribute to the passing of one beloved of the people. Friends from all parts of the State were present to pay final homage to a noble and illustrious character.

Memorial exercises were held October 17, 1925, by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, Chief Justice Gary presiding, and proceedings being opened by Attorney-General Daniel. The latter concluded his remarks in tribute with the following lines: "He lived for the City and the State that loved him; For friends both kind and true; For heaven that shone above him, and the good



J. B. Fraser

that he could do." George B. Cromer, who had supported Mr. Fraser for his post on the Supreme Bench, said: "Mr. Justice Thomas Boone Fraser of the Supreme Court has joined Judge Thomas Boone Fraser of the Circuit Court, where, without distinction of office, they equally enjoy the high honor of having met the requirements and trod the path marked out by the ancient prophet—'they did justly; and they loved mercy; and they walked humbly with their God.'" C. C. Featherstone, Judge of the Eighth Circuit Court, said: "In character and in all that it takes to make true manhood, he was not lacking. As a judge, he was able, painstaking, careful, honest, fair and courageous. He has left behind him an example worthy of emulation." Another said in application to the deceased colleague: "Integrity of life is fame's best friend." Another: "His private life was without blemish. He was distinguished for an abiding and inflexible faith in the religion of Christ, a 'faith to remove mountains,' and he bore himself in charity among his fellows according to the pattern of a Christian gentleman."

Chief Justice Gary, in a scholarly encomium, concluded the session with these words: "And so we answer, as did the Greek: 'We shall meet again.' In conclusion, let us hope that when he who as a judge on earth held the scales of justice with an even hand shall appear before the Great White Throne to give an account of his stewardship, he may hear from the Heavenly Judge these welcome words: 'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.'"

Mr. Justice Fraser bore a name honored and renowned in South Carolina and the Nation, and he passed it on, unsullied, to those who come after him.

ROBINSON, SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Textile Manufacturer—Of the men engaged in textile manufacturing and its kindred fields of industrial endeavor in the South, one of the leaders is Samuel Alexander Robinson, of Gastonia, North Carolina. Mr. Robinson is not only largely interested in textiles, however, for he was, until recently, executive head of one of the largest shoe companies of his State; is president of an important building and loan association, and director of the leading bank in Gastonia. With all his various business interests Mr. Robinson finds time, also, to take a prominent part in the educational and cultural life of his community, through his work as trustee of Davidson College, and the Fine Arts Association of North Carolina. Mr. Robinson has always shown a keen interest in the vital public affairs of his State, and has ever supported those movements and causes which he has felt would lead to some permanent beneficial results in the line of social uplift or in the improvement of general conditions in the lives of his fellowmen. By his activity in such work he has attained the respect and esteem of his community, and his opinions on matters affecting the civic and industrial welfare of the South are often sought by his friends, associates and acquaintances, who realize that what he has accomplished gives good proof of his wisdom and foresight. It is now recognized that those who are doing the greatest work in the direction of making the South a center of busy and profitable industry are the men who are establishing large corporations, men who by their own hard work are putting these companies on a solid economic footing, and who, with their eyes turned toward the future, are endeavoring to train the youth of their communities in the path of good citizenship. Of these men, Mr. Robinson stands preëminent.

It is to be expected that Mr. Robinson should have become interested, early in his career, in textile manufacturing, for his father was the first planter in Gaston County, North Carolina, to invest in textile stocks. His father, William Lemintine Robinson, a planter of that section and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he had been treasurer for twenty-five years, saw a splendid opportunity for manufacturers of the South to profit personally, as well as to improve their communities industrially, through the textile industry. Since that time, many Southerners have not only invested their money in textile stocks, but have established manufacturing industries in their various cities and towns, which have often proved that they possessed unusual opportunities for textile mills. William Lemintine Robinson passed away in 1900, after he had seen many of his dreams of a prosperous South, busy with industrial projects, more than realized. He was born November 10, 1850, the descendant of an old English family, the founder of the line in the Carolinas having been Alexander Robinson, who came from the South of England and settled in North Carolina in 1767, on the banks of the Catawba River. He married Mary Martha Huffstetler, of one of the prominent families of the South.

Samuel Alexander Robinson was born in Gastonia, North Carolina, March 1, 1876, son of the above mentioned William Lemintine and Mary Martha (Huffstetler) Robinson. As a boy he attended the local schools, and later he became a

student at Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the latter year he entered into partnership with his brother, J. L. Robinson, under the firm name of Robinson Brothers, and engaged in the retail shoe business. In 1909 the business was incorporated and Mr. Robinson was appointed treasurer and manager, later being elected to the office of president. The business was sold out in 1927 after a very successful period of operation. In addition, Mr. Robinson has held numerous important executive positions with many of Gastonia's leading industries. He is president of the Gastonia Mutual Building and Loan Association; a director of the First National Bank of Gastonia; treasurer of the Priscilla Spinning Company, of Gastonia; assistant treasurer of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, and of the Modena Cotton Mills, of Gastonia; and vice-president of the Harden Manufacturing Company, of which concern he is also secretary. The mills of the latter company are located near Gastonia.

The interests of Mr. Robinson, however, are by no means confined to business matters. He has been for many years a director of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce and served as president of that organization in 1922. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Davidson College since 1919, and secretary to that body, a member of the executive committee and secretary of that committee since 1921. He holds membership in the Fine Arts Association of North Carolina and was president of the Rotary Club of Gastonia in 1926 and 1927. He was a director of the executive committee of the Piedmont Section of the Boy Scouts of America, which comprised the five counties in the Piedmont District of North and South Carolina, and is active in other community organizations. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons; he is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternities are Beta Theta Pi and Theta Nu Epsilon. In addition, he is a member of the honorary society of Omicron Delta Kappa. Although Mr. Robinson has never taken an active part in athletics, he is keenly interested in football, and never misses a game in his locality unless it is unavoidable. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a deacon, and in which he now holds the office of elder.

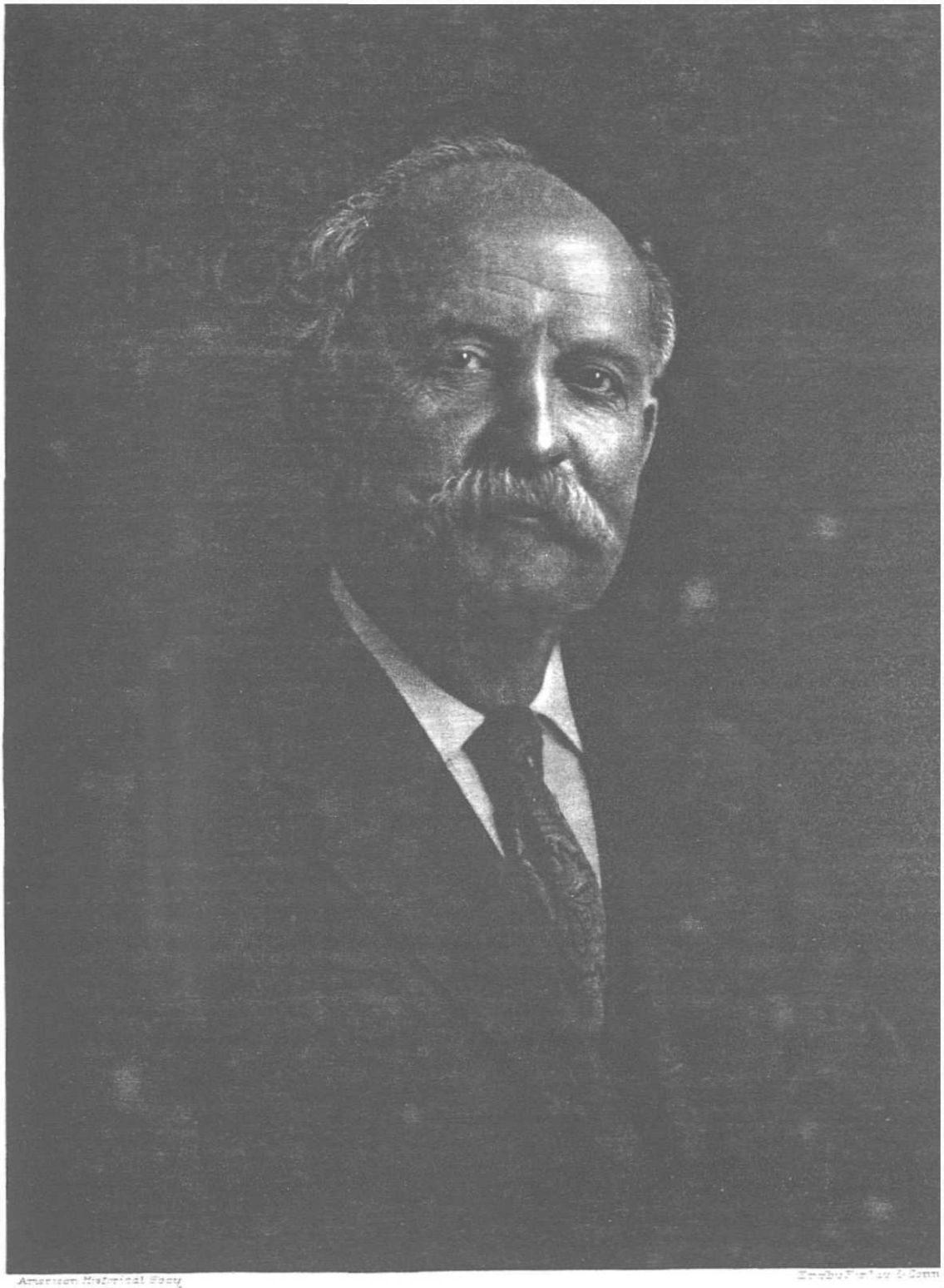
On May 14, 1903, Mr. Robinson married Sue W. Gallant, a daughter of William L. Gallant, of Gastonia, a prominent merchant and planter. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of two children, as follows: Mary Frances, and Samuel Alexander, Jr.

BROWN, WILLIAM LISTON, Iron Manufacturer—In the years of a long life, William Liston Brown achieved a career of the greatest distinction and success. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of pig iron in America, and one of the first of the Nation's great industrialists developed after the close of the Civil War. Our country owes much to such men as Mr. Brown. It is they who laid the foundation for the great commonwealth of today and by the inspiration of their example pointed the way to progress.

Mr. Brown was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, on August 23, 1842, a son of Hiram and Jane Reese Tilton (Liston) Brown. He received his educational training in the public schools of the West and in Garden City Academy at Chicago, but as a mere lad in his teens he enlisted in the Union Army during the period of the Civil War. He became a member of the Mercantile Battery Light Artillery of Chicago in July, 1862, and served actively with that command until July, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of quartermaster sergeant. Mr. Brown's war record was one of great distinction. He participated in the siege and occupancy of Vicksburg; the siege and occupancy of Jackson, Mississippi; the movement on the Texas coast below Galveston; the Banks Red River Expedition, the movement on Mobile, and other important engagements of the conflict. He proved his bravery in the stress of battle and his persistence in the face of cruel obstacles through all the period of his service.

After the end of the war, Mr. Brown returned to the pursuits of peace and the career which was to bring him a preëminent position in the industrial life of the Nation. Before the war he had been clerk for some three or four years with the Board of Trade Commission House at Chicago, but now, when he came back to the city, he obtained a position with the iron-foundry firm of A. B. Meeker and Company. Mr. Brown saw the marvellous possibilities which the future offered, and he spared no effort to master every detail connected with the manufacture of iron. His industry and ability won him gradual advancement, and finally he became a partner in the firm.

Mr. Brown began importing Scottish pig-iron for use in the slowly developing industries of America. This iron was shipped from Glasgow, to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois, and thence to Chicago. But this



American Historical Society

H. L. Brown

process was slow, and after all, much of the profit remained in Scotland. So Mr. Brown set chemists to work and iron experts with them to devise processes for the manufacture of pig-iron as good as, or better than the Scottish brand, in America. His experiments were successful and he and his associates began the manufacture of American pig-iron on a large scale. In 1883, Mr. Brown, with Major H. S. Pickands, Samuel Mather and Jay C. Morse formed a partnership destined to become one of the largest and most successful iron and steel operating groups in the trade. They organized the firm of Pickands, Brown and Company of Chicago, of which Mr. Brown became the active head. This position he retained until the time of his retirement from active life, some ten years before his death. Pickands, Mather and Company of Cleveland, headed by his partners, was another company in which Mr. Brown had a large interest.

In 1890 Mr. Brown became an organizer and president of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company. Nine years later, in 1899, he organized the American Shipbuilding Company, of which he was subsequently president. His services were a decisive influence in the success of these corporations, and by the turn of the century Mr. Brown stood among the foremost industrial leaders of the Nation. He became a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, the Lackawanna Steel Company; president and a director of the By-Products Coke Company; a director of the furnace company's iron mines, the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and a director of a score of steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes.

Other phases of the Nation's life enlisted his interest, and he gave generously of his fine talents for the advancement of many worthy causes. He was one of the founders and a liberal contributor to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, became the foremost symphonic body of the Nation. He made large gifts to the Presbyterian Hospital and the Hahnneman Hospital of Chicago, and the Evanston Hospital of Evanston, Illinois. All Illinois charities and philanthropies benefited through his liberality, and often his support was thrown to some important project with decisive effect for its successful termination. Mr. Brown was a member of many clubs in Chicago, New York, and in Pasadena, where he made his home during the last years of his life. Included among these may be mentioned the Chicago Club, the Commercial Club, the Crags Club, and the Midwick Country Club and Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena. He was a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and other industrial bodies, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he was a consistent Republican, and an active worker, whether within this party or out of it, for the cause of civic progress as he saw it.

On September 27, 1871, at Chicago, William Liston Brown married Catharine E. Seymour, whose death preceded his own by a few years. Mr. and Mrs. Brown worshipped in the Swedenborgian faith. They had no children.

During many years Mr. Brown was a winter visitor to Pasadena and during the last ten years of his life extended his stay there. Although retired from his business connections, these closing years of a long and honorable career were not inactive, and until the last he retained full possession of his mental and physical powers. Only a few weeks before his death he made a final visit to Chicago, the scene of his great business triumphs, realizing, no doubt, that this would be his last return to the metropolis of the Middle West in which he had lived and worked so long. There he sat, for a short time, at the same desk in his general offices which he used continuously for more than half a century of active business life. There he met once more many of the "boys"—now matured men—whom he started in business. When he returned to his home in Pasadena, where his niece, Mrs. Harriet S. Carscallen, lived with him, it was noticed that he was failing gradually, and after a final two weeks his death occurred on November 1, 1929, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Up to the day of his death, however, he retained his mental vigor. His passing was a source of great sorrow to his many friends and associates. To them he was known affectionately as "Uncle Billy," and at the news of his death, a sense of deep and irreparable loss came upon them. Words of tribute to his memory mingled with expressions of sharp regret as hundreds in every walk of life mourned the passing of a great American. His work has become a part of the very fabric of our national existence and will remain so long as the Nation endures.

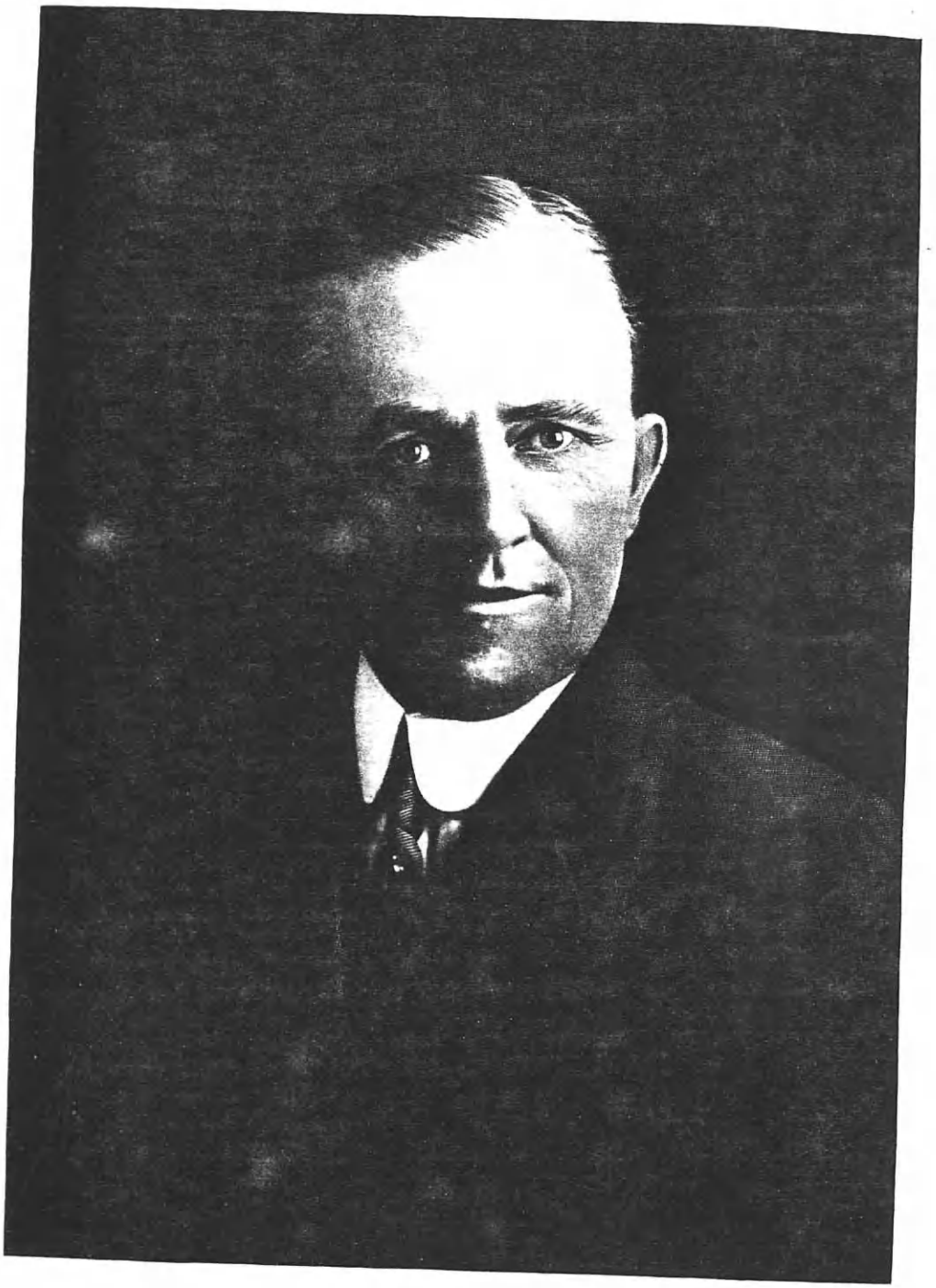
RAY, HICKMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—A physician of outstanding qualities and a North Carolinian whose loyalty and public spiritedness rendered him a distinct asset to his city, State and Nation, Hickman Ray, M. D., was one of the well-loved men and useful citizens of his community. He spent the years toward the close

of his life in Durham, North Carolina, although he lived most of his life in this State, part of the time in Goldsboro, where he also was in public health work, and in Raleigh, the city of his birth. Ideally fitted by temperament and training for the work that he did in the medical profession, Dr. Ray was a man who won the esteem and love of his fellows wherever he went, and who had a host of admiring friends both in North Carolina and elsewhere. He did everything in his power to live up to the ideals of his profession, and it is men of his type who have perhaps done most to set these high standards and raise them to still higher planes with the passage of time. Dr. Ray never lost nor neglected any opportunity to help his fellowmen, either through his specialized knowledge in the field of medicine and surgery or his general abilities and intelligence, which enabled him often to render invaluable aid to people individually and collectively; and his premature death was a cause of deep regret among all who knew him, both because of their own personal loss and that occasioned to the city and State in which he had lived and worked.

Dr. Ray was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, on September 25, 1890, son of Charles Buckner and Nettie (Pugh) Ray. His father, who now lives retired in Raleigh, was engaged for many years in the harness business in that city until his retirement in 1924. Charles Buckner and Nettie (Pugh) Ray were the parents of a family of two boys and five girls, of whom Hickman Ray was the eldest. Hickman Ray received his early education in the public schools of Raleigh, his birthplace, and then attended the Bingham Military Academy, the University of North Carolina and the University of Maryland. After his completion of his professional school work, he went directly to Rocky Mount, North Carolina, where he served as medical man at the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Hospital; and his immediate entrance upon this position was considered in medical circles as a very great honor, permitting him as it did to go into very important work at the outset of his career. Later he removed to Plymouth, where he was engaged for a time in medical practice of a general nature. There he stayed until the period when the United States became embroiled in the late World War; and, possessing a deep sense of patriotism and love for his country, he entered the service. First he was sent to Anniston, Alabama, for duty, but subsequently served in France with the United States forces, and there was a first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps. Following the close of the war he returned to North Carolina and settled in Goldsboro, where he became engaged as head of the health department which he organized himself. This was after a very brief period in Durham, whither he returned, however, after having done much valuable work in Goldsboro, including that of organizing the Public Health work in Wayne County. From then until the end of his life he lived in Durham, and here practiced his profession with benefits to those whom he treated and served. In the medical fraternity he came to occupy a place of importance, having become secretary of the Orange County Medical Society, as well as a member of the staff at Watts Hospital, in Durham. At another period he was vice-president of the Orange County Medical Society, while he also held memberships in the North Carolina State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ray, ever loyal and steadfast in his civic life, came to be closely allied with the forces of progress and upbuilding in Durham. In things pertaining to the city's welfare, he stood ever ready to lend a helping hand, contributing not only of his time and talents for such purposes, but giving freely of his money and material resources. He was a charter member of the Lions' Club, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce and all civic bodies of Durham, and a prominent leader in the work of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Ray was also a dog fancier and chicken fancier, and devoted more than a little of his spare time to the breeding of fine dogs. He was fond of all kinds of pets, and one of his dogs, an Irish terrier, won a number of prizes and was the subject of special articles in different dog journals. This was only one of the highly pedigreed animals in the possession of Dr. Ray, who was also fond of all outdoor sports and especially of fishing. He was never too busy, however, with his practice or with his favorite pastimes, to prevent him from doing what he considered to be his duty in civic matters, and he was always to be found a willing helper in the work of the Kiwanis Club and other such local organizations. A fully rounded and well-balanced life was Dr. Ray's, and many were the advantages that accrued to him as a result of the character of his living, as well as to the people of the city and community.

Dr. Hickman Ray married in Anniston, Alabama, on January 26, 1917, Ethel Frances Thompson, daughter of Edgar Emmet and Josephine Sophie (Seeman) Thompson. Her father is a wholesale merchant in Durham, North Carolina,



L. V. Shearer

and one of the oldest business men in the city in point of service, while he is also a deacon and an active communicant of the Baptist Church. Dr. and Mrs. Ray became the parents of two children: Hickman, Jr., and Ethel Frances. Dr. Ray was survived by his widow, the two children mentioned above, his father, and five sisters and a brother. The sisters are Willa, Dorthy, Katherine, May and Martha, and they live in Raleigh; while the brother is Charles.

The passing of Dr. Hickman Ray occurred after only a week's illness, at Watts Hospital, Durham, where all the resources of modern medical science, his own field of work, failed to save him. And with his death the city lost one of its outstanding physicians, surgeons and citizens, and his State and country a most useful and substantial man. A true Southern gentleman and member of an old and honored family, he was ever charitable in attitude and deed, of time and money, a man who lived his religion and was loved by all who knew him. Perhaps the best test of his character was the regard that children and all living things had for him, as well they might have, for he was an individual who was fond of all life and whose own life seemed perhaps the more sorrowful in that death came to him so soon. Many were the expressions of grief that were uttered and published by his fellowmen and his professional colleagues, all of whom were bowed down by their loss, and some of these, in the form of formal resolutions, point out most effectively the qualities of the man who was gone. The board of trustees of Watts Hospital thus described his work:

> Always faithful in discharging every duty devolving upon him . . . in his relations with the hospital, serving the less fortunate ward patients with as high a degree of faithfulness as that given patients in his private practice. . . . He won the highest esteem of his co-workers in the medical fraternity, of the officials and employees of the hospital, and of the patients whom he served, each of whom feels most keenly his untimely going, not only as a man who exemplified the finest traits of the medical profession but also as a man who was alert in meeting every obligation of good citizenship.

The resolutions of the hospital's trustees and of the Durham-Orange County Medical Society praised the virtues and achievements of the man, while a document prepared and approved by the members of one of Dr. Ray's clubs said in part:

> The city of Durham and the State of North Carolina have witnessed the passing of one of the sweetest characters, one of the noblest lives and one of the cleanest men to be found anywhere. . . . He has been everything that goes to make up a man, everything that goes to make up a gentleman, everything that goes to make up a physician and everything that goes to make up a friend.

SHEARER, LEON V., Mine Developer and Operator—From Nome in the glow of the northern lights to Caracas, basking in the tropical sunshine, Leon V. Shearer pursued his various mining operations, his land developments, his railway building, his merchandising and manufacturing activities which ranged from the operation of a bookstore to the making of vending machines, his government secret service work, his official investigations for which his wide experience and strangely extensive information peculiarly fitted him, his oil discoveries and developments, and a hundred and one other activities. Leon V. Shearer was a soldier of fortune in the better sense of the word. Born too late to be the pioneer in the American wilderness that his adventurous spirit fitted him to be, he nevertheless pioneered in new types of mineral development, in discovery of the secret treasures of the earth all over the western half of the United States and into far South America and Alaska. He aided civilization's advance by helping to institute irrigation projects and construct transportation systems. And then he went on to seek new worlds to conquer. During his prospecting ventures Mr. Shearer often met and endured the severest hardships—and frequently he was the holder of vast fortunes and associated on terms of equality with the wealthiest and most influential men of the country. A life of contrasts was his, a life of drama and never-failing interest, for Leon V. Shearer was a man of such dynamic personality and high-pressure mental activity that life about or near him could not remain lethargic or dull.

Born in North Towanda Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1874, Mr. Shearer was the son of Lewis H. and Cynthia (Van Gordon) Shearer. The father was for many years a prominent figure in railway construction work of the country, with headquarters in Buffalo, New York, where he made his home. For many years he was identified with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The son, following his graduation from the Buffalo High School, secured work with a railway construction gang as a waterboy, was promoted to the position of timekeeper, and, in a surprisingly short space of time became foreman of the gravel pit where he ably handled the rough laborers placed under his control in spite of the fact that he was only a boy. About this time, however, he developed a throat infection and in the interests of his health his parents sent him to live an outdoor life in Montana. It was his introduction to the Great West and the untamed limitlessness of the country of which he now found himself a part which gripped the spirit of the eager, mentally-alert boy

and in no small way shaped the course of his after years.

He toyed a bit with prospecting and located the Deep Creek Mining Camp. But soon afterward he returned to Buffalo to accept a position as assistant superintendent of construction for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Mr. Shearer was responsible for the record-time construction of one hundred and seventy-six miles of double track at the cost of $22,000,000, during the making of which he sometimes had under his control as many as five thousand men operating from forty-two work trains. Because of his undeniable ability for the work, the railways offered Mr. Shearer a large future but the lure of the West was in his blood and, in 1895, he returned to Montana, locating at Billings where he accepted a position as billing clerk for the Northern Pacific Railway Company in charge of the wool warehouse. In Billings he entered with enthusiasm into the community life, managing the Billings Baseball Club and becoming a member of Troop A of the Montana Cavalry. One of his more important accomplishments while in the State was financial management of the Huntley irrigation project.

But even the interest of the West pales before that of a never-before-visited Orient and, in 1897, Mr. Shearer siezed an opportunity to go to China on business having to do with a railroad in Siam. He was offered a half interest in the road but as its development would have meant staying in the Far East he declined, returning eventually to Montana. One of his most original proceedings of this period and perhaps one of the most picturesque of his career was when he shipped a carload of elk to New York City. Some financial benefit and a quantity of newspaper publicity accrued from the venture. During his stay in the East excitement over the Spanish-American War rose to fever heat and Mr. Shearer joined General Torrey's Rough Riders for service in the conflict. He was successful in passing the civil service examinations for the secret service and throughout the war rendered most notable service to the government in this connection.

Salt Lake City was his next field of operations. Here, in 1899, he secured a lease on the Uintah Indian Reservation permitting him to open mines there for the Raven Mining Company of Chicago and superintended the construction of a railway into the properties for the company. In April of the same year, however, he resigned in order to undertake some independent operations in gilsonite and ozocerite deposits he had located at Soldiers' Summit, Utah. In all, he had forty-two claims, the entire lot of which he sold to Joseph Leiter of Chicago who made his purchases without having seen the properties and solely upon representations of Mr. Shearer, an unheard-of proceeding in those days of fake mines and mining stock, but one that indicates clearly the high reputation he had among men in the mining game of the times.

Mr. Shearer remained at Soldiers' Summit as manager for Mr. Leiter, eventually locating another mine in the vicinity. This, by reason of the dramatic incidents surrounding his establishment of claim to the location, he named Shot Gun Hole. It had been necessary for him to defend his stakes with loaded shot gun at hand for a period of six months, a circumstance that won for him much notoriety. It was in November of 1899 that Mr. Shearer went to Colorado to take charge of Leiter's Hell Hole gilsonite properties. Here he first made use of the ruling of the interior department on the validity of lode mining claims on gilsonite.

Operations in the mineral now began to assume really stupendous proportions. Mr. Shearer persuaded Leiter to join him in purchasing gilsonite claims on Uncomphagre Indian Reservation land in Utah and then sold his interests in the latter for the sum of $265,000. About this time occurred the fracas with a brother and five pals of Maxwell, famous bank robber then incarcerated in the Utah State Penitentiary. The group contended claims with their guns, but Shearer eventually won his point and again was on newspaper front pages all over the country. He became a large shipper in gilsonite, thereby gaining the enmity of the Barber Asphalt Company, then operating largely in that section. Many obstructions were put in his path by the corporation and many altercations occurred, for like any other, the mining frontier offers its hazards and difficulties.

Uranium as well as the gilsonite interested Mr. Shearer and in the LaSalle Mountains of Colorado he developed mines. He shipped the ore to the Curés of Paris for the manufacture of radium, a contact which proved very interesting to Mr. Shearer. He also located the first oil shale in Ute Creek, Colorado, which discovery marked the beginning of the oil shale industry in the United States, now grown to an industry of enormous proportions. During all these years Mr. Shearer had been studying mining law in his spare hours, the information he thus gained enabling him to secure land office decisions and suggest new rulings on disputed points. It was Mr. Shearer who first interested Judge Dey in the problem of distinguishing between placer and lode mines, an interest which eventually brought on the famous

hearings and decisions. The years 1900 and 1901 were chiefly occupied with prospecting and attended by many harrowing dangers and privations. Mr. Shearer was interested in the Bingham Mining Camp in Utah in association with Mr. Mitchell who later became Governor of Nevada. Around the mine itself grew up the important Ohio Copper Company. In 1901 Mr. Shearer secured the interest of C. M. Warner of Syracuse, New York, in developing gilsonite properties in Utah.

In 1902 he made a trip to Venezuela, South America, to examine asphalt property but declined to remain there because he found the sanitation and health conditions so unfavorable. Upon his return to the northern hemisphere he went to Washington, January 1, 1903, where he acquired title to various Utah properties and sold his interests in the Barber Asphalt Company for the sum of $265,000.

Returning to Denver, he indulged a desire he had cherished for many years—to own and operate a book store. But quiet retirement among book shelves was not to be permitted a man with his experience and information. He was called, in 1904, to make a report on the operations and progress of the Moffatt Railroad for the Barber Asphalt Company. He became a contributor to the Denver "Post" and was the author of a two-page article condemning operations of the Raven Mining Company on the Uintah Reservation as unfair and dishonest.

And back into mining operations he was precipitated, leaving the gentler world of books to less keenly alive men. From 1904 to 1906 he was busy in a number of sections, the Boulder County, Colorado, gold mines; Goldfield, Nevada; Colorado Springs with the Fountain Irrigation Company; the Pueblo Irrigation district. Then he went to New Mexico for a season where he was interested in copper mining, and helped to develop gauges for the measurement of irrigation water. About this time he commenced his experimentations in connection with developing rubber substitutes, an idea which cost him a large fortune before he had finished with it. The year 1906 found him in Nevada, investigating its mining potentialities there. The following year he formed a company for ozocerite operations but the panic of that year knocked the bottom out of the market for that mineral, with the result that Mr. Shearer closed his mine at a loss of $480,000 to himself.

A trip to California for investigation of mining property in the southern part of the State and Mexico resulted in the opening of the Gold Circle Mine at Gold Circle, Nevada, in association with Willard Snyder. He made an adventurous trip to Alaska to inspect the Dahl Creek placer properties when for thirty days his boat was hemmed in by ice and no progress was possible. The following year he made another trip to Alaska, going from Valdez to Nome by dog train.

Mr. Shearer spent most of his time in the ten years between 1909 and 1919 in offices in Chicago, New York, Denver, and Salt Lake City. In Denver he became a dealer in real estate, purchasing the Semper Gardens of six hundred and forty acres which he subdivided and sold entirely in a period of five months time. In 1910 and 1911 he was handling cut over lands in Mississippi. He organized a vending machine company but did not carry the project far. In 1917 he resumed operations as a member of the United States Secret Service and for the four years thereafter rendered much valuable service. He gave much time and effort to war work. Returning to California in 1919 he became interested in several private business projects that made it necessary for him to resign from the Secret Service in 1921 in order to have sufficient time to devote to his own interests. He spent his time thenceforth in the development of oil production machinery upon which he had secured patents.

Many important organizations claimed Mr. Shearer as a member, among them the American Mining Congress, the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City and also the Commercial Club of that place, the New York City Republican Club, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York, the Chamber of Mines and Oil of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with Lodge No. 672, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Denver, Colorado, in November, 1918, Mr. Shearer married Mrs. Effie Waughop Sale, Chicago widow, who by her former marriage has one daughter, Opal de Elsa Sale.

At his home in Altadena, California, on February 5, 1929, the death of Mr. Shearer occurred, bringing profound grief to many who had come to know him as a friend. Living his life as he did over the entire world, constantly coming in contact with new people—"ships that pass in the night"—Mr. Shearer, naturally enough, perhaps, developed an habitual reserve and reticence. But now and again he would meet a man or woman who appealed to him as worthy of better knowing and a deep and lasting friendship would ensue. For to his friends Mr. Shearer had much to give in the way of interesting experience and dramatic incident and a comprehension of human nature

only to be gained through meeting life in the rough under all sorts of circumstances and in all types of company. Though he permitted no fanfare over his activities in that direction, he was constantly engaged in private philanthropy of a type that appealed particularly to him, and many young people have been provided with education and consequent advantages in life through money provided directly by Mr. Shearer. Choosing to engage in activities that interested him rather than to tread beaten paths to success, Mr. Shearer nevertheless won out to success. And he lived a life of originality and uniqueness that leaves the pages of history richer for the entries it has caused.

BARBEE, CONNIE CAZETTE, Educator—Descended from one of the first families of consequence to settle in that section of North Carolina now known as the city of Durham, the late Connie Cazette Barbee, in the all too brief career permitted him, was an educator to whom his profession was as life itself. He faithfully pursued his chosen work of teaching until the death of his parents, when he returned to the plantation at East Durham to care for the estate. Of teaching he had made a signal success; in agriculture he had been similarly successful until death severed all his useful and happy relationships.

Early in the eighteenth century the first American ancestor of the Barbee family came from Scotland and settled in Virginia, afterwards removing to North Carolina. The family has been prolific and has given worthy representatives to the professions and useful occupations.

Bartlette Wesley Barbee, father of Connie Cazette, died in July, 1916, at Durham, where he had been born and spent his life. He was prominent as a planter. He married Louvenia Smith, and they were the parents of three children, of whom Connie was the only son.

Connie Cazette Barbee was born in Durham, North Carolina, January 24, 1869, and from the schools of his native town he entered Trinity Park School, then Trinity College (now Duke University), where he studied two years. The ensuing two years he spent at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, whence he went north to study for his Master's degree which he received in 1911 for special work in political economy and history.

Mr. Barbee, following graduation, took up the profession of teaching at the Barnes School for Boys in Montgomery, Alabama, remaining there one year. He next taught in an Alabama normal school for a similar period. Other professional assignments which he filled with signal ability were teaching positions at Asheville, North Carolina, two years; at Savannah (Georgia) High School, English and history, four years.

Mr. Barbee pursued his profession until after the death of his mother, in 1919, when he returned to Durham to look after the parental acres and the City Dairy, one of the leading enterprises of its kind in that section of the State. The last sixteen months of his life he was compelled by rapidly failing health to give up all active work.

Regardless of the fact that he had abandoned his profession to engage in the more prosaic work of farmer and dairy manager, Mr. Barbee ever remained the student and educator at heart. Though a deep thinker, he possessed a keen sense of humor. He was never set above his fellows in his own mind because he was of proud descent and that his grandfather at one time owned all the land which is now known as East Durham. When engaged in teaching, he was popular with his pupils, a born leader. He loved young folks and rejoiced in their successes, sympathizing with them as he helped them over many a hard place. He supervised the school papers and annals and the school theatricals as well. A leader of the Boy Scouts in Savannah, Georgia, he greatly aided in the development of the members' mental and bodily faculties, helping them onward to good citizenship.

Mr. Barbee was a Democrat of the old school, for to be of that political faith in the South means giving allegiance to "the" party. He was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious fellowship was with Carr Methodist Episcopal Church, at Durham, of which he had been a member from his early boyhood. He was greatly attached to his home, and the domestic circle was the center of his most endearing charm. In his younger days he was a devotee of tennis, but business cares and a weakened physical frame forbade indulgence in his loved game in latter years. He had also been extremely fond of fishing and the hunt, and these, too, for the same reasons, he had been compelled to forego.

Connie Cazette Barbee married, September 1, 1913, at Wake Forest, North Carolina, Kent Hodnett, daughter of the late Samuel Ayers and Emma (Vernon) Hodnett, of an old family, her father a well-known farmer, who passed away at the age of thirty-two. To Mr. and Mrs. Barbee was born, in 1918, a son, Brant.

The death of Mr. Barbee, at his home in East Durham, October 5, 1921, at the age of thirty-

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Harrington Brown

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two years, after a long and aggravating illness, was regretted not only by friends and intimates but also by those of all those associations in which he had been such a useful ornament of his profession. To the humbler walks of farm life he had given intelligent and zealous devotion, not deeming any worthy work or position beneath his notice and spirit of service.

BROWN, HARRINGTON, Man of Affairs—A distinguished figure in the life of Southern California for over half a century, Harrington Brown has worthily carried on the traditions of an old American family in his own career. As postmaster of Los Angeles for a period of years he rendered important service to the people of this community, and in many other ways he has contributed decisively to the progress of the State.

Mr. Brown was born at Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1856, a son of Dr. William Van Horn and Adelaide J. (Harrington) Brown. This family has long been established in America. John Brown, presumed to be the American progenitor, was born in England about 1625 and went to Newark, New Jersey, in 1667. Job Brown, a descendant in later generations, married Phoebe Tompkins, daughter of Eleazer Tompkins, who was the first male child born in Newark. Their son, Eleazer Brown, married Mary Bruen, member of a family long seated at Chester, England, known variously as Bruen, Le Bruens, Le Bruyns, or De Bruen. The first to bear the name in England had crossed the Channel from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

The Rev. Obadiah Bruen Brown, son of Eleazer and Mary (Bruen) Brown, and grandfather of Harrington Brown of this record, was born at Newark, New Jersey, on July 20, 1779. He was a man of versatile talents, active in church and philanthropic enterprises and in the sphere of public affairs. He established the first Baptist Church in Washington and gave it his services without cost. He contributed generously of his substance to the support of charitable and benevolent work carried on by the Baptist Church, was widely known for his brilliant eloquence, and was a member of one of the most scintillating groups ever to inhabit official Washington. From his intimate friend, Andrew Jackson, he received the appointment of chief clerk in the post office department, which he filled with every success during Jackson's administrations. His wife, who was Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, an English widow whose maiden name is unknown, was also a prominent figure in Washington social life. She was a devoted church worker and the founder of the Protestant Orphan's Home in Washington, an enterprise which was carried on in successive generations by her daughter and granddaughter-in-law.

Dr. William Van Horn Brown, father of Harrington Brown, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1812, and was a resident of that city nearly all his life. For a time he was chief clerk of the land department. As a young man he also spent some years in Missouri, and it was this, perhaps, which influenced Harrington Brown, his son, to settle in the West. Dr. William Van Horn Brown married Adelaide Jerusha Harrington, who was born at Troy, New York, on April 17, 1827, a daughter of Jeremiah Langdon Harrington, born on August 15, 1793, at Stephentown, New York, and Mary (Wood) Brown, born on August 10, 1800, daughter of Arvin Wood, of New Lebanon, New York. Jeremiah Langdon Harrington was a son of Peter Harrington, and his wife, Jerusha (Lee) Harrington, daughter of Deacon Lee, of Berlin, New York. Peter Harrington, born at Albany, or in Charlotte County, New York, about the year 1750, was a son of Samuel Harrington, of Rhode Island, who married a French woman whose name is unknown.

Peter Harrington died in New York after the year 1790. He was a soldier of the American Revolution and his name appears with other Revolutionary soldiers who served in New York's Colonial Militia. In the records of the Charlotte County Militia (Land Bounty Rights) there is mention that he enlisted as Harrington, Peter. (See "New York in the Revolution as a Colony and State," Albany, 1904, Vol. I, p. 239.) While her husband was absent in army service, Peter's wife, Jerusha (Lee) Harrington, had a set-to with the Tories who attempted to seize her property. She defended her rights at the cost of a broken back.

Dr. William Van Horn and Adelaide Jerusha (Harrington) Brown were the parents of seven children, of whom two are now living. Several became pioneers in the settlement of Los Angeles, and one son became a most prominent man of affairs in this city. He was a partner in the law firm of Hutton and Smith, served two terms as district attorney for Los Angeles County, and at the time of his death, in 1892, as a mark of respect, every business house in the city closed its doors.

Harrington Brown, of this record, was educated to the law, although he practiced for only a brief period in his career. Following the completion of his preliminary academic training in Emerson Institute, he entered Princeton College, was there graduated, and then enrolled in the law department

of Columbian College, now George Washington University, at Washington. He first came to Los Angeles in 1878, and this city has since been his home.

Mr. Brown entered actively into the life of the city of that period. He had the greatest confidence in the future of Los Angeles, and the courage to support his convictions with long term investments. From the beginning he bought much property in the city and during the entire period of his residence here he has been active in real estate affairs. On Vermont Avenue he purchased a tract of one hundred and thirty acres, extending to Normandie Avenue and Santa Barbara Street and on into the country. This he subdivided and improved, selling it for residence lots and setting out with his own hands the trees which make this section of the city so beautiful today. His present home, located at the corner of Vermont Avenue and Santa Barbara Street, marks the site of his original residence in this city.

Mr. Brown's achievement in the development of this important residential district of Los Angeles can scarcely be appreciated now, for no signs remain that indicate what a barren, rocky wasteland this hundred acres of property was when he bought it. In fact it belonged to that class of land known as "wash," and was a part of the river bed during the rainy season. In its original condition it presented little or no possibility for improvement, and the fine residential section which exists here today is, in a very real sense, Mr. Brown's personal creation.

Oil operations also enlisted his attention early in his California residence. Mr. Brown has been a heavy investor in oil properties and has long been prominently connected with the oil industry in the State. He was one of the original stockholders in the first oil company in Southern California—the Los Angeles Oil Company. He disposed of his holdings to the Union Oil Company, and later became an organizer, director and finally president of the Los Angeles Oil Burning Supply Company. Later still he entered the oil refining field, and built up an extensive business in oil and asphalt. Mr. Brown sold this enterprise, but within a few years he built a second refinery known as the Western Oil and Asphalt Company. The plant of the company was a model of efficient operation, and Mr. Brown was able to dispose of his holdings at a handsome profit. Finally he organized the Southern Refining Company which became a very prosperous concern.

Mr. Brown's connection with pioneer oil development in the State was important in many ways, particularly in regard to the marketing and refining of crude oil. The market here had to be created or developed. The value of fuel oil had to be explained to possible users because this product was then little known. The work of the early pioneers in oil development has meant much to human progress. Out of their hard labor have come many modern-day conveniences, for the products of petroleum touch almost all phases of human life and civilization. To merely mention the modern oil burning engine or furnace, the automobile and the airplane, and what these have meant to human progress is sufficient. As one of the pioneers in oil development, Mr. Brown contributed importantly to California's progress.

It was in recognition of his exceptional executive talents and his distinguished place in California life that Mr. Brown was appointed postmaster of Los Angeles by President Wilson and served in that important office after the close of the Wilson administration until the year 1921. He built up a smooth-functioning and efficient organization, discharging all duties of his office with the greatest success. Mr. Brown now lives retired at Los Angeles. He is a member of many local bodies including the University Club, the Princeton Club, the College Men's Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the City Club and the Gamut Club. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and the Manufacturers' Association, and the Municipal League. Mr. Brown worships in the Baptist faith, while his children are members of the Episcopal Church. He has been a liberal supporter of all worthy movements for advance and progress.

On December 13, 1882, Harrington Brown married Minnie Glassell, daughter of Andrew Glassell, Sr., well known in California life. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brown traveled for a year through the Eastern States and Canada before returning to Los Angeles and establishing their home. They became the parents of several children, as follows: Adelaide J., Lucy T., Eleanor G., deceased, Harrington, Jr., and A. Glassell.

WHITFIELD, HENRY GRAHAM, Business Man—By heritage a farmer, Henry Graham Whitfield, of North Carolina, became a successful business man and died one of the representative citizens of the city, respected and esteemed by all who knew him in Durham. Descended from a line of ancestors the earliest representative of which came to this country from England in early Colonial days, he inherited all of the industrious char-

C. G. Wardlaw

acteristics of his race and applied them to every activity in which he engaged. Success came to him by reason of his indefatigable labors and by the application of a keen business sense. He understood his fellowmen and feared no one in trade, for his own honesty was of such impeccable quality that it engendered such in others who might not have been so happily endowed. Admiration for his high character was mingled with sincere respect, for no man could engage in business relations with him and not profit in self-respect through the transaction. He was a citizen of intense devotion to the progress of his community, loyal to his duties as a member of the body politic and sincere in his endeavors to maintain a high standard in all his activities. He was a good churchman, charitable and ready with his purse wherever aid was needed in a worthy cause. He loved to read good books, to garden and to hunt and fish in his recreational moments and to all these, in addition to his business enterprises, he gave the full rein to their enjoyment at the proper times. But he loved his home best of all and it was in the midst of his family that he revealed his happiest characteristics of humor, kindliness and courteous hospitality. It may truly be said that he had scarcely begun life when he was removed by death and before him stretched a clear road to supreme achievements, which it was not his fortune to attain.

He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, March 19, 1870, a son of Joseph and Martha (O'Brient) Whitfield, and was the third born to his parents of seven sons and five daughters. He received a standard education in the local public schools and helped his father operate the family farm. When grown he purchased a farm of his own and for a number of years cultivated it, then disposing of the property and removing to Durham, where he became associated with John Fowler in the establishment of a livery business. This partnership continued for a number of years, when he sold his interest and after a time again entered that field independently and continued it until his death. In religion he was a Primitive Baptist, in politics a Republican. He died in Durham, August 10, 1914.

Henry Graham Whitfield married, December 18, 1896, in Orange County, Mary Duke, daughter of Robert Austin Duke, a farmer and a veteran of the Confederate Army of the Civil War, and his wife, Margaret (Crawford) Duke. Their children were: 1. Clifton Robert, married Ruby Massie, and they were the parents of Virginia and Robert C. 2. Maude, married Osco Proctor. 3. Nettie Magdeline. 4. Charles Duke, married Rosa Riggsbee. 5. Lee Roy, married Maude Hobbs. 6 Mary Belle.

Mr. Whitfield was a man of fine character, strong in his public spirit, kindly in his nature, industrious in his business life, sympathetic in his attitude toward all. He was just and tolerant, held no animosities and made friends who never left the circle into which they had been drawn by his personal attractions. North Carolina was fortunate in his possession and could ill afford to lose him, for his place in the commercial and social world will not be readily filled.

WARDLAW, CHARLIE THOMAS, Financier, Land Owner—Man of large affairs, civic leader, and first citizen of the San Fernando Valley district in Southern California, Charlie Thomas Wardlaw achieved a career of success in the fields of his chosen occupation. He came to California after a varied experience in the South and Middle West, where he was connected with several railroads in the early period of their history. He immediately entered prominently into the life of the San Fernando Valley, and from that time until his passing was a leader in its affairs.

Mr. Wardlaw was born at Granville, Putnam County, Illinois, on June 29, 1858. He was educated in Illinois public schools, receiving the usual training of the boys of that period, neither better nor worse than thousands of others. But even from his earliest years he was ambitious to succeed, anxious to come to grips with life that he might match his powers against its difficulties and problems. Like other men of vision in this period, he was impressed by the tremendous possibilities which the railroads offered for development, and he resolved to seek his career in this field. After graduation from school he took up telegraphy, and was engaged as a railroad telegrapher for many years. For a time he was employed at Crawford, Nebraska, where he was agent and operator for the Northwestern road, but on his election as county clerk of that county he resigned to devote his full attention to the public service. He continued in office for two terms, and then once again took up railroad work. He became an operator for the Salt Lake and Union Pacific roads, and in a short time was widely known in railroad circles of the Middle West. Thereafter he became assistant to the general manager of the Southern Pacific lines, and held that position until he resigned to become general manager of the C. M. Ranch Company in Mexico. Mr. Wardlaw was a member of the party which drove the golden spike at the completion of the Western Pacific and Union

Pacific Railroad many years ago, celebrating the completion of the first trans-continental railroad in America. His experiences in railroad work were highly interesting, and he frequently referred to them in his later years. Mr. Wardlaw was also connected for some time with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

He had first come to California in 1881, and after his retirement from the C. M. Ranch Company in Mexico, he took up his residence in the San Fernando Valley, purchasing the large ranch at Van Nuys, where he thereafter made his home. Mr. Wardlaw operated his ranch holding successfully, developing this property and taking his place among the leading ranchmen of the valley. He also became interested in the First National Bank of Van Nuys, afterwards a branch of the California Bank of Los Angeles, serving first as its vice-president, and afterwards as chairman of the board. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Kiwanis Club, taking an active part in their affairs.

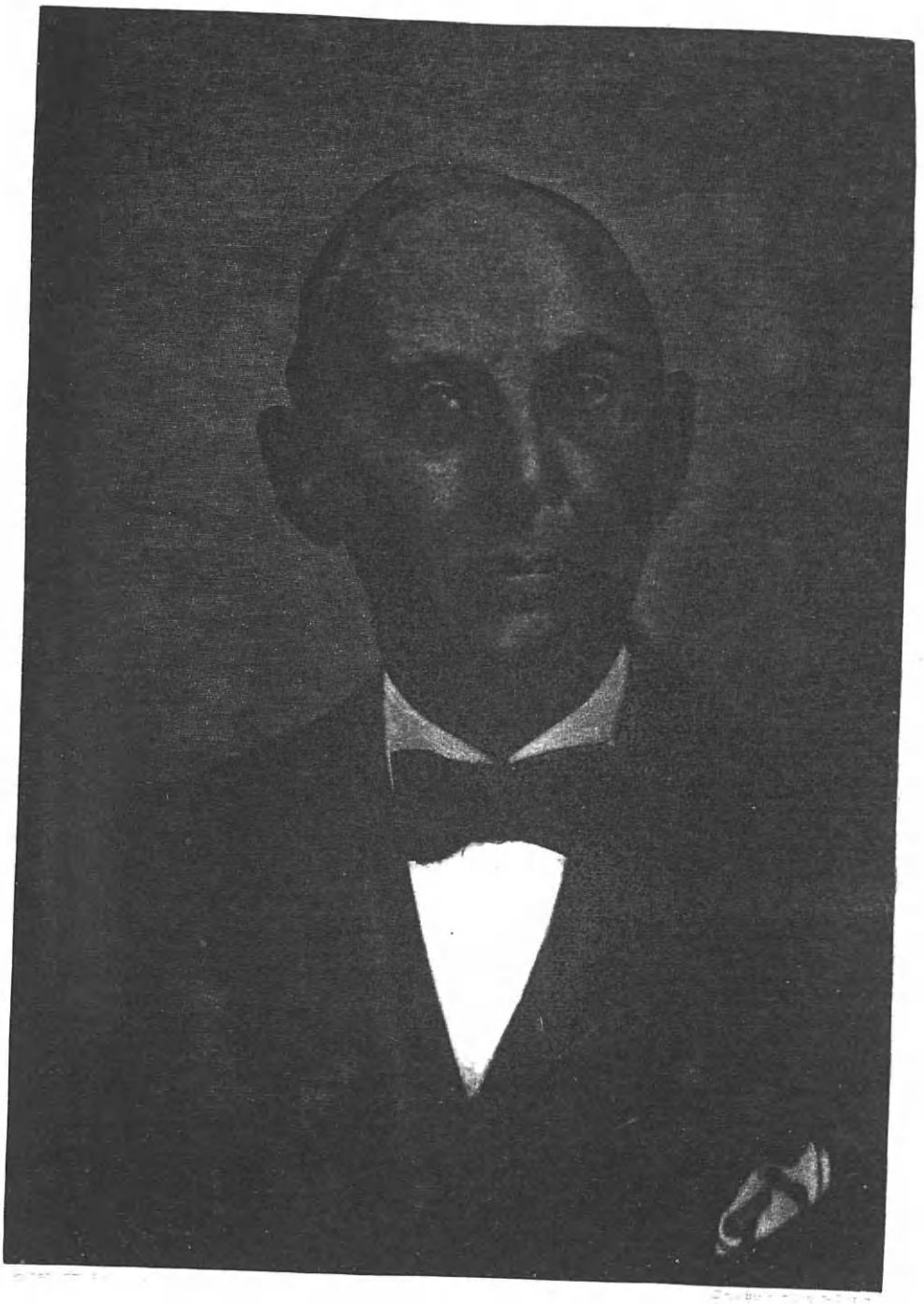
But the mere record of his connections can never indicate the place which Mr. Wardlaw occupied in the affairs of Van Nuys and the San Fernando Valley. Few local enterprises of merit were carried to completion without his active assistance, and he made it his business to work for the growth and progress of this section in every way within his power. It was he who originated the movement four years before his death which brought about the first real survey and report by competent engineers on the subject of rapid transit. Others thought then that his ideas were visionary, but the projects which he conceived are even now approaching their culmination.

"Mr. Wardlaw," to quote from an editorial written at his passing, "was a student of civic, State and governmental affairs. He had a keen, analytical mind, his advice and suggestions were sought by statesmen and jurists in the seats of the mighty, and his views were received with respect and deference even by those who took opposite sides politically. He did not altogether approve of the Federal Reserve act, accepting the fundamental principles as perhaps the best idea yet evolved, but hopeful there would be improvements. He felt that modern day methods of administration of justice were not only far from perfect but that they had grown further and further from popular ideals during the past decade. While not generally known, he had been asked by leading law journals, and by a New York legislative committee, to prepare some suggestions as to possible changes in court procedure and legal practice, and he was particularly pleased when, last fall, he was called to serve upon the Federal Grand Jury as it gave an excellent opportunity to continue his study at first hand. He afterwards discussed with the editor of the "Tribune" some suggestions he had to make in regard to court procedure, and it is most unfortunate that his untimely death closes for ever the work he was doing along idealistic lines with a special view to unwinding the vast quantity of red tape now binding the limbs of justice and securing for the public at large equal consideration in court with bench and bar, he having formed a very decided opinion that the courts of today are conducted largely for the law profession and for the judges rather than for the people.

On September 5, 1866, Charlie T. Wardlaw married Pamelia Richardson, daughter of John and Sarah (Simons) Richardson, of Paxton, Illinois, a native of Illinois, whose educational training was acquired at St. Mary's College, South Bend, Illinois. Mrs. Wardlaw is a member of the Friday Morning Club, the Los Angeles Women's Club, and the Van Nuys Women's Club, and is very active in behalf of women's activities in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Wardlaw became the parents of two children: 1. Evangeline, who married W. E. Day, of Los Angeles. They have one son, Charles Wardlaw. 2. John R., who makes his home at Van Nuys. He is married, and has one son, John R., Jr.

Mr. Wardlaw's death occurred at his home on February 24, 1928. "His death," wrote the Van Nuys "Tribune," "was a distinct loss not only to Van Nuys, but to the entire San Fernando Valley and to Southern California, for he was one of the outstanding citizens of this section. . . . Not only was he a good citizen, but always a steadfast friend and courteous gentleman. He occupied a place in the daily life of the valley that was peculiarly his own, and there is no one who can fill it."

PURVIS, WILLIAM THOMAS, Business Man—Three great interests in life dominated the career of William Thomas Purvis, of Durham, North Carolina,—his business, his home and his garden. In all three he was happy. He was not interested in club life but he gave all his spare time to his family and lived a life of purpose and purity. He was successful in business because his mind was specially alert and attuned to the details of the work. He was a sound churchman and a charitable contributor to its activities, as well as to those of other organizations that needed



V. P. Gilbert

the assistance of the public. A serious and earnest man, he was, nevertheless, a genial and enjoyable companion, for he was a sincere reader and well informed on interesting topics that engaged the interest of intellectual persons. He was meticulous in the conduct of the business with which he was entrusted and met the public with which he operated on such a high plane of ethics that he won and ever retained the admiration and respect of all. He believed in the inherent honesty of man and in that faith was an educator to many who might otherwise have been inclined to take short cuts in their business operations, rather than follow the longer but more honorable route which was his pathway. He was active up to the time of his death, which occurred in Durham, January 20, 1920, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Born in Martin County, North Carolina, October 9, 1858, he was a son of William Weatherly and Martha E. (Howell) Purvis, and was the eldest of a family of two sons and four daughters of his parents. His father was of English descent and was occupied as a planter of prominence. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. His eldest son attended Tarboro private academy and made a specialty of ancient history. He was a sincere student during his school years and also during his after life. From its foundation he became associated with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and never left that association. His first work was as a traveling salesman throughout Eastern North Carolina and in this he was so successful that he was made district manager of the company at Columbus, North Carolina, a position he retained for seven years, when he was transferred to Durham and made manager of the credit and collection department for the State of North Carolina. He invested in considerable real estate, his principal holdings having been in Cleveland County, and was also the holder of valuable shares in cotton mills in both North and South Carolina. As they grew up, his brother, his sisters and his nieces were all educated at his expense. His church was St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal and in his political duties he was a Democrat in State affairs and a Republican in national elections.

William Thomas Purvis married in Kinston, North Carolina, December 2, 1908, Anna Pittman, daughter of Francis Marion and Sallie Ann (Mewborn) Pittman, both of English descent and both deceased. Her father was a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate Army and was a prominent merchant of Kinston, where he had also served as county commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Purvis were the parents of one daughter, Bennie Howell, now at school.

Mr. Purvis was a most capable business executive, a man of sterling character, of impeccable morals and a loyalty to his business associates and to his friends that admitted of no criticism. He was generous in his aid to those in misfortune and gave freely in all worthy cases, without regard to race or creed. As a public-spirited citizen he was of great value to this State and his loss to its commercial enterprises was severe, to his many friends it was a lasting blow.

GILBERT, VERNON PHELPS, Realtor, Builder—While it is true that the present important place which Southern California and the city of Los Angeles have achieved in the development of the West is due to the combined efforts of men and women from all sections of the United States, it is certain that sons of New England must be credited with a conspicuous part in the wonders which have been wrought there. In business and politics, in the learned professions, in the promotion of banks, railroads, mines and manufactures, and in the social and philanthropic life of the community they have played an outstanding part, and their efforts have been written into the community history on almost every page. One of those who wrought well and who left behind an enviable record of usefulness to the county and the city of Los Angeles was Vernon Phelps Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert was born at Elm Farm in the Wickaboag district of Massachusetts, near West Brookfield, on February 2, 1867, six generations of forebears having owned and occupied the place before him. He was the second of three children, his sister, Mrs. Ida G. Stone, of Providence, Rhode Island, who survives him, being the eldest, and Hollis C., deceased, the youngest. Mr. Gilbert's great-grandfather's name was Philip Gilbert; his grandfather was Ezra Gilbert, and his father was George Ezra Gilbert, the middle name being assumed in after life to distinguish him from another George Gilbert living in the same community.

George Ezra Gilbert, the father, was born at Elm Farm on August 14, 1827, and died there on January 25, 1891, just two hundred years after the first Gilbert came to West Brookfield. He was a highly respected citizen, who early showed the material he was made of by working his way through Amherst College, in the cupola of which, after he graduated, he was married to Jane Lucinda Phelps, of Goshen, Massachusetts, by his brother, Rev. Solomon Gilbert, a Congregational

minister. Mr. Gilbert, following his graduation, did some teaching in Maryland, but owing to ill health returned to Elm Farm, which he operated until his death.

Owing to the illness of his father Vernon Phelps Gilbert was early obliged to do much of the work about the farm, notwithstanding which he succeeded in earning his way through preparatory school and afterward through college. He made his way through the district school known as Birch Hill Seminary by opening and sweeping the schoolhouse and attending the fires during the winter season. At twelve years of age he attended grammar school in the village of West Brookfield, where he began the study of Latin and algebra, and continued to earn his living by caring for a four-room, two-story schoolhouse seating two hundred pupils. He rang the bell six times a day, swept the rooms, halls and stairways, and built the fires. For this he received eight dollars per term in summer and twelve in winter, but he managed to make ends meet on it and in addition thus early learned the value of money and the importance of economy.

At fifteen years of age he entered Hitchcock Free Academy at Brimfield, Massachusetts. To get there he took an early morning train to Warren, four miles away, and then walked seven miles to Brimfield each Monday morning, returning the same way Friday evening. His Saturdays and Sundays were spent at home, where he again busied himself with work about the farm.

In writing to a friend in later years Mr. Gilbert said, "I think I hold the record for economical living. One year's school expenses at Hitchcock Academy cost me less than sixty dollars, which included my room rent, books, transportation and board."

Afterward Mr. Gilbert entered Amherst College, graduating with the class of 1889. As he had done in preparatory school he did also in college, contributing largely to his own support from the beginning. He did some tutoring, sold lemonade at the ball games and gave early promise of the business ability which afterward made him independent by initiating and operating an express business. Much of his business was done with his fellow students who dubbed the enterprise the Gilbert and Sullivan Express.

After leaving Amherst College Mr. Gilbert began his life work as a teacher, going first to Hardwick High School, where he served as a substitute for a short time. Afterward he found a berth in a private school in Cleveland, Ohio, but he soon found that teaching was not to his liking and resigned from the Cleveland school, taking the train to Chicago, in search of more congenial work. It occurred to him that he might find this in railroad construction, a great deal of which was going on on the west coast at the time. With this purpose in view he left Chicago and went to the State of Washington by way of Minneapolis, Winnipeg and the Canadian Pacific. He obtained a position the next morning after his arrival with Seattle and Northern Railroad, which sent him to their construction camp at Cedro, which is now part of the town of Cedro-Wooley. This was in the wild days when the iron horse was making its way on the west coast, and when railroad and mining camps were the scene of a picturesque life now past and gone. Cedro in those days was a vast lumber camp with logging roads running in all directions, with sawmills and with rafts of logs filling the Skagito River. There was a real estate boom on in the town, the surrounding forest being plotted into lots for miles in all directions. Men were cutting and burning the most magnificent timber to get rid of it, which seemed a wicked waste to the young man just in from the East. Here, also, he had his first view of western gambling houses in full blast, with poker, roulette, faro and drunkenness on every side.

Mr. Gilbert spent nine months in the State of Washington, mostly in and about Seattle. Much of this time was spent in surveying for a canal to connect Lake Washington and Lake Union with the harbor. It was while here that he received notice of the death of his father and an urgent appeal from his mother to return home. This he did in March, 1891, and for the next nine years lived on the family place.

Of this experience Mr. Gilbert wrote, "I had read in the agricultural papers that educated effort would enable a man to make a good living on a farm. I tried using my brain and muscle to the limit and working all kinds of side enterprises, but all I could do would not result in more than a bare living." He found the experience a hard and discouraging ordeal, but loyalty to his mother kept him at it until she passed away, when he sold the property and moved to Los Angeles. Before doing this, however, on November 22, 1900, at North Grafton, Massachusetts, he married Martha Harrington Round, of Clarendon, Vermont. Mrs. Gilbert is a descendant of John Round, of Swansea, Massachusetts, who died there in 1716. The Round family is believed to have come originally from the Isle of Wight, the name being spelled variously as Round, Rounde and Rounds. Many of the family have been influential in the business and

public life of New England. Mrs. Gilbert is the daughter of Lensey Round, of Clarendon, Vermont, and of Martha Harrington White, of New Braintree, Massachusetts. The genealogy of the Round family was recently prepared and published by Rev. Nathan Round Nichols.

Mr. Gilbert came first to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the real estate business, first in a simple way, and more extensively as knowledge of the profession came to him.

From conducting an ordinary commission business he began to operate in real estate on his own account by purchasing lots, and with this purpose in view left the real estate business and took up general contracting. He was among the first to engage in the building of residences and selling them on the installment plan. Gradually, however, he became interested exclusively in industrial property, buying, improving and leasing the same. He entered into a partnership with R. A. Collins, one of the early operators in this kind of property in Los Angeles, and together they improved many lots in the Santa Fe Avenue and Seventh Street district. Later on Mr. Gilbert's contracting business expanded very greatly, and he allied himself with Frank H. Cole and others in the ownership and construction of warehouses, garages and similar property in a large way. It may be truly said that the development of many blocks of property west of the Los Angeles River both on the east and west side of Santa Fe Avenue was initiated by and was wholly due to the work of Mr. Gilbert and his associates, and millions of dollars worth of property and buildings were purchased, erected, leased and sold by them.

In all his transactions Mr. Gilbert was known for his strict probity. He looked upon his work as his highest testimonial and his advice as a builder was widely sought by landowners desirous of improving their holdings. Rarely was he asked even to sign a contract, and so implicitly was he trusted that blocks of buildings were built by him on the cost plus plan with nothing but verbal instructions on either side, a situation seldom achieved by any other builder. It may be truly said of him that he never betrayed a trust, was disloyal to a friend or violated the faith so generously placed in him by his customers and associates.

The industrial district where he wrought and planned, and which, when he entered it, was mostly vacant ground, he lived to see a completely developed, bustling community employing hundreds of men and yielding hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages, taxes, and freight rates annually to the railroads along whose lines many of his structures were reared.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, a son, Philip, who died at the age of thirteen, on April 9, 1916, as the result of an accident while playing at Venice, California; the second, a daughter, Helen Elizabeth. Both these children had been engaged in digging a hole in the sand when the loose material slipped and buried them completely. As a result Philip lost his life, but fortunately Helen was saved, and at the date of this writing is pursuing her studies in the University of California at Berkeley, after a year spent in travel and study on the continent of Europe. The death of Philip brought a note of tragedy into the family life and removed from the family circle a lad of unusual character and promise.

While in business Mr. Gilbert was energetic and virile; in social life he was reserved and on occasion even reticent. He was a consistent attendant and supporter of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and a generous contributor to religious and philanthropic objects. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles for many years. In political affairs he never sought or received office or preferment, but maintained a lively interest in national and local matters, contributing as occasion dictated to his party's campaigns. He was much in demand as a juryman, being drawn for such services more frequently than the law demanded, and though always busy and subject to exemption by reason of his occupation he never asked to be excused, believing it to be his duty to serve the community in which he lived in this important way. Thus during the year 1928 he served as a member of the Grand Jury of Los Angeles, which did such distinguished service in ridding the county of the district attorney and other officers who were convicted of subverting their offices to their own material ends.

As a result of this latter work and of his years of unrelenting activity Mr. Gilbert felt the need of rest and relief, and with his wife he left Los Angeles for Europe on February 23, 1929. At Paris they were joined by their daughter together with whom they made an automobile tour of France, Spain, the French and Italian Riviera, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, from which they returned to Paris and New York the last of May. It had been Mr. Gilbert's plan to attend the fortieth anniversary of his graduation at Amherst College, but owing to his weakened condition and a serious heart disturbance which developed largely upon his European trip he passed away

suddenly at the home of friends, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shumway, in Springfield, Massachusetts, on June 13, 1929, the day before the class meeting. His burial took place in the family plot in West Brookfield Cemetery, and some of his classmates on their way home from the commencement exercises acted as pallbearers at his funeral. In token of their respect for their former comrade and friend a wreath of flowers, the gift of the Los Angeles 1928 Grand Jury and of Mayor Porter, of Los Angeles, who was also a member of that useful body of men, was placed on his last resting place.

In passing Mr. Gilbert left behind him a large circle of friends and an honored name. His wife and daughter lost a devoted husband and father, his relatives a generous, helpful kinsman, and his county and city a useful and highly respected citizen. At his death the large business over which he presided was liquidated, but he left the centres in which he wrought firmly established and their future growth as wholesale and manufacturing communities assured.

MOREHEAD, MAJOR JOSEPH MOTLEY, Patriot, Writer, Lawyer—One of the most distinguished of North Carolina's sons, Major Joseph Motley Morehead will always be remembered for his patriotic services in the preservation of the historic Guilford Battle Ground, and in its later ornamentation and development into a nationally known memorial.

Major Morehead was descended of the ancient Scotch-Irish family, whose name was originally spelled Murehead, branches of which exist today in all parts of England and Scotland. He came of a long line of noble ancestry, and of this family it is recorded in Burke's "Landed Gentry" that it is "one of the oldest and most respectable in Scotland." Its various coats-of-arms are well known to the books of heraldry. At the end of the fourteenth century, Richard III, King of England, conferred knighthood upon one William Muirhead; and James Watt, inventor of the steam engine was a son of a mother in this line. In 1628, David Muirhead of London, was interested in the development of a settlement in Virginia, purchasing the rights to the Isle of Kent in Chesapeake Bay from the Indians. When he sent out a colonizing expedition, however, Lord Baltimore disputed his claim. Two years later Charles Morehead, member of a collateral branch of the same family, came to Virginia from Scotland, and he was the first of the name to take up his residence in the New World. Long before the Revolution, his descendants had settled in North Carolina, playing a prominent part in the development and growth of this State.

Joseph Motley Morehead, of this record, was born on July 9, 1840, at Greensboro, North Carolina, a son of James Turner and Mary Teas (Lindsay) Morehead, of this city. For several generations members of the family had adopted the legal profession, and his father, in particular, was a criminal lawyer of national reputation and an extensive practice throughout the South. James Turner and Mary Teas (Lindsay) Morehead were the parents of six children: 1. Colonel Henry, who was graduated from Princeton University, and became a pioneer merchant in the West; he died at the time of the Civil War. 2. Annie, who married Dr. Whitfield, a prominent Mississippi minister. 3. Mary, who died while still a girl. 4. Colonel James T., who gained fame as a lawyer. 5. Joseph Motley, of this review. 6. Captain Robert Lindsay.

When he became of suitable age, Joseph Motley Morehead attended the old Caldwell Institute, at Greensboro, and later entered Hawfield School, and the University of North Carolina. In 1858, however, having a disposition to follow the professional career of his father, he began the study of law under Judge Richard Pearson, of Richmond, and was admitted to the bar.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the Guilford Grays, and was soon appointed a first lieutenant in the 2d North Carolina State Troops, but because of ill health he was discharged by the surgeons and had to abandon the service. All four brothers in the family were officers in the war, with brilliant records of gallantry and achievement.

In 1865, Major Morehead began his active professional career at Greensboro, establishing a law practice at this place in association with his brother James, under the firm name of Morehead and Morehead. For a full quarter of a century he devoted himself to this work in a very successful way, his fame as a lawyer spreading to all parts of the South, and many were the victories which he scored in notable cases at the bar.

Fond of country life, and owning vast properties in Guilford County, Major Morehead naturally took great interest in farming operations, and devoted much of his attention also to this work. He became one of the largest planters in the State, spending as much of his time as possible on his farms, which he always loved. On each of these farms he kept many dogs and horses, and frequently came out of the city for the hunting and riding at which he excelled.

But aside from his professional and business interests, Major Morehead was particularly noted for his endeavors to establish and maintain the Guilford Battle Ground to which he gave the last two decades of his life. In this work of high patriotism he was tireless from the beginning of the purpose, not only liberal in donations of his time and money, but also manifesting his interest by personal labor and supervision of the operations on the grounds. Through the services of Major Morehead and his constant associate in the work, Judge David Schenck, what was originally planned to be a mere dedication of the field on which the battle was fought to public uses, has grown until it has become a national institution, a shrine of monuments and patriotic memories. These monuments have been erected in commemoration of great events in the revolutionary history of the State, and to preserve to posterity the story of lofty patriotism exemplified in the lives and services of fallen sons. For many years Major Morehead was the acting president of the association, and while he contributed largely to many monuments that adorn the grounds, to him chiefly is to be ascribed the credit of erecting the beautiful one unveiled on July 4, 1902, in honor of Mrs. Turner, the first ever to be erected in America, commemorating a heroine of the Revolution.

Through his long-continued and ever active exertions, appropriations were made by Congress for the erection of monuments to General Davidson and General Nash, who fell on the field of battle, gallantly performing their duties; and also as a result of his persistent endeavors a monument to General Greene was erected on this field, where, by crippling Cornwallis' army, that hero of the Revolution rendered most valuable service to the cause of his country's independence. Although it was only after Major Morehead's death that the crowning success of this long campaign was achieved when the Congress of the United States declared the Guilford Battle Ground, a national park, yet no man had contributed so much to this end as he. Indeed, his unrelenting exertions in this connection were so zealous, and so highly esteemed by his community and the public that his presence at the recurring ceremonies on the grounds always evoked popular applause in grateful recognition of his unceasing labor and public spirit. And when in the centuries to come, patriotic Carolinians repair to the sacred shrine of the Guilford Battle Ground, they will recall with gratitude this great work of Major Morehead, Judge Schenck, and their co-laborers, who conceived this plan and so admirably executed the design of setting apart the old field of battle and converting it into a park adorned by monuments telling posterity of the services of the Revolutionary fathers.

Nor were Major Morehead's labors in the field of patriotism limited to his services in connection with the battle ground. He was an investigator into the obscure annals of State history and has made valuable contributions to historical literature. Chief among his publications was an interesting and admirable pamphlet on "James Hunter, General of the Regulators," which does full justice to the men engaged in the Regulation movement, and presents that subject in an aspect that appeals to the sympathies of patriotic people. His fund of knowledge and his well-based opinions were highly valued and frequently sought by historians both of America and of Europe.

Major Morehead, always a zealous Democrat, took an active interest in political matters, though he never sought political preferment, but contented himself with wielding the influence that is naturally accorded in public affairs to a prominent citizen, who is controlled by unselfish motives and lofty purposes. In his religious affiliations he was a constant Presbyterian, loyal and devoted in his attendance on the means of grace, and tireless in church work. As a young man he sang every Sunday in the local choir, while the study of the Bible was his constant occupation throughout all his life. He knew its contents from cover to cover, and many were the beautiful essays and articles which came from his pen on the "Great Book" and its history. To church activities, as indeed to every worthy cause whether civic or benevolent, he gave most generously of his substance, and, if the occasion demanded, of his time.

He was, personally, a man of profound culture and the deepest refinement, his reading embracing a wide variety of subjects and interests. His own large library contained a collection of many beautiful and rare editions of every description, although, aside from his professional studies, he preferred to read chiefly in works of theology, agriculture, and history. It was in the joys and companionships of home life, however, that he found his greatest pleasure, happy with his family or in entertaining his friends. His hospitality was famous throughout the State which had grown used to the tradition of the hospitality of the Morehead family, and he frequently entertained at large parties on his country estates, or had well known sportsmen out for the hunting. His conversation, always interesting, was frequently brilliant, illuminated by humorous anecdotes, or witty remarks which impressed the more deeply upon

his listeners the wisdom and nobility of his philosophy of life. The keynote of his life is well illustrated by the words of advice he would offer to the young with a view of promoting high ideals: "Fear God, maintain self-respect at every hazard; never be idle; have a purpose and pursue it energetically, and never depart from it."

On November 8, 1883, in Pennsylvania County, Virginia, Joseph Motley Morehead married Mary Christian Jones, daughter of Decatur Jones, a prominent Virginia planter and manufacturer, and a descendant of the famous family members of which established the city of Baltimore, in Maryland, and of Harriet (Keen) Jones, a member of one of the State's most influential families. Mr. and Mrs. Morehead became the parents of four children: 1. Henry, who died in infancy. 2. Harriet, also died in infancy. 3. James T., who married (first) Eloise Dick, and they were the parents of two children, James T., Jr., and Ellison Gilmer, who died in infancy; he married (second) Florence Attwood Retz, of New Jersey, and they became the parents of one child, Joseph Motley. 4. Mary, who died in infancy.

Mr. Morehead's death occurred on January 1, 1911, at his home in Greensboro, and seldom has a community, as if with one accord, expressed its sorrow with such sincerity and depth of feeling. A noble life was gone, a man of charm, of humor, and wisdom, one who gave his allegiance always to the highest ideals with a deep and unalterable loyalty. His was a career of service in every good cause, and his life an inspiration to those who followed his leadership, even though from afar. A bronze statue has been erected to his memory in the Guilford Battle Ground, for which he fought so vigorously during many years, but the most enduring monument of his fame is to be found in the hearts and minds of a grateful community, where all who knew him were his friends. At his passing many fine tributes were paid to him, and of these, several are quoted:

Death has seldom removed a more familiar figure than Major Morehead. Few men live and die in this world who have not at least an enemy, but if he had one, we never heard of it. He was charitable, kind and ever in good humor, and if he could not say a good word for a man he said nothing. His splendid personality drew to him men of all kinds. It was always a pleasure to converse with him and listen to his droll humor, which was all his own and in perfect charity.

The fires of patriotic love burned brightly in him until he was summoned to cross to the mystic beyond, where Greene and the other heroes of the battle of Guilford Courthouse had preceded him. He did a full man's part in perpetuating the famous battle of a famous period in the birth of the most famous nation on earth. The sun for him went down quietly, serenely.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

As we think of him now, something similar to those words of Tennyson would have been his closing sentiments could he have had the strength to express them in his last hours. A worthy old hero has fallen. God rest him!

Perhaps no more fitting closing could be found for this record of Major Morehead's life, than his own poem, written on the sad occasion of his cousin's death, in which he expressed so strongly his faith in an allwise Divinity and a future life:

If I could stand, as oft I've stood by you
And look again in your beloved face
And all its old-time lineaments trace,
For joy I'd hush my breathings with the view.

If I could hear you calling out my name,
And catch your eye with pleasure all aflame
And honest old-time welcome as I came
Life's charms beyond were pitiably tame.

And is it thus for me to fondly dream
And wish you back in this sad world again,
Where you were all "so tired" in your pain,
A weak and heartless selfishness extreme?

If there's no life beyond this vale of tears,
Why clings man so to Heaven's blissful shore
By faith and prayer? Alas! and lest no more
I love, and live with you midst bitter fears.

No man had borne a purer heart than thine,
But virtue here is in her infancy,
And when thy man's full stature there I see
Shall I thy old self know? Oh watch for mine!

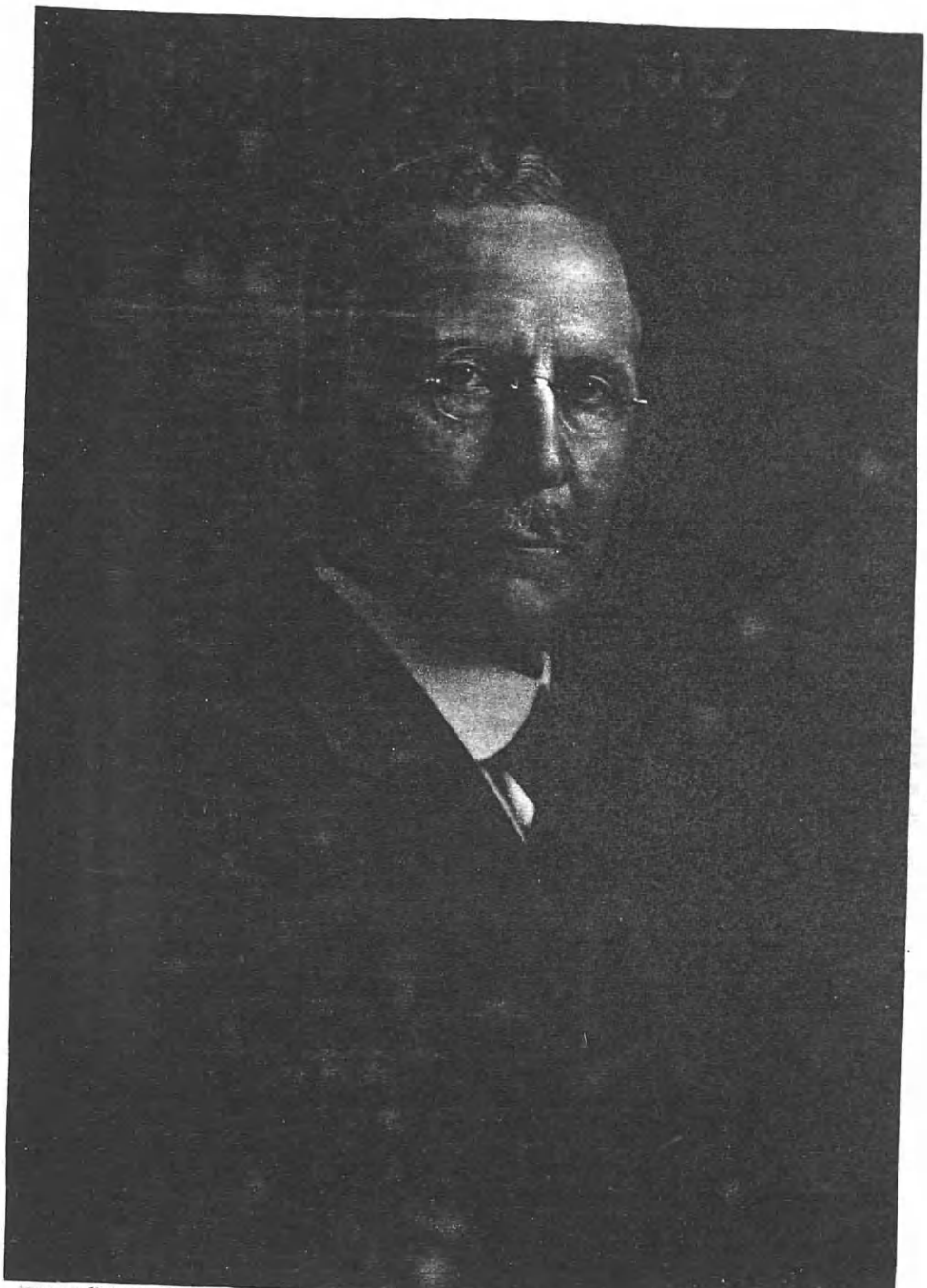
For, since the ruined Dives found new woe
In tender thoughts of loved ones left behind
It cannot be, thy nature all refined
Will quite unloose some ties formed here, I know.

O that, like you, I now could realize,
As tested truth, the precious word of God,
As then I shall, when from beneath the sod
Like you, I wake to Heaven's rich surprise.

My grief, my fears, God's mercies still unfold;
They only trust whom tears and darkness teach;
And, too, but for the new-born grief of each
Succeeding day, how could we bear the old,

Transcendant boon! that makes again my own
The days that I've outlived, the self out-grown;
With all their truth and trust and gladness flown;
That heals all wounds and shall all faults condone,
—All this Faith does, and more, and Faith alone.

WARD, SHIRLEY CHRISTOPHER, Lawyer—Distinguished alike in the practice of the law and in the direction of many large projects in the field of industry and commerce, Shirley Christopher Ward occupied a prominent place in the



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Stanley C. Hard

life of Southern California for many years. He was an exceptionally able executive, a man of brilliant talents and far-ranging vision. He contributed much to the development of this State, and in the prosperity which he helped to create, he justly shared.

Mr. Ward was born on June 30, 1861, near Nashville, Tennessee, a son of John Shirley and Eunice (Robertson) Ward. Through his mother he was a direct descendant of General James Robertson, a pioneer in the settlement of Tennessee, and a conspicuous leader in the life of that period. It was he who directed the settlement at French Lick, which afterwards became the city of Nashville, fighting against the hostile forces of man and nature. John Shirley Ward was a son of Matthias Ward and Elizabeth (Salmon) Ward, the latter of whom died in 1835. Matthias Ward was the eldest son of a large land-holding family near Dublin, Ireland, came from Ireland to North Carolina before the Revolutionary War, and died in Alabama in December, 1836. He never claimed his right of primogeniture, and the property probably went to the next son, whose name apparently was Martin.

John Shirley Ward, father of Shirley C. Ward, was born in Alabama, although most of his life was spent in Tennessee. For many years he was city editor of the leading Tennessee morning newspaper, the "Nashville American," and he also for a time edited a literary magazine. He was a man of broad culture and wide information, contributing much to the high standards of distinction maintained by those journals with which he was connected.

In 1873, when Shirley Ward was twelve years old, he came with his parents to California, settling on his father's ranch near Colton, in San Bernardino County. He had previously attended the Nashville public schools, and after coming to California, completed his preliminary educational training. At this early age he decided to become a lawyer and accordingly undertook the course of study at the Hastings Law School, the Law Department of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1886. Soon afterwards he was admitted to practice in the State, and began his professional career in Los Angeles. For four years he was a member of the firm of Wicks and Ward, and thereafter carried on an independent practice, with offices in Los Angeles. Meanwhile his father had been appointed United States Agent for the Mission Indians, and shortly after being admitted to practice, Shirley C. Ward was appointed Special United States Attorney for the Mission Indians, securing the first outstanding adjudications in protection of their rights in the case of Byrne vs. Alas, in 1888, 74 Cal., 628. Mr. Ward followed the subsequent litigation with keen interest until the final settlement of the issues involved. He made rapid progress in his profession. Following his admission to the California courts in 1886, he was admitted to the Federal courts in 1900. He was one of the charter members of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and assisted in the formation of the first public law library in Los Angeles County. Mr. Ward stood high in the esteem of the fellow members of his profession and soon built up a successful practice. He specialized particularly in the subject of irrigation, water rights, and Spanish land titles, having become interested in these phases of the law through his early experiences with irrigation projects.

Mr. Ward had the greatest confidence in the future of the great State in which he made his home. He saw possibilities for development, where other men, perhaps, did not, and throughout his life he was a leader in many projects which contributed much to the State's economic progress. In his early years he recognized the feasibility of agricultural development, particularly for the citrus industry, through the irrigation of what was then desert land. He immediately organized the Jurupa Land and Water Company, the Vivienda Water Company, and the East Riverside Water Company, all of which developed sources of water and applied them to lands in Riverside. This, of course, soon demonstrated what might be accomplished, and led to the development of the great citrus industry of California. Mr. Ward devoted much time and energy to the reclamation of the Imperial Valley in the earliest years of that project.

For some twenty years following, Mr. Ward gave himself chiefly to the duties of his practice, but in 1906, at a time when both the oil industry in California and the price of crude oil were at a very low ebb, he performed a signal service to the producers of the State. Effecting a consolidation of the refining oil properties in the Coalinga field in Fresno County, he made a sale of this land to the California Oil Fields, Limited, a strong English company which was already the largest producer of oil in that field. By this consolidation the purchasing company was enabled to procure from the marketing agencies what was then considered a fair price for its oil, namely from fifty to sixty cents a barrel at the well. Thus the price of oil at the wells was doubled over night throughout the State, and many producers were saved

from impending ruin. This effort of Mr. Ward restored the oil industry in California to a state of competition on a prosperous level and gave a great stimulus to producers throughout the entire State.

The acquisition and development of his Coalinga oil properties, and the effort he was required to spend on them absorbed so much of Mr. Ward's attention that he gradually gave up his general practice, and turned his attention to other fields in which his activities were to be of the greatest benefit to his community and State. He began a special study of real estate investments and soon entered actively into various property transactions in the Los Angeles district. He came to specialize in fifty and ninety-nine year ground leases of business properties in the downtown area of Los Angeles, acquiring a number of such leases in the vicinity of West Seventh Street and Grand Avenue. These plots he improved with modern limit-height structures. At that time West Seventh Street was only a small side street leading to Broadway, the exclusive retail shopping district of Los Angeles. Again Mr. Ward's far-ranging vision discerned the possibilities of the future, and with the assistance of such men as Lee A. Phillips, J. S. Torrance and W. P. Jeffries, he was able to develop Seventh Street, between Hill and Hope streets into the "Fifth Avenue of Los Angeles," the district of fine shops. To many this movement of the merchants towards the residential districts seemed to spell disaster to the city, but Mr. Ward was not mistaken in his belief that in reality it marked the beginning of a new and greater epoch for Los Angeles. This movement, though begun years ago by Mr. Ward, is in accordance with the very latest theories of city planning, and its success in a business way is indicated by the increase in rental values on Seventh Street during a fifteen-year period from two dollars and fifty cents to one hundred dollars per front foot per month. This furnished one more instance of Mr. Ward's remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values.

In politics Mr. Ward was a consistent Democrat, and a particularly ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson, whom he greatly admired. Naturally he followed the President in his enthusiasm for the League of Nations and the World Court. But Mr. Ward never blindly followed party dictates, thinking first of the best interests of community, State and Nation. He was never a politician; never sought or desired to hold public office; but he took the keenest interest in public affairs, and the last years of his life were devoted almost entirely to the public service. He gave his enthusiastic support to a number of progressive projects, often with decisive effect for their successful termination. With his immense faith in the city, he was particularly interested in the development of the Greater Los Angeles Harbor, in the speedy completion of the street-planning system originated by the Major Highways Committee of the Los Angeles Traffic Commission in its effort to meet growing traffic burdens by correcting the mistakes of the past, caring for the needs of the present, and anticipating those of the future. Mr. Ward also gave much of his time and effort to the affairs of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, and aided materially in securing for his city the benefits of the Boulder Canyon Dam. He was always generous to those in need, contributing to the alleviation of their condition by gifts either to deserving individuals or to worthy charitable enterprises. Mr. Ward was a member of a number of local organizations, including the California Club, the University Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, and the Midwick Country Club. He was also very active in the affairs of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the City Club.

On September 22, 1892, at New York City, Shirley C. Ward married Blanche Chandler, daughter of the late Jefferson Chandler, prominent Missouri lawyer, who was also well known at Washington, D. C., and sister of Jefferson P. Chandler, who is a leader of the Los Angeles bar. Mr. and Mrs. Ward became the parents of seven children: 1. Chandler P., a lawyer practicing at Los Angeles. 2. John Shirley, a realty broker of this city. 3. Robertson, a practicing physician and surgeon of San Francisco. 4. Katherine, who married Richard B. Carr, Jr., of Pasadena, California. 5. Beatrice, now the wife of John Van Hoesen Challiss, of Los Angeles. 6. Shirley C., Jr., who was graduated in law from Stanford University. Another son, William, next to the youngest child, met a tragic death in 1924, while a member of the sophomore class at the University of California.

Mr. Ward's death occurred at his Pasadena home on November 24, 1929. His passing brought to the people of Los Angeles and Southern California a grievous sense of loss. Unlike other men of strong character and leadership, Mr. Ward made opponents, perhaps, in his various projects, but never any enemies. He retained the admiration and respect of all, for all recognized the value of his life and work. In an editorial published on October 29, 1929, just a few weeks before Mr. Ward's death, the Los Angeles "Examiner" paid him high tribute. These words form a fitting con-

clusion to this record, for they well express the universal sentiment of all those whose privilege it was to know Shirley Christopher Ward and his work:

Only a very small percentage of the citizens of Los Angeles realize the far-reaching and valuable aid rendered to the community during the past year by Mr. Shirley Ward. Mr. Ward is better known for the visible improvements he has accomplished in building a great retail artery out of Seventh Street. That accomplishment benefited a large and important neighborhood and presumably and properly added to his personal prosperity. But he has not confined his activities to the purely personal advantages of himself and his realty associates. The community has Mr. Ward to thank for the successful "get together" of the city officials and public utility magnates last year in asking the State railroad commissioners to make a survey of the immediate bond needs of the city's power department. The result of his efforts was a harmonious campaign whereby the citizens voted an issue of $16,000,000 of bonds for extensions and betterments to the municipal system.

More recently the Chamber of Commerce asked him to serve on a committee to investigate the future water and power needs of Los Angeles. His activities in this regard resulted in his appearance this week before the Senate Committee that is investigating the subject matter of the Swing-Johnson bill. In the face of the opposition to this bill, Mr. Ward had the temerity to submit to the visiting Senators the findings of the Engineers Ready and Butler in these words: "In my opinion this report should settle all controversy on this subject and should thenceforth be the law and gospel as to future electric power supply and power demand in Southern California." Mr. Ward has devoted most of his valuable time for several months to the arduous work of gathering dependable data on which the Chamber of Commerce would base its policy in the paramount Colorado River issue. That his efforts have borne results is shown by the Chamber's statement to the visiting Senators. The Chamber has now endorsed every salient feature of the Swing-Johnson bill short of giving the name and number of the bill now hung up in committee by its opponents.

It is the civic spirit and the personal self-sacrifice of many men of Los Angeles, as exemplified in such fundamental matters that really makes this great city great. The climate and the city's location between mountains and sea form the background, but they were here before the Brea pits began gathering relics for museums. Los Angeles, however, remained a desert until men of vision and courage came here and converted this region into a garden, a workshop, and the happy home of a million people, with millions more to come. Fortunately, Los Angeles has attracted many men of Mr. Ward's type, who are not only able to build up personal fortunes, but have time to spare and the inclination and determination to devote part of their efforts to the public service and for the benefit of every citizen, rich and poor alike.

MEBANE, DR. GEORGE ALLEN, Financier—Few families in the historic State of North Carolina own the distinctions that have accrued to the house of which Dr. George Allen Mebane was an honored member. His forefathers led in affairs of the Commonwealth, in statecraft, in the professions, and in finance. He himself began life's work as a professional man—a doctor of medicine —, for which career he was by temperament and intelligence and training admirably fitted. But it followed that he turned his attentions to industry and finance. At the time of his retirement he was one of the dominant financial figures in the Southland; and at the time of his demise all persons who had known him at all intimately were deep in sorrow. Notably this feeling of sorrow was felt in Greensboro, where he had long made his residence, and to which he was a kindly benefactor in manners both direct and indirect. In order the better to comprehend his ancestral background, here are presented the members of his lineage, together with a curtailed description of the works wrought by each:

(I) Alexander Mebane, founder of the American line of this Scotch and Irish family, came from Ireland to the United States and took residence in Pennsylvania in 1744, and in 1751 settled at Hawfields, Orange County, North Carolina. It is recorded that he, and therefore the family, was of Scottish blood but of Irish birth. In Hawfields, North Carolina, he was made a justice of the peace in the first year of his domicile—for Bladen County, as Orange County was not formed until 1752. He became first sheriff of Orange County, fixed the location of the court house, served with the rank of major in the county militia, was recommended for the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1775, and was active in raising troops in the Revolution. Alexander Mebane married, and had six sons and six daughters. One son was Alexander, Jr., of whom further.

(II) Alexander Mebane, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, November 26, 1744, and came to North Carolina with his parents in childhood. It is of record that he served as member of the last Provincial Congress of North Carolina, having taken his seat December 16, 1776, chosen in special election. In 1783-84, 1787-92 he represented Orange in the General Assembly, serving on important committees and having been Chairman of the Whole in 1788. In 1789, against his will, he was elected colonel of cavalry. His next term in Legislature was in 1793-95—the Third Congress, to which he was elected with a large majority. Then, elected to the Fourth Congress, he died, July 5, 1795. Alexander Mebane, Jr., married (first), in 1767, Mary Armstrong, of Orange County; and married (second) one whose

name is not preserved. Of the first union were born four sons and eight daughters. One son was James, of whom further.

(III) James Mebane was one of the early students in the University of North Carolina—of which his father was a trustee—and a founder of the Dialectic Society. He married Elizabeth Kinchon, daughter of William Kinchon. One of their sons was George Allen, of whom further.

(IV) George Allen Mebane, son of James and Elizabeth (Kinchon) Mebane, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, January 25, 1809. He married Atilla Yancey, and they became the parents of Benjamin Franklin, of whom further.

(V) Dr. Benjamin Franklin Mebane, son of George Allen and Atilla (Yancey) Mebane, became a prominent physician and surgeon, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, was thrice elected to the State Legislature, and was a Democrat of considerable influence. He lived long in the town of Mebane, named, as to be supposed, after a member of this illustrious family, and died about 1878, having married Frances Kerr. Of this union were born three sons and two daughters, one son being George Allen, of whom further.

(VI) Dr. George Allen Mebane, second child of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Mebane and Frances (Kerr) Mebane, was born in Mebane, North Carolina, October 31, 1863, probably while his father was engaged in battle under Confederate colors. He secured his academic instruction from tutors, in public schools, and in Colonel Bingham's Military School at Mebane. Afterward he matriculated in the University of North Carolina for advanced studies, there prepared for study of medicine, and from the University of Virginia took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Gifted as a student and scientist, after his interneship he had the intention to become a nerve specialist, and for some twelve months, with this in mind, practiced in New York City, next returned to Graham, North Carolina, and after a short period of practice gave up the profession to become associated with Lynn Banks Holt (of whom further in this narrative) in the cottons manufacturing industry. Speedily he found industrial and financial affairs so absorbing as to sway him from professional activity permanently. He invested a fair sum in Mr. Holt's enterprises, acted with him as a partner of discernment and keen analytical business judgment, and himself took charge of one mill. Five years later he removed to Asheville, and there, associated with Messrs. Holt and Cone, purchased the Asheville Cotton Mills, becoming president of the organization, which post he held to the mills' profit for a decade. Subsequently, having become very intimate with affairs carried on by Mr. Cone, he went to New York City for service of high character in the Cone Export Commission Company—one of the best known companies of its category in the world—but returned to North Carolina within a short while and resumed milling operations, building several cotton mills, at Cooleemee, for the Duke interests. These completed, he built a mill of his own, at Spray, North Carolina, and this he conducted for a number of years at considerable profit. Meanwhile he removed to Greensboro, North Carolina, and it was here that he was destined to end his days. Ill health forced his retirement from the more pressing of financial and industrial matters, though until the very last he maintained a diversity of interests in ramified matters of enterprise.

Dr. Mebane participated in all manner of activity. Possessor of those attributes which endear a man to his associates, his popularity was a fact of remark, extending back to his college life. In the University of North Carolina he was popular among his fellows, and in the University of Virginia, where he studied medicine, this popularity found even a fuller fruit, as he was widely liked. President of his class at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, where he pursued advanced medical studies, he found the deepest of favor in the minds and hearts of his associates which continued long after he had left the field of medicine for later financial endeavors. This universal esteem served him well in politics —though he put it to no mercenary or other shallow employment. He was an ardent Democrat, a leader in the party, and served as delegate from North Carolina to the National Democratic Convention wherein William Jennings Bryan was first nominated for the Presidency of the United States, in 1896. He attended all State conventions of the party, and was a speaker of great eloquence. Fraternally he took pleasure in affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons (he was a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to all bodies, including the Commandery, Knights Templar). He belonged to the Society of Cincinnati, membership in which is handed down to the eldest son in each succeeding generation, so that the original membership is represented contemporaneously in kin. He belonged to the Maud M. Club of Greensboro, to clubs in New York City, and to others elsewhere; loved all forms of sport, games; liked to entertain; possessed a personality truly lovable, and a nature infinitely charitable. He gave to all worthy causes, and was a communicant of the

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First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro. During the World War, in which his two sons fought, he contributed generously to the several appeals for funds, and subscribed to the fullest of his means to the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan. His favorite relaxations, it is recalled, were reading—he was ever a student—, tennis, riding, fishing and hunting.

At Graham, North Carolina, November 30, 1887, Dr. Mebane was united in marriage with Mary Holt, daughter of Lynn Banks and Mary Catherine (Mebane) Holt. Mrs. Mebane's mother was a daughter of the Hon. Giles Mebane. Her father, of previous mention as having been associated with Dr. Mebane, was a cotton factor of wide repute throughout the Southland, owner of many mills for the manufacture of cotton cloth. Edwin Michel Holt, her grandfather, was said to have operated the first mill in the South for the manufacture of colored goods, and married Emily Farrish. To Dr. George Allen and Mary (Holt) Mebane were born children: 1. Mary Elise, deceased. 2. Banks Holt, who married (first) Marion Jones, since deceased; and who married (second) Vance Tilghman. He has a son, Banks Holt, Jr. 3. George Allen, Jr., who married Elizabeth Armstrong. Mrs. Mary (Holt) Mebane survives her distinguished husband, and continues to reside in Greensboro, North Carolina. The many works of good which he put on foot she continues to carry forward, as he would have wished.

The worth of a man's life cannot be judged exactly; but it is undeniable that the life of Dr. George Allen Mebane was of unusual accomplishment. Of illustrious forebears, he paralleled the achievements of his forefathers, excelling in finance, but having been professionally minded, and a political figure of quality. His benefactions, all of which will never become known, as it was his wont to give quietly and with no display, extended far. Greensboro profited through his operations, as did other centers of the South. Fellowmen regarded him as one of sound judgment, and turned to him for counsel in trying moments, for they knew of his integrity, and valued it. His influence for good was prodigious, exerted through the mentalities of all with whom he came in contact, in church and outside it. Hence, though his life span was but fifty-seven years and some months—far less than the Scripturally allotted three score and ten—, its ultimate effect on mankind held the power of one much more extended, and an influence exerted with such benefit in life will continue long after, through those who knew him, loved him, and continue to emulate. When death came, March 7, 1921, it was quite as if Greensboro mourned as one person, and as if that person had lost a dearly beloved friend. Tributes came from every hand, some simply told, some exalted, but all sincere and spontaneously given. But the best tribute of all, perhaps, is the untarnished memory of a worthy life well lived, of service to mankind.

KERCKHOFF, WILLIAM G., Man of Affairs —Interwoven in the remarkable history of the commercial and industrial development of Southern California for the past half century, frequently appears the name of William G. Kerckhoff—from the pioneer development of hydro-electric power on through a half-dozen or more great public utilities, banking and commercial enterprises that in themselves are of tremendous significance to the Southwest of our country.

Born at Terre Haute, Indiana, March 30, 1856, the son of George W. B. Kerckhoff, who was born at Lingen, Hanover (at that time an independent kingdom) and of Philipine (Newhart) Kerckhoff, who was born at Rumbach in the Palatinate, Germany, George W. B. Kerckhoff was educated at the gymnasium in Lingen, and in early manhood went to Holland, where he was employed in a colonial importing house; in the early fifties he came to the United States, locating at Terre Haute, where he became engaged in the wholesale saddlery-hardware business. Soon after settling in this country he became a citizen of the United States.

William G. Kerckhoff received his preliminary education in the public schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, and later studied at the gymnasium at Lingen, Hanover, which had by that time become a province of Prussia.

Mr. Kerckhoff received his early business training in his father's wholesale saddlery-hardware establishment. In 1875, at the age of 19, he went to California on a pleasure trip with a cousin, and he has since regarded his first day in that State as the turning point of his life. The wonderful Sierras, the journey to the valleys through the foothills and past placer mines in full operation, sawmills, orchards, vineyards, and then through the immense wheat fields to Sacramento and San Francisco, made an ineffaceable impression upon him. Leaving San Jose equipped with horses and camping outfits, the two youths spent the next six months camping in the coast mountains; later they crossed the San Joaquin Valley to the old mining regions, and then proceeded through the Yosemite Valley to the high Sierras. In the fall

Mr. Kerckhoff went to Los Angeles, and during the winter he worked on a ranch at San Gabriel. In May he started homeward via the Isthmus of Panama, stopping in Mexico, Central America, and Havana, and landing at New York, then stopping off to visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia on his way to Terre Haute.

The result of this grand tour of the Southwest was to leave California uppermost in the youth's mind. Through his persuasion his father visited California and was so favorably impressed that he decided to retire, and move his family to that State. Accordingly, Mr. William G. Kerckhoff departed for California in the fall of 1878, and after traveling over the entire State decided to locate in Los Angeles, then a town of 10,000 people. The family followed in 1879. A little later he purchased an interest in the lumber business of J. G. Jackson, a San Francisco pioneer. Mr. Kerckhoff's first business venture was thus started under the firm name of Jackson, Kerckhoff and Cuzner. A year later Mr. Jackson retired, his interest being purchased by Mr. Kerckhoff's father, the firm continuing under the name of Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, with William G. Kerckhoff as president. As the business grew, branch yards were established at Pomona, Pasadena, and other places and a wharf was built at the new harbor of San Pedro. At this time the harbor was a small affair and Mr. Kerckhoff with Col. H. G. Otis, W. C. Patterson, and W. D. Woolwive, a committee representing the Free Harbor League of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, went to Washington and was instrumental in securing governmental help in developing San Pedro Harbor. This was the real beginning of the great harbor of today.

A wholesale lumber business was established at the harbor, involving the necessity of owning vast tracts of timber land and the operation of sawmills in Oregon, and with the expansion of the business the company acquired an interest in lumber vessels used in transporting lumber to the south. In 1887 the firm built the steam schooner "Pasadena."

Coal was very expensive at San Pedro so it was decided to burn oil and the "Pasadena" was fitted with oil tanks. This ship was unique as the first ocean going vessel under the United States flag to burn oil. So little was then known of crude oil as a fuel that the laws prohibited its use and Mr. Kerckhoff was forced to go to Washington to secure, with great difficulty, passage of laws permitting steamers to burn oil. Thus early did the great vision for which he was later noted, become apparent.

With the growth of the business the company expanded its territory, gradually acquiring branch yards throughout Southern California and in the Imperial Valley. Through the furnishing of lumber, etc., Mr. Kerckhoff was obliged to take an interest in the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway connecting Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Monrovia, with which he served as a director and successively became manager and president. Realizing, however, the handicap under which a small, independent railroad must labor, he persuaded his associates to sell it. This he succeeded in accomplishing through Mr. Henry E. Huntington, the Southern Pacific Railroad being the purchaser, while through the transaction Mr. Kerckhoff laid the foundation for subsequent friendly relations with Mr. Huntington.

In his numerous excursions into the mountains he was strongly impressed with the enormous waste of water power in California and having discovered that at Azusa there was available considerable water power, Mr. Kerckhoff in 1891, together with Messrs. M. Dodsworth, M. G. Eshman, Abe Haas, Kaspare Cohn and Henry O'Melveny, organized the Azusa Ice and Cold Storage Company, which for many years supplied the Santa Fe Railroad with ice for its transcontinental fruit express.

Through the building of the cold storage plant, Mr. Kerckhoff and his associates became further interested in the development of water power and filed on the waters of the San Gabriel River for power purposes. In 1896 Mr. A. C. Balch, an electrical engineer, joined Mr. Kerckhoff in the formation of the San Gabriel Power Company for the purpose of utilizing the waters of the San Gabriel River and supplying the city of Los Angeles with light and power. Building a submerged dam in the San Gabriel River, the water was taken from the bed of the stream to the mouth of the canyon, a distance of seven miles, where with a drop of 400 feet it was used to generate electricity. The current was then sent by a 24-mile transmission line to Los Angeles and there distributed. This constituted one of the first long-distance power transmission lines in the United States, as well as being the first hydro-electric current used in Los Angeles. Later, Mr. Huntington, having purchased the street railway system of Los Angeles, perceived the advantage of hydro-electric power for his enterprise and joined the company.

With the rapid growth of the business, enlarge-

ment was necessary and the Pacific Light & Power Company was formed with a capitalization of 10 million dollars, later increased to 25 million. The Kern River plant, 120 miles north of Los Angeles, was built which at that time was notable for another pioneering achievement of Mr. Kerckhoff. Current was sent from this plant to Los Angeles at 65,000 volts, which up to that time had not been thought possible.

During the following years additional hydro-electric plants were constructed until finally the company owned and operated the greatest total length of light and power transmission lines, at that time, in the world. Without doubt the greatest achievement was the building of the Big Creek plant on the San Joaquin River generating 40,000 horsepower. After many years devoted to exploring and surveying the watershed of the San Joaquin River and consulting with engineers throughout the United States on the many new electrical problems involved, the great work of controlling the waters of the river with dams and the construction of the Big Creek power house was begun. In order that no financial difficulties be encountered during construction, Mr. Kerckhoff went to New York and raised $10,000,000, at that time not only a very large sum, but made doubly difficult because the country was recovering from a business depression, and bankers were still somewhat skeptical regarding the then young industry. Later an additional sum of $2,000,000 was added to complete the project. A railroad 60 miles in length was built into the most rugged part of the Sierras in the San Joaquin Canyon to transport men and materials. Large buildings for housing were constructed to allow the work to proceed during the winter. This project was noteworthy for still more pioneering achievements on the part of this remarkable man. Two stand out among others. The power plant was 2,000 feet below the reservoir, and at that time this was the greatest head under which water had been controlled and used to generate electricity. The other was the transmission of the power 225 miles to Los Angeles without a prohibitive loss in voltage. The current was transmitted under a pressure of 165,000 volts up to that time deemed impossible. The line has been in practical use at this voltage since it was constructed. About 2,000 men were employed for two years and to illustrate the fickleness of labor, there were over 70,000 names on the payroll in the two years. As was said, "one crew on the way up, one at work and one going down." Thus was built the great concrete dam 120 feet high, creating at an elevation of 7,000 feet beautiful Huntington Lake, now a summer resort for thousands of residents of the San Joaquin Valley.

Meantime, Mr. Kerckhoff, together with Mr. Balch and his other old associates, Abe Haas and Kaspare Cohn, had formed the San Joaquin Light and Power Company, buying a small plant which had supplied Fresno and the immediate vicinity. The hydro-electric plant was located on the San Joaquin River and the storage reservoir some ten miles distant at Crane Valley. This was rebuilt and very much enlarged, but was found inadequate to supply the demands made on the company. Various increases were made in the Crane Valley plant.

In 1919 to supply an urgent need for power following the World War the Kerckhoff power plant on the San Joaquin River, 40 miles northeast of Fresno, was started and rushed to completion. Fifteen months from the time ground was broken this great plant of 56,800 horsepower was delivering power to the San Joaquin system, establishing a new record for power plant construction of this magnitude. The plant consists of a concrete arch dam 570 feet long and 125 feet high, which diverts the water of the San Joaquin River through a tunnel, cut through solid granite three and one-half miles to the power house. The cost of this project was $5,750,000.

The increase of business was such that still more plants were necessary. The company then filed on the waters of Big Creek, a branch of the Kings River. It was determined to preserve all of the flood waters of this stream at an elevation of approximately 7,000 feet and utilize it in a series of drops throughout the year. This was started by the construction of a dam and the building of the Balch power house with an initial installation of 40,000 horsepower. It is expected that this stream will furnish in the neighborhood of 150,000 to 200,000 horsepower when fully utilized. At this time the company had expended about $40,000,000 on its plants and distribution systems and was generating 185,000 horsepower supplying current to all the towns and cities in the lower San Joaquin Valley and on the coast range through about 4,000 miles of transmission lines.

In 1924 Messrs. Kerckhoff, Balch and associates disposed of their interests in the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation to the Great Western Power Corporation, and proceeded to devote their entire efforts to the Southern California and Midway Gas companies, which they had been building up from a small beginning for a number of years.

These companies are the outgrowth of the City

Gas Company of Los Angeles, which was organized in 1907. The company in 1908 had eighty-six meters. On January 1, 1914, its successor company, the Southern California Gas Company, had 33,275 meters. During the same period the gas mains increased from 9 miles to 700 miles. During these years much thought had been given to the possibility of bringing natural gas from the oil fields in the Taft district west of Bakersfield. Properties were acquired in these natural gas fields and the Midway Gas Company organized for the purpose of transporting the gas 120 miles to Los Angeles. Pipe lines were laid at great expense over the extremely rugged mountainous country through which has since been built that part of the State Highway known as the Ridge Route. This construction was another venture into unknown fields. So little was known of the problem that shortly after completion it was found that the gas had rotted the packing at all the pipe joints, and the line had to be in large measure reconstructed. However, after great difficulties the line was finally completed and natural gas was first delivered to Los Angeles in 1913. The heating quality of this natural gas was and is more than twice that of manufactured gas. By mixing with the manufactured gas the heating qualities were increased at that time, about one-third, which was a great boon to domestic consumers and later as the business developed, to many manufacturing industries. In later years the percentage of natural gas used was gradually increased until finally all the gas companies in Los Angeles have come to use natural gas entirely.

The rapidly growing community greatly increased the demand and another line was built, so that at present about 36,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily comes over the mountains to Los Angeles. This is in addition to a considerable volume sold at several points on the line, one of them a large cement plant taking several million cubic feet per day.

In the meantime, oil was discovered in the Los Angeles Basin and the Midway Gas Company expanded its activities to the numerous oil fields surrounding Los Angeles, building another large line in this connection from Ventura, a distance of some 40 miles. Both prior and subsequent to the construction of the Ventura line, the company had tapped practically all of the many oil and gas pools in Southern California, covering the area with a veritable network of pipe lines. Due to its aggressive policy this company did practically all of the natural gas business in the Midway field, and a very large part of the business in the Los Angeles Basin. Late in 1928 the total gas delivered by the Midway system from its network of lines was about 210,000,000 cubic feet per day. This is more gas than is used by either the cities of New York or London.

During these years the Southern California Gas Company was expanding its activities until about January 1, 1928, it was serving 80 cities, towns and communities with gas. The two companies always under the same ownership and management, were combined in 1928, and on January 1, 1928, were serving 201,700 consumers through 4,275 miles of pipe lines. The value of these properties had increased from $860,000 in 1908, to about $60,000,000 January 1, 1928.

In connection with this remarkable growth one of the difficulties was the loss of the surplus natural gas during the warm months. To utilize this surplus was a great problem, the solution of which resulted in the development of the use of gas fo industrial purposes, which has probably been ca ried further in Southern California through the activities of the Southern California Gas Company, than in any other part of the country.

Late in 1927 Messrs. Kerckhoff, Balch and their associates disposed of their interest in the gas companies to a group of eastern bankers composed of the Chase Securities Company, Stone & Webster and others, thus bringing to an end a partnership of 30 years' duration.

In the course of his remarkable career, the larger activities mentioned in this article brought him in contact with others, large in themselves but of comparatively lesser importance. Great land development and colonization schemes were undertaken both in the San Joaquin Valley and in San Diego County. These projects were known under various names, the largest being the Fresno Farms Company, Summit Lake Investment Company and others in the San Joaquin Valley, and the South Coast Land Company in San Diego County. These companies have owned and developed a total of probably 50,000 acres, this development involving the building of towns, the formation of banks, the construction and ownership of telephone companies, hotels and other kindred activities as well as the all important matter of water development.

In addition to holding during his life time the presidency of the companies mentioned above, he was a director of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the Farmers & Merchants National Bank and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway representing the E. H. Harriman interests. He was a member of the leading clubs of

the West, including the California Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Crags Country Club, Bolsa Chica Gun Club, and the Pacific Union, and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco. For a period of seven years he served as a member of the commission managing Yosemite Valley, the only public office he ever held during his long and brilliant career.

On November 13, 1883, at Terre Haute, Indiana, Mr. Kerckhoff married Louise, the daughter of Gerhard and Louise Eshman. The parents of both were life long friends and Mr. Kerckhoff and his wife were schoolmates, so that their marriage cemented for life the friendship of their families. He died February 22, 1929, and is survived by his wife and two daughters, Marion (Mrs. Webster B. Holmes), and Gertrude (Mrs. Gerald C. Young).

The life of William G. Kerckhoff will ever be a part of the history of the great Southwest. There his pioneer labors made history. His idea of how the public should be treated, his conception of the responsibilities of business leaders, his methods of organizing and managing large concerns, his attitude towards consumers, towards regulatory authorities, all possess for every thoughtful person an intense interest. Probably no man of his time had a greater vision than he when in the early days of his career he realized that hydro-electric power was capable of doing such tremendous things for the prosperity of Southern California. There, he told himself, was an opportunity to undertake a great, helpful, constructive work which, if properly accomplished, would enhance the wellbeing of all. How well his dreams were put into practice in spite of well-nigh insurmountable physical and financial handicaps his life story has already related. His name, therefore, will ever be linked with the history of the Southwest. As generations of men come and go millions upon millions will derive benefit from the materialization of that clear vision which came to him in those early pioneer days and made possible great power developments and the formation of mammoth public utilities through his own untiring efforts.

In closing this brief tribute and record of material accomplishment, it is fitting to mention the even more important human side of the man. His personal kindness and patience were known to all with whom he came in contact. No individual, however, unimportant, was denied his time and interest. In spite of the enormous vitality and driving power which alone made his accomplishments possible, his closest associates have no recollection of his ever losing his temper, or speaking ill of anyone. Business did not absorb his mind to the exclusion of other things. His boyhood love of nature and the wilds prevailed to the last. He was never happier than when on a brief visit to his lovely mountain home in San Antonio Canyon. He was almost an authority on trees and California wild flowers, and his wide experience and travels developed a keen appreciation of both art and music. His charities were many and continuous, but at his own wish, mostly inconspicuous. The William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology is a lasting monument to his interest and belief in the scientific training of young men. By his passing, California loses one of her most valuable and constructive citizens, and his many associates a dear friend.

GILMER, CHARLES STEWART, M. D., Physician—Much has been written of the kindly, sympathetic, understanding country doctor. He has been pictured to American readers as a distinctive type of man whose life's work is that of a benefactor.

Such a man was the late Charles Stewart Gilmer, of Guilford County, North Carolina. He became well known throughout the county, not alone as a physician who came at the call of those distressed to heal suffering, but also as an active and valued community factor, deeply interested in the progress of Guilford County, particularly interested in educational improvement, in religious service, and the heightening of culture through the media of good roads.

Dr. Gilmer was born in Guilford County, on the family homestead farm, nine miles south and east of Greensboro, July 11, 1864. He died, in Greensboro, January 5, 1927, at the age of sixty-two years.

He was a son of Joseph and Nancy (McClean) Gilmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, and inherited from his parents the best of intellects, together with loyalty to the home soil. Joseph Gilmer spent his early years as a surveyor. Later he went into farming, extensively, and spent the balance of his years on the farm in Guilford County, where he was widely known and respected as a leader in agricultural matters. The esteem and respect in which he was held so universally were attested when he was elected to the State Legislature; and in that assembly he served his fellowmen to the full of his ability. For a number of years, also, he held the office of magistrate. Though his pro-

fession was not that of law, he had a fine sense of justice, and was highly regarded for this by those who looked to him as an example. In the family were five children—four sons and a daughter—, and of these, Dr. Gilmer was the youngest.

Dr. Gilmer had the commonly typical experiences of all lads raised in an agricultural community. He did well in school, which fact was a source of deep pleasure to his father, who had a decided liking for knowledge; and early in years it was decided that he should become a physician, as this worthy profession seemed most adapted to his talents. Sadness entered his life early, when his beloved father died. But in spite of this handicap, he went ahead with his professional schooling, graduating from a medical college in New York City, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a while, to earn a portion of the money required for this education, he had taught school. Meanwhile, in 1886, he had taken his arts degree from Davidson College. The medical degree was secured in 1891, and in May of that year he received a license to practice as a physician, from the Medical Board sitting at Asheville, North Carolina. Without delay, Dr. Gilmer launched himself in practice, first taking offices at McLeansville, North Carolina. There he remained two years, building up a goodly clientele and advancing his reputation apace; but the call of his home community was strong, and in 1893 he returned to the homestead place in Guilford County, where he made his home and continued practice until the end. He was active as a medical man until the time of his death.

While the chief course of his career ran as above outlined, Dr. Gilmer by no means limited himself narrowly to practice. He was a natural leader, and participated largely in general affairs, especially, as noted, in matters of education, the church, and good roads. He was one of the first in North Carolina to take up and champion the cause of improved highways, and lived to see his vision of a better road system realized. He was a backer of the Rural Free Delivery system in North Carolina, pressing with all his might for this great convenience, which he lived to see function well as it does today. He was an organizer and the first president of the Southeastern Guilford Telephone Company, and held the post of president for a number of years. A Democrat, he acted wisely for the welfare of the party and the community whole, having been a member of the executive committee in Guilford County. For eight years, until death, he was a member of the Guilford County Board of Education, and was a leading factor in having built a high school—Alamance High, which stands today as a memorial tribute to his work, and to the work of others whose ideals of education were high. In February, 1894, after settling in the Alamance neighborhood, Dr. Gilmer was made a ruling elder of the local church, an office which he filled with humble devotion until his death. Resolutions voted by the church at his passing said in part:

> . . . We endeavor to perpetuate in our hearts a faithful memory of his untiring efforts, his sacrificial spirit in promoting the morals, the religious and all public interests of his county, his community, and his church.

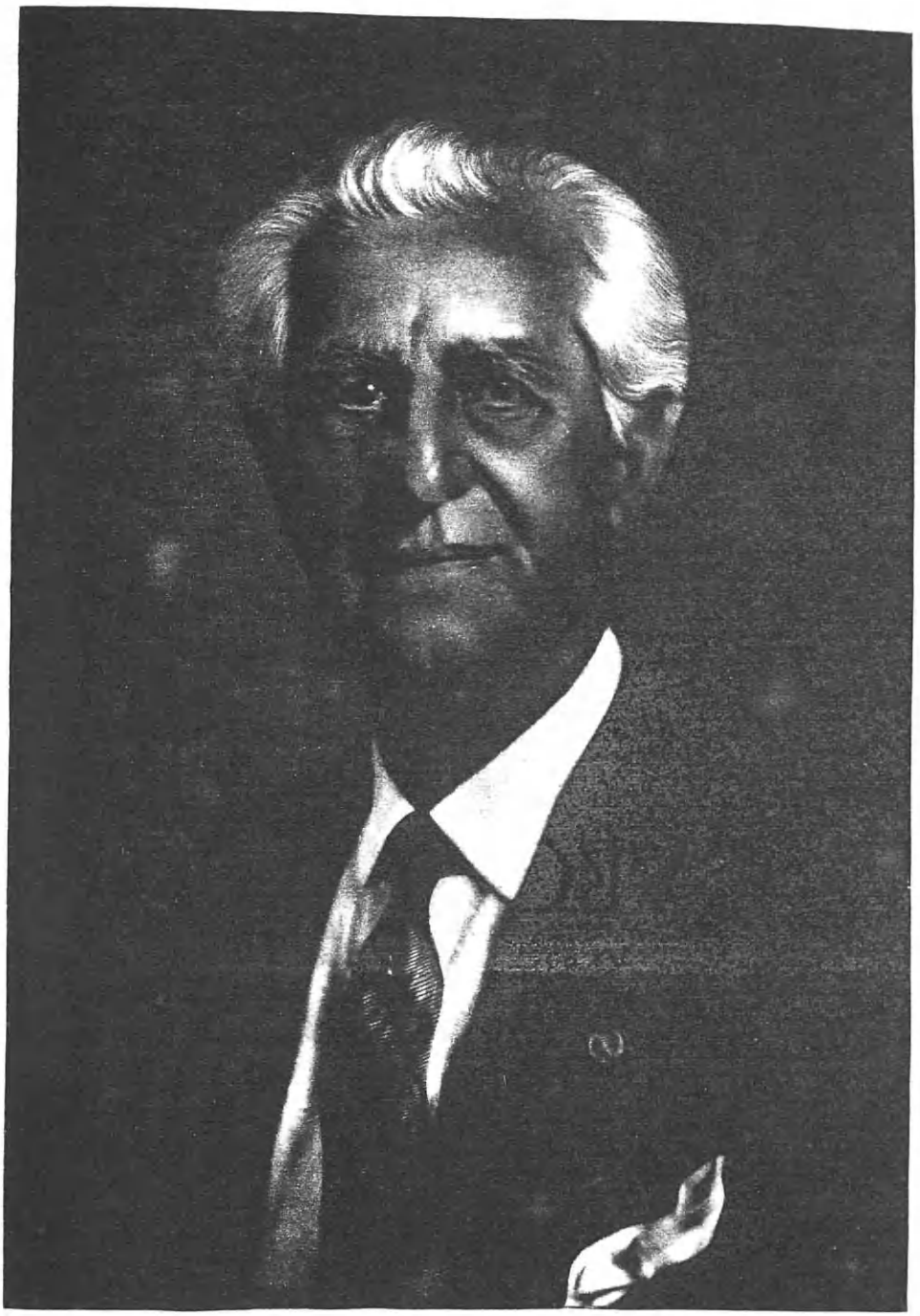
The Board of Education of Guilford County wrote in part:

> As a physician he stood high in the medical profession and had the respect and confidence of all his associates. He never failed to respond to a call, regardless of the time of night, or weather conditions. . . . He was an outstanding citizen in his community. He worked hard and effectively for schools, roads, and everything pertaining to rural development in his section of the county.

Dr. Gilmer conducted the home farm while he engaged in practice and in his works of citizenship, making the soil bear well, as it had borne for his father. During the World War, he served on the county draft board as examiner, and supported the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. He belonged to the Guilford Medical Board and North Carolina Medical Society, ever kept abreast of developments in the profession, made recreations of fishing, hunting and reading, and though fond of all these things and of his work, took his greatest happiness in the home circle.

On November 11, 1898, at McCleansville, North Carolina, Dr. Gilmer was united in marriage with Annie Delany Tate, daughter of John Alexander and Martha Jane (Forbes) Tate. Mrs. Gilmer's father was a merchant and farmer, a veteran of the war between the states, in which he was a Confederate soldier, once wounded in action and once taken prisoner. He was a man of prominence in his center. Mrs. Gilmer survives her beloved husband, and makes her residence in Greensboro, North Carolina. In 1925, two years before Dr. Gilmer's death, Dr. and Mrs. Gilmer adopted a son, Winfred Rufus Bowman, then five years old, whom Dr. Gilmer regarded as his own son, and on whom Mrs. Gilmer continues to spend the affection of an own mother.

A strong worker for temperance, Dr. Gilmer lived to see Prohibition become a national law. He was a quiet man, modest, given to reservations in opinion, and seldom was in error. Genial, he had a quick sense of humor, and could tell a



E. J. Webster

story in such a manner as to entertain without giving offense. His sense of charity embraced all mankind.

Through his tireless work as a physician, Dr. Gilmer became a benefactor to those around him; and as such, time will carry down his memory.

WEBSTER, EDGAR JEROME, World Traveler, Lecturer, Man of Affairs—When Edgar Jerome Webster retired from active business life at the age of fifty, he began an entirely new career. A veteran of the Civil War, and a pioneer of the Northwest, he had aided materially in the building of the great Inland Empire, conceived and vigorously prosecuted by the famous James J. Hill. But now, in the well-earned leisure of his latter years, Mr. Webster resolved to gratify a taste for travel which was always his, and for the following decade and a half he journeyed into the far parts of the world, observing the ways and manners of all the peoples of the earth.

Mr. Webster was born at Pittsford, in Hillsdale County, Michigan, on October 2, 1847. After the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted for service in the Union cause, although only sixteen years old at the time, and participated in seven major engagements, being severely wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor. For a year he lay in the hospital, recovering from the effects of his wound, and then, since hostilities were now ended, returned again to the pursuits of peace. For Mr. Webster this meant the resumption of his education. Following the completion of the course of study, he was graduated in law from the University of Michigan. The year 1871 found him engaged in the practice of law at Hudson, Michigan. About this time he first came to the Far West, settling at Oakland, California. A little later he became deputy clerk of Alameda County, and in 1882 moved to Spokane, Washington, where he started the practice of law, but soon entered the real estate field and gave his entire attention to real estate operations. Mr. Webster was one of the prominent figures in the early life of Spokane. He came to own much valuable property and fine buildings. He was genuinely interested in the progress of the city, and it was largely his gift of property for right-of-way near Spokane which insured the entry of the Great Northern Railroad.

The half-century mark of life was the beginning of a new epoch in his career. He retired, and for the next fifteen years traveled extensively in all parts of the world, visiting every country of the globe with the exception of Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Turkestan, and Tibet. His first trip, in 1899, took him to the Hawaiian Islands, and Honolulu. The second, in 1900, brought him to the West Indies. He visited the first legislative meeting at Porto Rico, then under the protection of the United States, and on an English steamship made his way to every part of the West Indian Islands. In 1902 he began his third trip, which embraced Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and included a two weeks' stay at the Samoan Islands, an important group in the South Pacific, formerly known as the Navigator Islands, belonging until 1914 partly to Germany and partly to the United States.

In 1903, Mr. Webster made his fourth trip, to Japan, riding on a bicycle through Kyushu, thence back to Kobe, Japan's great seaport, and Kyoto. Mr. Webster has written and lectured entertainingly of the many lands he has visited, presenting vivid descriptions of the country and its people. Of Kyoto he wrote: "Set in a greep cup in the hills, with temples and pagodas flowering out of the trees, Kyoto is the city of festivals endless in number and endlessly gay. The loveliest geishas in Japan are here, and so are the loveliest fans, dolls, silks, brocades and porcelains." From Kyoto, Mr. Webster proceeded to Nara, the oldest capital of all, with temples and shops, costumes and customs and festivals all its own, thence to Yokohama, Tokyo, and Kamakura, "where the traveler realizes he is in New Japan."

Mr. Webster's fifth trip took him way around the world, across Japan, Yokohama, the Inland Sea, on to Shanghai, most cosmopolitan of cities, and to the great port of Hongkong, which for size and grandeur can challenge comparison with any in the world. "Here," to quote Mr. Webster again, "are Chinese junks with eyes painted on the bow, so they can see to go . . . . sampans with slatted sails . . . . grey gunboats . . . . merchantmen that carry half the flags that dot the seas . . . . and sleek, aristocratic liners." From here he proceeded to Bangkok, in Siam, on to Singapore, capital of the British colony of the Straits Settlements, then to Java and Sumatra, then to India.

During his ten other trips, however, Mr. Webster visited all parts of the civilized, and many spots of the uncivilized world. It would require many books to describe his numerous travels in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America. Cairo was visited, Funchal in Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and all North Africa, Naples, Athens, India, these and hosts of other names represent to him familiar scenes.

Speaking of India, Mr. Webster said: "It isn't

a country at all. Its a vast congeries of people, a continent in itself . . . the birthplace of more civilizations, customs, languages, religions and sub-religions than anyone could master in a lifetime of study." Mr. Webster visited all the famous Indian cities: Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, the new and ancient capital city, Benares, sacred city of the Hindus, Agra, where stands the Taj Mahal. He visited the fertile plains of Bengal, the foothills of the mighty Himalayas, the palm-fringed island of Ceylon. All the splendors of the East are his in memory, the thousand and one wonders of the prodigal world.

Much that he has seen, Mr. Webster has been able to bring to others through the medium of his exceptionally colorful lectures, illustrated by thousands of pictures which he took and carefully colored and mounted on slides. He has presented his lectures, free of expense, before scores of clubs and other organizations, taking the greatest pleasure in giving enjoyment to others by re-living the scenes through which he has passed. His visits to far off and little known countries, brought him an intimate, first-hand knowledge of their peoples possessed by few. His collection of souvenirs of his travels, numbering more than three hundred pieces, is one of the most interesting of its kind extant. His last trip around the world was the Trans-Siberian, from Moscow, Russia, to Pekin, China.

Mr. Webster spends his time in Sierra Madre, California, and at his beautiful summer home at Lake Pend O'Reille, Idaho. He is affiliated with a number of organizations, both of national extent and of local interest. Among these may be mentioned the Grand Army of the Republic, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Webster married, at Alameda, California, in the late '70's, Ida Grigsby, who has passed away.

REDDING, JONATHAN PARKER, Manufacturer—The Scriptural command, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," was not devoid of meaning to Jonathan Parker Redding, late distinguished citizen of High Point, North Carolina, for through long years he served those around him. His service was to mankind, and of incalculable extent. His career, colorful and of variety, is of interest.

The patronymic Redding has been known and honored in North Carolina through several generations, and is one of the oldest in the Commonwealth—a commonwealth, it may be added, already notable for the number and quality of its old families. Mr. Redding's paternal grandfather, Jonathan Redding, was a member of the North Carolina State Legislature, himself a man of wisdom and considerable affairs, fully competent to administer as a statesman to the welfares of North Carolina's several prosperous communities. His paternal ancestor first in the United States settled in North Carolina during Colonial days; and from the progenitor down to Jonathan Parker Redding, members of the line have held distinguished positions. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Parker, whose surname was Mr. Redding's middle name, served in the State Legislature twenty-four years. His father was Joseph Redding, and his mother Mary (Parker) Redding, both of whom are deceased, the death of the former having occurred in 1907. Joseph Redding was a farmer by vocation, well known through the State and of prominence in his community (Randolph County). He fought under Confederate colors in the Civil War, together with his several brothers, of whom three were killed in line of action.

With this ancestry as physical and mental background, Jonathan Parker Redding was born, in Randolph County, North Carolina, September 14, 1855. He secured a fair elementary education in the country schools of the vicinity of his father's farm, and for secondary training attended the high school at Ashboro, whence he took his diploma with scholastic markings significant of an unusual mentality. Meanwhile he had assisted his father in the works of the farm; but early in years organized a freighting company of his own, and hauled produce from the mountains into the town of Ashboro, where he disposed of it at a quite good profit. This was his introduction to business. In 1880 he disposed of the freighting line, horses and wagons, and then, at the age of twenty-five years, set out on adventure to the westward, going first to California, and thence on the Pacific to the Sandwich Islands. In that far and picturesque place he remained five years. His knowledge of agriculture, together with his talent at business enterprise and command of men, enabled him to act as superintendent of Spreckles Sugar Plantation. Under him were five hundred Chinese coolies intermixed with the native blood. Their management would constitute a tremendous test for the qualities inherent in any man; and the fact that Mr. Redding met it, got along with his labor first-rate, and learned to speak both Chinese and Hawaiian, speaks volumes as to his character's force and his intelligence. But the scenes of his nativity called him so loudly as years passed that he needs must return—and from that return

W. W. Bowen

until the close of his days he lived in North Carolina. Mr. Redding came back to the United States with sufficient funds to engage in lucrative trade, and with a portion of his capital he purchased a partnership in a lumber enterprise, at Sanford. Subsequently, and not long afterward, this went through process of liquidation, on the partners' voluntary dissolution, and it was thereafter that he came to High Point, where he spent the balance of his life. For a time he worked in the employ of the Snow Lumber Company, as foreman. After three years of this he went into the furniture business, with a location at Ramseur, North Carolina, but speedily came back to High Point, barely missing a single tax return through the whole operation. Here, having sold out the furniture store, he again served the Snow lumber business, this time as superintendent, and then purchased from the Snow organization its Barker plant. Organization from this unit of the Alma Furniture Company followed fast, and Mr. Redding conducted this furniture manufactory with round success thence onward until health failed him, when he disposed of a fourth interest in the company to J. H. Petty, who took charge of operations. Meanwhile he had accumulated other large interests. For thirteen years, until his demise, he was president of the Perpetual Building and Loan Association. He built the first modern apartment building in High Point, served as member of the city council ten years, was chairman of the water committee when the initial water supply system was installed in High Point, and was continuously occupied in works for the advancement of his community. Mr. Redding helped many men to better their positions, both within and without the city. Popular, he belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Club, and other organizations. A close student of the Bible and philosopher on its texts, he was a steward of the Wesley Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the denomination, generous of time, effort and funds in its many worthy undertakings. His chief relaxations were of a simple character, consisting in the main in his taste for work itself, his pleasure in reading and in travel, and his regard for home life in association with loved ones.

Jonathan Parker Redding married (first), May 13, 1885, Elizabeth Hayworth, of Randolph; and of this union were born three children, who died in infancy. He married (second), December 7, 1892, Rosa Martin, daughter of William and Jane (Carter) Martin, the former a merchant operating a general store in High Point; and of this union were born children: 1. Charles Clifton, who married Hester Neal, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. 2. Joseph Lyman, who married Mary Harmon, of High Point, North Carolina; and they have a daughter, Shirley Marie. 3. Jane Carter, who married George D. Manning, of Bethel, North Carolina, and who died at the age of eighteen years. Mrs. Redding survives her husband, and continues to make her residence in High Point. She is a quiet and reserved type of home loving person and a liberal contributor to all charities. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid to church and missionary of the Red Cross, and of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Jonathan Parker Redding died, in High Point, April 10, 1914, following an illness of several months. His passing was without pain, as he deserved, in his fifty-ninth year. Tributes were many, from every side, widely from points scattered throughout the State, and from centers far distant. But the greatest loss was, and still is, felt in High Point, where for so long his cheerful presence and friendly being encountered affection. The stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted suitable resolutions, which said in part:

> The Board of Stewards has lost one of its most loyal and devoted counsellors, and Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one of its most liberal and consecrated members.

Fitting sentiments were written into the records of the High Point Savings and Trust Company, of which Mr. Redding had been a director; and the Perpetual Building and Loan Association, of which he was president, closed its resolution thus:

> He was an honest man, the noblest work of God. His spirit has returned to the God who gave it. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt the breath of eternal morning.

BOWEN, WILLIAM MILLER, Lawyer, Man of Affairs—The life of William Miller Bowen is a record of success achieved often in the face of the greatest difficulties. His career has not been an easy one. He obtained an education only by the hardest kind of work, putting in long hours morning and night to secure the funds necessary to carry on his studies in the afternoon. When he became a lawyer he was forced to fight his own way to the top, for he had neither wealth nor powerful friends to help him. This pertinacity in striving for the goal in spite of every obstacle has been characteristic of Mr. Bowen in all his career. It has brought him to a position of the greatest

(Pages 44 & 45 are missing in this book's numbering sequence.)

The title to the disputed property was thus secured to the people without further dispute.

In this connection it is interesting to note as well as a matter of record that in a letter to the Hon. James M. Gillette, Governor of California, dated January 4, 1909, the late General Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles "Times," said:

W. M. Bowen, who has for 12 years been "staying with the proposition" is seeking to carry into full effect the early purpose of the Association and to prevent the property from falling into private hands, or the hands of speculators. He has, I believe, conferred with you on the subject heretofore. The plans contemplated by himself and a majority of the directors, are ambitious, comprehensive and if carried out will result in a great combined project in which the City, the County and the State will be jointly interested.

And on December 24, 1910, in response to an acknowledgment of the splendid services rendered by General Otis, the latter wrote:

DEAR MR. BOWEN:—I thank you for your grateful letter of the 20th inst., and appreciate the good-will of the Board of Directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, of which you are the worthy President.

It is not all people who receive services and benefits from the Los Angeles Times who are as thoughtful as you have shown yourself to be in making acknowledgement.

I am proud of whatever I have done through The Times in the direction of forwarding the completion of this splendid local project.

With good wishes, the compliments of the season, and the hope that you yourself will continue to receive honor and credit for your paramount participation in this notable project, I remain

Very truly your friend,

(Signed) HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

In a recent communication to Mr. Bowen, President of the Sixth District Agricultural Association, Mr. Harry Chandler, General Otis' successor as editor of the "Times," said:

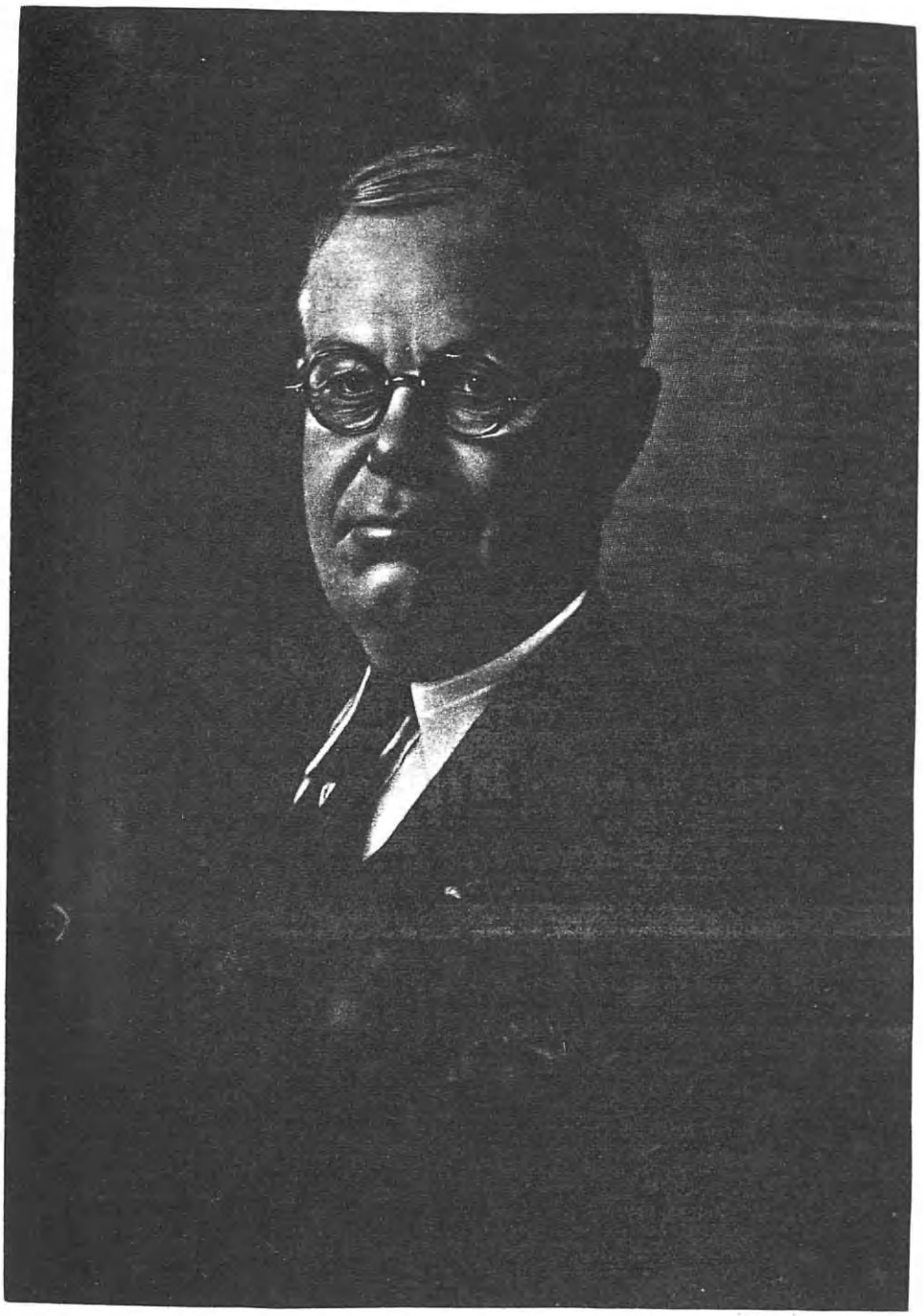
The State of California and the City of Los Angeles owe you a debt that they will never pay, because you, and you alone, as a result of your indefatigable and untiring efforts are responsible for the great accomplishment in which every citizen of California is justified in taking so much pride. I know of your everlasting toil and the "burning of midnight oil" backed by intelligence and a spirit that has never known defeat all along the struggling years. It was your act, poise and ability to present the case to those in authority as well as to the judges who ruled on the legal points, and also to enthuse and bring to your moral support many of the best citizens of the community that made the great accomplishment possible.

While the first fight was being waged in the courts, an equally interesting conflict was in progress in the Legislature at Sacramento, initiated by those who were trying to claim the property for their own. In January, 1905, Senate Bill No. 578 and Assembly Bill No. 701 were introduced respectively by Senator Savage and J. A. Bliss of Oakland. Whatever may have been the purpose of these sponsors of the bills, nevertheless their effect would have been to try to terminate the existence of the plaintiff corporation in the action for the recovery of the property, and greatly embarrass all efforts to secure for the people this desirable property which had been in private hands since 1896. To Assemblyman Percy King and E. K. Strowbridge of Alameda County is due much of the credit for the defeat of this legislation. Again in 1907 and 1909 attempts were made to accomplish by legislation what could not be done through the courts, but on each occasion all such efforts were balked.

The title and possession having been settled, the next question was the use and improvement of the park. Mr. Bowen conceived the idea of interesting the city, county and State in different lines of activity, while coördinating the whole in one harmonious plan for the improvement, use and enjoyment of the park by the whole people. The old wooden grandstand and stables were destroyed. In order to start the new work Mr. Bowen secured private subscriptions amounting to ten thousand dollars, and then succeeded in getting the city and county each to provide a like amount. On December 17, 1910, the corner-stones of both the museum and exposition buildings were laid by the Masonic Grand Lodge of California and a formal ceremony took place at the christening of the new property "Exposition Park."

At the urgent solicitation of his friends and disinterested students of history, Mr. Bowen has prepared an interesting brochure entitled "The History of Exposition Park." In it he sets forth without reservation the legal, financial, political and personal details connected with this great achievement which he so unselfishly carried through for the people of Los Angeles. The following lines are taken from his own description of the park:

Comprising one hundred and thirty-five acres of ground in one of the best residential districts of Los Angeles, Exposition Park fronts Exposition Boulevard on the north and Figueroa Street on the east. On the south it stops a little short of Santa Barbara Avenue, to which it has access by way of Hoover Street, which begins its southern extension at the park limits. On the west it ends at Menle Avenue, beyond which two broad parkways connect it with Vermont Avenue, a great artery of traffic leading from Hollywood at the north to the beach highways at the south.



James G. Scarborough

A straight driveway bisects the Park from east to west. At the north of the driveway, entering from Figueroa Street, is the Armory erected by the State at a cost of $250,000, the headquarters of the State Militia for this section. South of the driveway and facing northward across the central portion is the State Exposition Building which gives the Park its name. This, too, is a structure representing the investment of nearly a half million dollars. It houses agricultural, horticultural, mining, manufacturing and industrial exhibits, furnished by several counties of California. Near the northwest corner, facing toward the Armory, stands a third $750,000 building, the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, erected by the County of Los Angeles. The north wing is a treasure house of historical remains of earlier civilizations and governments in California, and archæological relics from trans-Pacific lands and islands of the South; the south wing is devoted primarily to a display of the famous and unique fossils reclaimed from the Brea Beds of the old Rancho La Brea in the northwest section of the city; the west wing has a gallery for art exhibits. The subsequent enlargement of the Museum to meet the demands of an expanding community culture will be given special attention later on. These three main buildings form a group around a twenty-acre area, where, amid flower beds showing a continuous wealth of color, broad walks lead to the entrances of the several buildings.

West of the State Exposition Building, in a beautiful grove of sycamore trees, is an open air assembly place with seating accommodations for eight thousand people, facing a band stand. East and west of this building lie the bowling greens on a stretch of smooth clipped turf, with a beautiful club house for the comfort and convenience of the players. South of both Exposition Building and Art Museum rises the Coliseum, one of the city's most valuable assets and the crowning feature of the latter period of the Park's history. Marking the main entrance on the Figueroa Street side, and with an unbroken approach of one thousand feet, made more spacious and beautiful by flanking lawns and oval beds of well chosen flowers, the stately arches of this great amphitheatre present a commanding beauty. Built on the plan of the famous bowl at Yale University, it has a seating capacity of eighty-five thousand. Children's playgrounds, together with a fine swimming pool and picnic grounds equipped with rustic tables and benches, a hearth for open-air cooking, lawns and groves of shade trees account for the entire southeast area of the Park. The southwest section is occupied by a Memorial Grove, in which all the States of the Union and various portions of Canada are represented by trees of characteristic varieties.

From even this cursory glance it will be seen that the Exposition Park, Los Angeles, provides today practically all the recreational features of our highly complex modern life, offering as it does the best in the way of physical, intellectual and aesthetic enjoyment to a community second to none in its standards. Its value in money may be estimated at something like twenty million dollars. The ethical value, however, no one may venture to state. The outgrowth of a period of transition and tremendous civic development, the Park is, in a very real sense, a monument to the moral triumph of public spirit over private interest, personal greed, and other disorganizing forces. The biggest men in Southern California have in one way and another been factors in bringing it to its present state of completeness and beauty.

With characteristic modesty Mr. Bowen minimizes his own part in securing this priceless treasure for the people of Southern California. But his part cannot be minimized in any true account. Without his vision the movement to secure the park would never have been initiated, and without his fine courage and ability, the fight to secure it for the people could never have terminated successfully. He has been a leader in every development of the property, and in a very real sense it stands today as a monument to his fame.

Mr. Bowen has been active in other phases of California life. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the Los Angeles City Council as the standard bearer of his party, and during his last term he served as president of the body. He was also chief counsel for the prohibition enforcement commissioner for the Twenty-third District, and president of the Sixth District Agricultural Association. Among the associations of the men of his profession he is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, while fraternally he is affiliated with the James A. Garfield Lodge of Masons, and in this order he is also a member of many higher bodies including the Commandery of the Knights Templar and Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He is affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Pacific Coast Club, Hollywood Athletic Club, Santa Monica Athletic Club, and Surf and Sand Club. With his family he worships in the faith of the Methodist Church. Mr. Bowen is counsel for the University of Southern California. He is and has been president of the board of directors of the Museum of History, Science and Art ever since its organization, and president of the board of directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association.

In August, 1892, William M. Bowen married Louise A. Martin, daughter of Thomas and Louise (Polkinghorne) Martin. Two children were born of this marriage: Mary Spencer Bowen, now living in Los Angeles; Wilda Louise (Bowen) Chick, who passed away in 1925, leaving two sons, William Bowen Chick and Ralph O. Chick, Jr.

SCARBOROUGH, JAMES GUSTAVE, Lawyer—Mr. Scarborough was born in Louisiana, son of James W. and Sarah (Rutland) Scarborough. When a boy his parents moved to Brenham, Texas,

and later to Waco, in that State. He attended private schools, later Waco University (now Baylor University), and finished his education in Howard College, a military school at Marion, Alabama, presided over by Colonel J. T. Murfee, at one time commandant of the Virginia Military Institute, the most famous military school of the South. Graduating at the age of twenty-one, he received the highest honors, being valedictorian of his class and holding the highest military office awarded to students. He was graduated Bachelor of Arts and then returned to Waco, Texas, and read law in the office of the prominent law firm of Anderson and Flint. He was admitted to the bar in the District Court in September, 1884, and in the Supreme Court of Texas in February, 1885.

Mr. Scarborough arrived with his brother at Los Angeles on February 18, 1885, and until June, 1886, was in the office of Bicknell and White. The junior member of that firm was the Hon. Stephen M. White, at one time United States Senator from California. Mr. Scarborough opened his own office at Los Angeles in November, 1886, and practically from the beginning enjoyed a large civil law practice, representing some of the leading interests and real estate operators. In February, 1890, he accepted the attorneyship of railroad and other interests promoted by James McFadden and his associates at Santa Ana, Orange County, moving to that city in March, 1890. While there he served one term as district attorney of the county and also accumulated a large clientage in private practice.

Mr. Scarborough removed his home and reopened his law office at Los Angeles in 1896, though at the same time retaining his office and clientage at Santa Ana. For over a quarter of a century he has been associated with William M. Bowen (see preceding biography) under the firm name of Scarborough and Bowen. At Santa Ana his associates are Horatio J. Forgy and S. M. Reinhaus, under the firm name of Scarborough, Forgy and Reinhaus.

Mr. Scarborough's civic record is on a par with his professional. He has been a part of and assisted in the growth of Los Angeles for nearly two score years. He has represented large interests and many clients in important law suits, but those of greatest public interest were the actions through which the tract of land now known as Exposition Park was recovered from private claimants for public use through the efforts of his partner, William M. Bowen, whom he assisted.

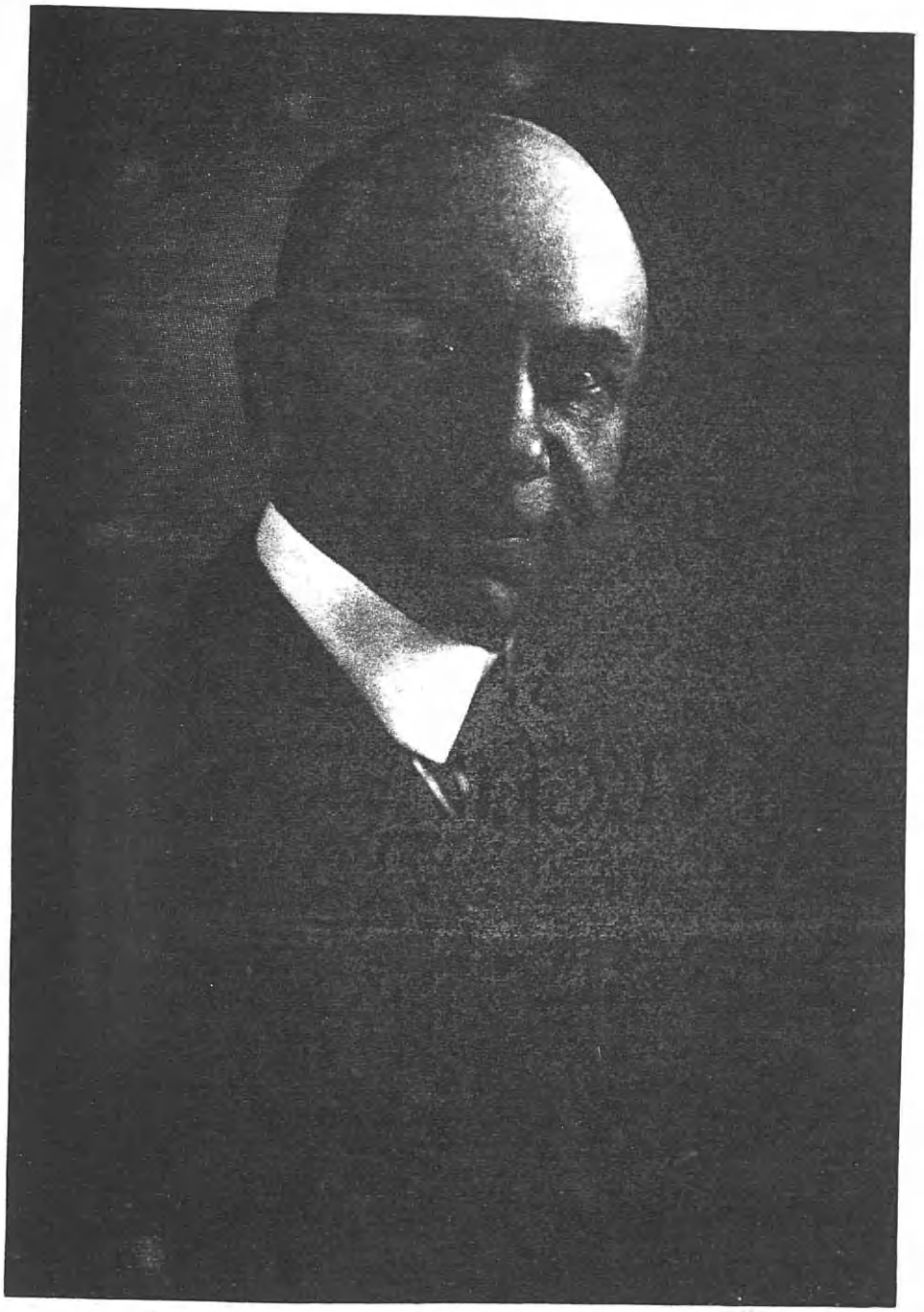
For more than ten years Mr. Scarborough was lecturer on code pleading and practice in the Law School of the University of Southern California, reducing the study to a comprehensive and practical system by a series of lectures, a synopsis of which has been published in form which has proved useful to both student and practitioner. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of all the Masonic bodies, having served on the Jurisprudence Committee of the Grand Commandery, is a member of Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Bar Association and other organizations.

On October 4, 1887, Mr. Scarborough married Florence Pendleton, now deceased, daughter of the late Rev. William H. Pendleton, a former pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches. Mr. Scarborough has one son bearing his own name, James Gustave, Jr., a graduate of the University of California, an officer in the United States Army during the World War, who is now associated with his father and Mr. Bowen in the practice of law in the Washington Building at Los Angeles.

FILCHER, RALPH EMERSON, Man of Affairs—Son of a distinguished California pioneer, and himself an important figure in the life of the State, Ralph Emerson Filcher was known as one of the ablest men engaged in the real estate field of the Pacific coast. His activities took him into other parts of the country. He won success wherever he carried on his operations, but he was always first and foremost a Californian. He had grown up with the stirring example of his father before him, and through all his life the advancement and progress of his native State was one of his major interests.

Mr. Filcher was born at Auburn, California, near the place of the famous gold discovery, on June 5, 1874. His parents were Joseph A. and Clara Emma (Tinkham) Filcher. Peter Brown, one of the "Mayflower" passengers, was an ancestor of the Filchers of this record. He and Henry Wood were among the first settlers in Middleboro, Massachusetts. Peter Brown was a freeman and a member of the General Court of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1683. He was a close friend of John Goodman, and their names have been linked together in song and story through succeeding generations. By his first wife, he had a daughter, Mary, who married Ephraim Tinkham, the first Tinkham to come to America. It is believed that this line descends through a son of Ephraim Tinkham who married Mary Wood. Ariel Tinkham, grandfather of Ralph E. Filcher, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, April 17, 1793.

On the maternal side, Robert Crosby, the first



R. T. Fielden

known ancestor, was a member of the Committee of Safety, Correspondence and Inspection in the town of Winslow, Maine. He was born in 1734 and died some time after 1792. He married Susannah, and they had a daughter, Susannah, born October 9, 1768, died June 11, 1805, who married Thomas Houghton, born December 2, 1763, died May 7, 1840. Their daughter, Susannah, born January 27, 1790, died March 6, 1833, married in September, 1807, Samuel Dinsmore, who was born October 28, 1782, died May 18, 1856. They had nine children, among whom was Catherine H., born August 29, 1817, died May 24, 1903, married November 28, 1838, Samuel Wood Tinkham, born October 2, 1814. They had eleven children, among whom was Clara Emma, born March 19, 1848, who married, January 19, 1873, Joseph A. Filcher, born August 3, 1846, died April 3, 1925, and they had three children, of whom was Ralph Emerson, of whom further.

Joseph A. Filcher, who first came to California in 1859 was a foremost figure in the early development of the State. He was the publisher of Placer County's first newspaper, the "Placer Herald," which was published at Auburn and exercised a decided influence in promoting the progress of California in those pioneer days. Its press, which was shipped to the West by way of Cape Horn, was the first to operate in the State. Joseph A. Filcher lived to be almost eighty. He was a signer of the first State constitution, and until his death he continued to be a factor in California life. Always active in politics, he will also be remembered in the field of California horticulture as having been manager for some time, a number of years ago, of what was then the California State Board of Trade, the predecessor of the present California Development Association. In this work Mr. Filcher represented California at all of the industrial expositions of those days, including the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, the World's Fair at Paris, the St. Louis World's Fair, the Horticultural Exposition in Hamburg, Germany, and similar expositions in which the major part of his activity was concerned with the horticultural and agricultural exhibits of this State, which were always important at these fairs. For some time he was also secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. At his death, which occurred on April 3, 1925, shortly after his seventy-ninth birthday, the following tribute to his life and work was expressed by the Senate of the State of California:

SENATE CHAMBER
SACRAMENTO

BY SENATOR INGRAM: April 3, 1925.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from his earthly labors J. A. Filcher, whose services to the State of California extended over many years of constructive legislation and beneficial measures of industrial and economic value to this commonwealth, be it

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today it does so in respect to his memory, and that a tribute of respect be printed in the Journal of the Senate.

Mr. President: Joseph A. Filcher was one of those stalwart Argonauts who prepared the path of civilization in this great State.

His first activities were in the newspaper profession where, for many years, he edited the Placer Herald at Auburn, the oldest newspaper in the State of California. As the mining industry dwindled in that county it was his foresight and vision which transformed that once famous mining county into the leading deciduous fruit county of the State and the orchards in their present bloom stand as a flowering monument to that vision and foresight and will perpetuate his memory to the people of California in the future.

He was very active in State affairs and was a member of the Senate of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Sessions of the Legislature. He was the last survivor of the second State Constitutional Convention which assembled in 1879. He served as a State Prison Director and was also a Presidential Elector in California in 1892. He served as a representative of California in many of the international world expositions and was instrumental in forwarding California's interests in those expositions, to the credit of the State.

As secretary of the State Agricultural Society his broad views and advanced methods placed that department of our State on an upward plane and much of its present success is due to the broad foundation he laid as secretary of that society.

As a citizen of California he was in the foremost rank and the evidences of his constructive work and extraordinary ability are manifest on every side, and the pages of history of this great State record many deeds that will remain to his memory as being one of the foremost citizens this State has produced.

He lived an upright and honorable life for 79 years and in his passing the State of California loses a progressive and constructive citizen, whose place it will be hard to fill.

To the family of the late Joseph A. Filcher the Senate extends its condolences and comforts, with the thought that he was a true and faithful servant of the State of California, upright in his dealings with his fellowman, and with sorrowing hearts we extend our sincere sympathy to his family and many friends.

INGRAM
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Ralph Emerson Filcher, of this record, grew to manhood in the stirring days of early California history. As a boy he spent considerable time around his father's newspaper plant, but finally decided to become a lawyer. Following the completion of his early educational training, he entered Leland Stanford, Jr. University, from which he was graduated in 1899. For four years after that he was principal of the Maxwell Grammar School in California. Meanwhile, however, he took up the study of law, and in 1903 he began the practice of his profession in San Francisco under the firm name of Filcher and Davis. A few

years sufficed to prove to Mr. Filcher that he could never find his major interest in the law. He felt impelled to find a livelier field—one of more immediate interest and more tangible value in the development of the State.

Accordingly, in 1905, he established himself in the real estate business, in association with Edwin E. Cox. Mr. Cox continued to be his business associate, during most of the remainder of his life. In that year they formed the well-known firm of Filcher and Cox, with offices in San Francisco. At first they engaged mostly in the wholesaling of land, selling large tracts to subdividers. After a few years, however, in which the partners met with marked success, they transferred the center of their activities to Florida and opened offices there. At this time the firm name was changed to Cox, Sims and Filcher. In addition to the Florida office of the company, offices were also maintained at Chicago, but Mr. Filcher spent all his time in supervision of the work in Florida. Here he remained for a period of ten years, entering with enthusiasm into business affairs and winning a position of importance in the real estate development of the State. He was a man whose judgment was always of the soundest, and his services were a decisive factor in the success of his firm. After ten years, however, Mr. Filcher's health began to fail, and at this time he retired from business, returning to make his home at Sacramento, where his father and mother still lived. After a year there, Mr. and Mrs. Filcher decided to come to Los Angeles to take advantage of the mild climate of the southern part of the State.

This was in 1921. The Los Angeles real estate market was developing very rapidly, and disregarding the condition of his health, Mr. Filcher was soon imbued by the spirit of advancement and progress which was all around him. He found that he would never be happy until he was back in the "game." Thus he became a pioneer subdivider of the east side section of the city. His first large enterprise was the subdivision of the property known as Hollenbeck Lorena Heights on East Ninth Street, a tract which is now solidly built up with homes. This venture proved so successful that Mr. Filcher wrote to his old associate, Edwin E. Cox, and induced him to come here and work with him again. It was then that the old firm name of Filcher and Cox, the one which they had used at the start of their real estate activities, was revived again. For some time before his death, however, Mr. Filcher had been gradually withdrawing from active enterprises, closing up his real estate interests, and giving his attention only to keep his money at work in other lines that were less of a drain on his vitality. Though he had largely regained his health in Los Angeles he was determined to conserve it. It was while he was at the height of his real estate success in this city that he was called to the deathbed of his father and from the shock of the elder man's death he never recovered.

Mr. Filcher was active in other phases of California life. He was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, while fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this latter order he was a member of all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites including Golden Gate Commandery of the Knights Templar at San Francisco and the thirty-second degree of the Consistory.

As a previous biographer has written, the story of Mr. Filcher's successes would not be complete without special mention of his married life, for it is well known that domestic happiness is one of the greatest forces in the struggle for worldly success. In San Francisco, on September 8, 1906, he married Kathryn Elizabeth O'Brien, daughter of Michael and Bridget (Stanton) O'Brien of Osage City, Kansas. Mrs. Filcher was always thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in all his work, sharing his aspirations and problems, and entering completely into all phases of his life. They were both active in social affairs of this city, where Mrs. Filcher still continues her residence.

Mr. Filcher's death came very suddenly, but peacefully as he slept, on the evening of Sunday, July 21, 1928. His passing, however, could not but fail to come as a severe shock to the hundreds of his personal friends and to all those who knew him in any way. Strong in will and character, able in his work, fearless in carrying out his plans and in standing by his convictions, he was a man of the finest type whose name and memory will long be honored in his native State.

MOORE, VAN BODDIE, Industrialist—Regarded as having been one of the most influential men in the Raleigh industrial and financial area, a public-spirited citizen interested in all major civic movements of this North Carolina city, Van Boddie Moore was beloved of his associates, who recall him with an affection undimmed by years. His record is of note.

Van Boddie Moore was born in Raleigh, September 29, 1855, son of Bartholomew Figures and Luey (Boddie) Moore, and descended through his paternal ancestry from a house prominent in Virginia's early Colonial days. The family's progeni-

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John Griffith Wray

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tor in the United States settled in Southampton County, Virginia, prior to 1750. He was of English nativity, and his descendants in America now are numerous, spread over a wide portion of the Nation. They have attained distinction in the principal fields of endeavor, and in the aggregate represent a most honorable assemblage. Bartholomew Figures Moore was a barrister, recalled as having been known as the "father of the North Carolina bar." He was outstanding in legal affairs of the State, a sincere Christian, and aided many men to an education and assisted them in business matters. His death occurred in Raleigh, November 27, 1876. In the family were eight children, and of these, Van Boddie Moore, of this memorial was the seventh.

Van Boddie Moore received his education at Ryan's Academy, Raleigh; Colonel Robert Bingham's Military School; the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and Davidson College, North Carolina. His education completed, he at once began his career, and in association with others organized a company which built the Atlantic Hotel, of Moorehead City, North Carolina. This enterprise proved a most fortunate one. Mr. Moore eventually disposed of his interest and spent about a year in travel; in fact, he made travel his principal form of recreation. He owned a large farm near Raleigh. With Philip Taylor he founded a tobacco and warehouse company under the style of Moore and Taylor. The business prospered, and Mr. Taylor finally sold his interest, the firm then becoming Moore and Johnson. A number of years afterward, Mr. Moore disposed of his interest to Mr. Johnson, and thereafter devoted the greater part of his time to the conduct of his cotton mills. About three years prior to his death, 1914, Mr. Moore retired from active business and gave his whole time to the management of his farm property.

Van Boddie Moore held a variety of interests in Raleigh. He was an ardent lover of nature, and of horses and dogs he was extremely fond. He contributed to causes intended to be of benefit to the city of Raleigh, the State and the Nation, and during his lifetime he assisted numerous men to better positions. A Democrat, he exerted a considerable influence on the political complexion of his community. He belonged to the Capital City Club, was a charter member of the Onslow Rod and Gun Club, and was fond of angling and the hunt. He was a well-read man, informed on a great variety of subjects, and was enabled to converse on a wide range of topics outside his own field of activities. Modest and genial in manner, his friendship was of the enduring type, and his circle of friends widened with the years.

Van Boddie Moore married, January 15, 1889, at Meridian, Mississippi, Mary Elizabeth Crudup, daughter of William and Albertine (Van Valkenburg) Crudup, of that city. Her father was a prominent man in Mississippi, where he owned a large plantation and engaged in a profitable business. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had children: 1. Lucy, married Samuel Ruffin. 2. Albertine. 3. Bartholomew Figures, 2d, named for his paternal grandfather; married Olivia Cowper. Mrs. Moore survives her husband, and maintains her home in Raleigh, where she holds oversight of the enterprises of her husband's founding.

Van Boddie Moore died in Raleigh, April 29, 1917. He had lived a well-rounded life, favored with material fortune; and few men have left a greater number of friends than he. Tributes to his worth came from many quarters. One (from the Raleigh Cotton Mills) was indicative of the high regard in which he was held by all who knew him. It is said, in part: "In his death there has passed from the community in which he lived a man of highest character, Christian virtue, and business acumen." Other appreciations told of acts of kindness performed, of enduring friendships, and of the keen sense of loss. One greatly beloved has passed on. The unfading memory of a life well lived will be fondly cherished for its influence of good upon the lives of others.

WRAY, JOHN GRIFFITH, Motion Picture Director—A man whose knowledge of dramatic art was unexcelled, John Griffith Wray rose to a commanding position in the great realm of motion pictures. Before he was twenty-one he had completely mastered the technique of the stage. At the age of nineteen he taught in the public schools at Superior, Wisconsin; at the age of twenty he entered the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. Later in life he was drawn to the motion picture studios of the West, and it was here, perhaps, that he found the most complete fulfillment of his genius. Mr. Wray was known wherever the movies are known. He was recognized as one of the most commanding personalities and ablest directors ever associated with the silver screen, and his death at a tragically early age was a severe loss to a phase of art which owes much to his efforts.

Mr. Wray was born on August 30, 1881, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, a son of John P. and Sarah (Hudson) Wray. Following the completion of his preliminary education, he was graduated from the State Normal College at Superior, Wis-

consin, and later from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. At this institution he became a teacher before he passed his twenty-first birthday. He had definitely decided to devote his life to the theater and the dramatic arts, and with characteristic thoroughness and vigor, he pushed ahead toward the success which lay before him. Mr. Wray organized the Lyceum Stock Company. In 1903 he was leading man with the Stamford Players (the Walter Stamford Company), which played throughout the Western part of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and New Zealand. In these early years he gained much experience of a practical kind which was to be of the greatest importance to him in his later work. Afterwards, Mr. Wray organized his own stock company at Long Beach, California, and then established his own theater at Oakland, California. During this period he used the first revolving stage on the West coast. He took his company through long tours of Australia and New Zealand, and gradually advanced to a position of importance in the western theatrical world. Finally, in 1910 he opened the well-known Strand Theater at San Diego, and for a period of years he retained the active managership of this community institution.

Mr. Wray "made" Leatrice Joy, Marjorie Bennett, Harold Lloyd, and several other players who have become stars of the first magnitude. He gave Leatrice Joy her very first chance on the stage with his stock company at San Diego, and later brought her to prominence on the screen. Mr. Wray had become more and more convinced of the merits of the motion picture, and in 1919 he came to Hollywood as an associate of Thomas Ince. He soon mastered all there was to learn about his new medium and immediately his splendid talents won him first rank as a director. He directed a number of successful pictures, and as he rose higher and higher, he became general manager and director general of the Ince Studios, a position which he held up to the time of Mr. Ince's death. Afterwards he became general manager of the Universal Studios.

In the year 1927 both Mr. Wray's father and his mother passed away, and he himself was so upset by these events, that he cut his active career short and retired from motion picture work. With the advent of the talking pictures, however, he was drawn to resume his old tasks. The similarity of the talking picture technique to that of stage productions, which he still fondly cherished as his first love, appealed to him, and he tried his hand at several of the new style pictures as a director at the First National Studios. Here, again, he met with every success and was rapidly rising to his old position of preëminence in yet another medium at the time of his death. Among other prominent stars he directed Leatrice Joy, one of his favorites, in her first talking picture, and plunged vigorously into the task of advancing the level of achievement which the talking picture could reach. This was always his way. He was never content to copy the results attained by others, but strove instead to lead the way to newer and better things.

Mr. Wray was prominent in other phases of California life. He was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Maskers, at Hollywood, while fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Swimming was one of his chief diversions. He was an expert swimmer, having learned the art where it can best be learned—in the South Seas. Not only that, but he was also a fine surf rider and an exceptional horseman, excelling in these sports as in everything he undertook.

On October 7, 1928, John Griffith Wray married Bradley King, one of the best known scenario writers for the screen. Mrs. Wray, who survives her husband, continues her residence in Los Angeles.

Mr. Wray's death occurred on July 15, 1929, following an operation. His sudden passing came as a severe shock to his host of friends everywhere, and brought expressions of regret from the leaders of the motion picture world. Mr. Wray did well whatever he attempted to do. He was a true artist in his work and in his life.

MAYER, ORLANDO BENEDICT, Physician and Surgeon—Not content to rest on the prestige of distinguished ancestry, Dr. Orlando Benedict Mayer of Newberry, South Carolina, made a noteworthy place for himself, not only as an unusually gifted physician and surgeon, but as a man with a vision of public service, and a charm of bearing and integrity of character that gained him widespread affection and admiration. To him the medical profession of South Carolina owes much of its progress, and to his active participation in civic affairs, is traceable much of the present eminence of Newberry.

Dr. Mayer—generally known as Dr. Mayer, Jr., was born in Newberry, August 23, 1853, the son of Dr. Orlando Benedict and Caroline Nancy (DeWalt) Mayer. The career of Dr. Mayer, Sr., is full of interest. He was born February 24, 1818, dying in 1891, at the age of seventy-three. His medical education was obtained in this country

and in Paris, Heidelberg and Edinburgh. Despite his time-consuming professional duties, he found time to master music, Latin, Greek, French and German, and was a writer of both medical essays and fiction. In one of his stories he described a telephone, antedating its invention by nineteen years. The father of Dr. Mayer, Sr., was Captain Adam Mayer, who was selected to accompany Lafayette on his famous trip through South Carolina. With his company of cavalrymen mounted on white horses, he led a distinguished escort. In the family possession are original parchments conveying grants of land from George II of England in 1750, and from George III in 1769.

Dr. Mayer, Jr., was the only son who survived infancy. He was seven years old when Fort Sumter was fired upon and Civil War was declared. Naturally, this played an important part in his youth. His mother died a few months after the declaration of war, and he and his sisters were brought up by his maternal grandmother and two maiden aunts. Unusual efforts were made to provide a suitable education for him. He first attended a private school maintained by his aunt, Miss Rebecca DeWalt, who, on account of reverses from the war between the States, was obliged to increase her income in this manner. His next school was that kept by Captain A. P. Pifer, a distinguished educator living in Newberry. In spite of the poverty which had descended on the Mayer family as upon so many other members of the Southern aristocracy, there was no thought of curtailing the education of Dr. Mayer, Jr., and he enrolled at the South Carolina Medical College, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty, as second honor man.

Growing up under the influence of war and its aftermath, Dr. Mayer was not satisfied with his education even after securing his medical degree. He did post-graduate work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (New York), and also at the Polyclinic and other medical schools in New York, going there winter after winter and attending the clinics and thus keeping abreast of the latest medical achievements.

Dr. Mayer began the practice of medicine in Newberry in 1873, in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Mayer and Mayer, which was later dissolved. After thirty-two years of strenuous work, he retired from general practice of medicine and devoted his time to office and consultation work.

In 1874, he joined the South Carolina Medical Association and it was largely due to his enthusiasm and earnestness that the society, then a struggling organization of one hundred and fifty members, grew to one of around eight hundred. The association was divided into districts, and a councilor appointed for each district; he was the councilor for his district, and was chairman of the council of the association, also chairman of Ethics at the time of his death. He was made a life-member of the association in appreciation of his interest and work therein, and was honored by the presidency of the society in 1886. Dr. Mayer was also active in the Newberry County Medical Association, and did much to keep it alive, acting as president, and again as secretary. From 1899 to 1907 Dr. Mayer was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He worked continuously to raise the standards of the medical school of the State, and to increase the number of well-trained physicians practicing in it. Ever ready to encourage the young doctor, he aided numbers of them to begin their practice under the best auspices. In his practice he was constantly on the alert to utilize all improvements in treatment and technique, and his medical papers showed that he had a grasp of future developments in medicine and surgery that was truly unusual. As time went on, his attention turned to surgery, and patients traveled from other States to avail themselves of his services. The first trained nurse in Newberry was secured by him from New York, to meet the need that he saw existed.

Dr. Mayer had a wide range of interests outside his professional life. He helped to organize the Commercial Bank, and was its director and vice-president; he was a director of the Newberry Cotton Mills; he was president of the Newberry Land and Security Company; and president of the Security Loan and Investment Company. In civic affairs he took more than a mere academic interest, serving as alderman for several years, and as mayor for two terms, receiving the largest majority ever cast in the city for this office. He declined the nomination for the third term, much to the regret of the community, accepting, however, at a later date, the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. When the National Legislative Council met in Washington in 1906, he was honored by being chosen to represent South Carolina. For many years he was a trustee of Newberry College, and as a member of its faculty, lectured on hygiene and physiology. His connection with the college was close. It conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1894. Dr. Mayer was invited by various county medical societies to address them upon the subject of tuberculosis and other public health subjects (this was before the State had county health doctors); he also was upon one occasion, the alumni orator

of the South Carolina College at commencement, Dr. Mayer established the Robert L. McCaughrin scholarship, in honor of one of his closest friends.

Dr. Mayer was a devout member of the Lutheran Church, and was an elder at the time of his death. He served as chairman of the building committee of the Lutheran Seminary, at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1911, and also built a church at Newberry, which he called the Mayer Memorial Church, in memory of his father. Of Dr. Mayer's religion, Mr. S. J. Derrick, president of Newberry College, said, "He was deeply religious. Never in all of his busy professional, business, and social life, did he waver in his Christian faith, nor evade a duty to his church." Dr. Mayer's fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, and the Free and Accepted Masons. His favorite recreations were hunting and traveling.

Dr. Orlando Benedict Mayer, Jr., was married December 12, 1894, at Laurens, South Carolina, to Harriet Williams Jones, daughter of William Wightman Jones, the owner of an extensive plantation. Their children are: 1. Cornelia Fleming. 2. Orlando Benedict, 3d. 3. Harriet Rebecca, who married William R. Reid, Jr. The son, Dr. Orlando B. Mayer, 3d, has already made a place of prominence for himself in the medical profession at Columbia, carrying on the tradition of his father and grandfather, and destined for a brilliant future.

Dr. Mayer died June 13, 1918, in his sixty-fourth year, after an illness of some months,—in which time, unable to attend to his medical practice, he began the preparation of a history on the Dutch Fork. Universal regret was expressed at his passing,—not only as a public citizen, but as a loyal and devoted friend to uncounted people. The "Bulletin" of Newberry College expressed the general feeling in its obituary notice:

> He was the good physician to a multitude for more than a generation. He was the personal friend and wise counselor of even a larger multitude. "None knew him but to love him." For many years Dr. Mayer was a trustee of Newberry College. The college never knew a truer or wiser friend. Freely he gave to her of his means, freely his counsel. In her trials he stood by her with never-failing faith, and cheered her officials with his buoyant optimism. In her prosperity he greatly rejoiced, and in her progress he was a large factor, always constructive in his efforts, and always safe in his policy. He was a sincere friend of the members of the Faculty, a friend in whom they trusted. They feel that his death is a personal loss. The administration knows that his place will be a difficult one to fill. Newberry College cherishes the memory of this great and good man, with a just pride in his long, faithful, valiant and useful service to her, to the church, and to the State.

In a biographical sketch of Dr. Mayer, written by Dr. Floyd D. Rodgers, of Columbia, South Carolina, the tribute of the medical profession to this remarkable member, is adequately expressed:

> If it were possible for every doctor in South Carolina to build a monument for himself in the hearts of his patients and fellow-citizens, that monument could be no greater than the one erected during the sixty-five years allotted to Orlando Benedict Mayer, Jr., M. D., Surgeon, Physician, Friend.

PALMER, ADELE (ADAMS), "Mother of the Community Playhouse"—Known in the vicinity of Pasadena, California, and its environs, as "mother of the Community Playhouse," Mrs. Adele (Adams) Palmer, who was active throughout her career in stage work and the theatre, was held high in the estimation and the affections of the people of this and many other communities of the United States, wherever she was known and her talents as actress and play producer had been observed. Early in her career she attracted the notice of such eminent stage characters as Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who sought at one time to have Mrs. Palmer go upon the French stage. But, a native of this country and a woman who was ever fond of its ideals and of things American, she preferred to exercise her talents here; and in the years of her career as a stage worker, she participated in all branches of theatrical work—stock company productions, Broadway plays, small community dramatic enterprises in widely scattered regions, and finally the Playhouse production activity in which she was engaged, throughout her later life, in Pasadena. On the stage and off, she ever radiated the beautiful personality that was hers, and won the love and admiration of her friends and all with whom she came into contact by reason of her excellent and lovely character.

Much of her talent was a result of her birth and early associations, for Mrs. Palmer was born into a theatrical family, in 1875, in Maine. As a little girl she went to Boston, but she did not become more than casually interested in the stage as a career until after she had graduated from the high school there. Then, as Adele Adams, she began to attract the attention of the stage folk with whom she and her family were associated. It was before her marriage that Sarah Bernhardt discerned marked abilities in the young woman, commented upon her exceptional worth, and proved the sincerity of her praises by endeavoring to secure Miss Adams' time for engagements in France. Mrs. Palmer then made an important decision, determining to remain in this country

Adelle Adams Palmer

instead of seeking fame and fortune in other lands. When she actually started her career, it was in repertory and stock companies, and she experienced all the strenuous activities associated with theatrical touring. Her work took her to Broadway in New York, and subsequently to all sorts and types of communities, including the most insignificant communities of Western States, and in all of the places to which she went she became a most popular player, both with the actors and actresses with whom she was associated and with the theatre-going public.

As time went on, she came to take a more and more permanent interest in the theatre of the West, and did a great deal, in her way, for the upbuilding of drama production in this part of the United States. For the last thirteen years of her life she was a resident of Pasadena, California, having come to this city at the time when she married Dr. Arthur H. Palmer, a prominent dentist of this place. Her work with the Pasadena Community Players endeared her to a great host of people, whose appreciation of her talents and character was based upon their knowledge of her work on the stage and her beauty of personality in private life. In the many years of uphill work experienced by the Community Players, Mrs. Palmer was ever a guiding spirit and a staunch supporter of the movement which seemed destined to do so much for the drama, not only in Pasadena, but all along the west coast; and her indefatigable work and spirit brought a large measure of the success that this organization attained. When the Community Playhouse was opened, she spoke the first words uttered from the stage. Not only here was she noted for her work, but her fame spread far afield. Not long before her death, just after she had created a part for the stage, she was given an opportunity to take the characterization to a Broadway theatre in New York City, but once more refused the professional laurels offered her, choosing to stay in the region where she had acquired a permanent interest in the theatre and the folk concerned with it. It was a tradition with the Playhouse that Mrs. Palmer should have some connection with every production staged in the old and the new theatres; and, for her delineations of characters, she won unstinted approval, while in the other aspects of the theatre's work she was untiring in her efforts and expenditure of energy. At all periods during her residence in Pasadena, she took an active interest in the affairs of the Pasadena Center of the Drama League of America and the Shakespeare Club, along with her activity in the Community Playhouse project. At one time she was president of the league, to whose organization her wide and intimate knowledge of the theatre proved a vast boon. From the very first days of the Playhouse, Mrs. Palmer was affectionately known as the "mother of the Playhouse," and her work in its behalf fully justified the title that she received.

Her affection for her husband and her constant unwillingness to be away from him won the people of this community to her; for in him and in the theatre her life was centered. He, too, was popular with the Community Players, as well as among his large circle of friends in the community; and he also had his part, in a very modest and quiet way, in the upbuilding of their project, the Playhouse. Ill from August, 1927, until the end of her life, Mrs. Palmer surprised and pleased her comrades of the theatre and those who knew her in Pasadena by playing a distinctive part in the Christmas festival production of "The Old Homestead." Her determination to take part in this play at the Christmas season was simply one instance of the courageous spirit of the woman, whose faith and fortitude were undaunted during the later weeks of her illness, and who could not lie still, awaiting death, while others with whom she had long been associated were going on with their stage work. Filled ever with humanitarian instincts, Mrs. Palmer, whose death occurred on February 13, 1928, will long be remembered for her kindliness and geniality, and for the spirit of sympathetic consideration that she always showed for others. Beloved by all, her memory will live as that of one who devoted her life to the well-being of other people, both in the theatrical circle in which she lived and moved and in the general life of the community.

HINTON, ADDISON CASWELL, Merchant—Those men succeed best who help themselves.

Early in life, Addison Caswell Hinton, late of Raleigh, North Carolina, was thrown upon his own resources; and the buffeting of experience hardened his fibers, polished the facets of a naturally brilliant mind, and molded a character rounded and perfected in its fullness. He attained to success, as the world knows success, and to success as the philosophers define it. His was a replete and satisfying existence, a life of service to mankind; for he served others even when he served himself.

The estate into which Addison Caswell Hinton was born was typical of the olden Southland. It was typical of the spirit of States' rights and individualism, of pride, strength, courage and chivalry. His lineal antecedents were those of

whom any man might be proud, gentlemen of landed aristocracy. His father, John Langdon Hinton, was a planter, owner of broad lands before the Civil War; and these he caused to be cultivated prosperously, living the tranquil life that marked the South of pre-war times. But the manner of life in the South was altered with a terrific wrench over the cause of secession and States' rights; the individualism which had distinguished dominant families and figures of manhood were lessened as a new era opened. And the family of which we write felt the effects of that terrific wrenching and internecine strife. John Langdon Hinton went to war and fought bravely under Confederate colors. Wounded, he lived but a few years after the conflict's end, dying indeed of complications wrought by this infirmity. He had married Josephine Johnson, who survived him but a compartively short time. Three children were born of this union, and of the three, Addison Caswell Hinton was the youngest.

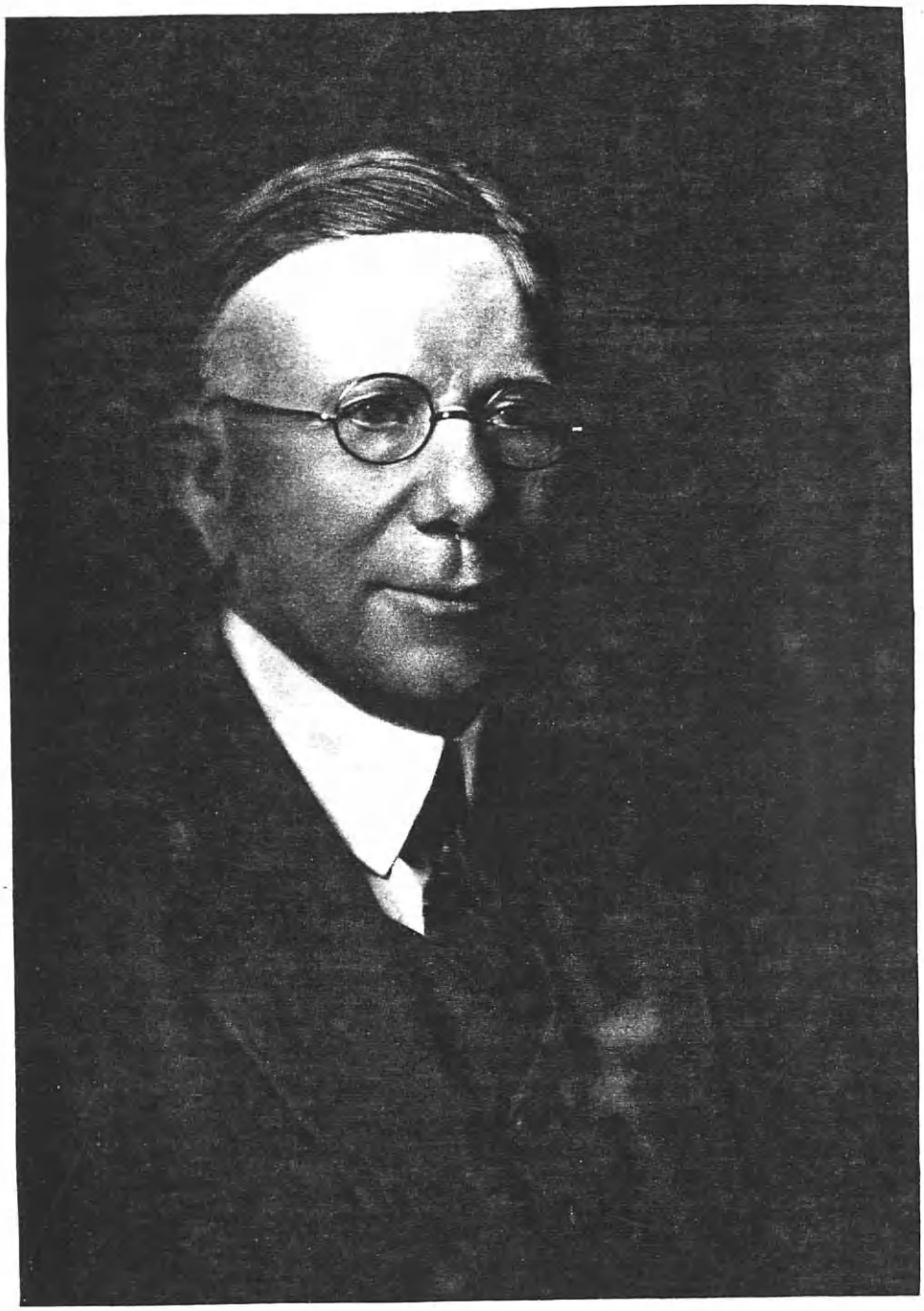
The pioneer member of the family in America was Colonel John Hinton, who, native of England, settled in Virginia during Colonial days and there laid the foundations for large estates inherited by his progeny and their descendants. From Virginia the house branched westward, and became one of the oldest in Chatham County, North Carolina, where John Langdon Hinton had his broad lands and led the life of a country gentleman until the Civil War. And it was on his father's plantation in Chatham County, April 13, 1865, that Addison Caswell Hinton was born. Though bereft of his father in childhood, and of his mother shortly after, it was possible for him to secure a sound academic instruction in the best schools of the time, in Wake County, North Carolina, where his courses were of both public and private character. He made the most of them, and put down a firm basis for further study, which he carried on through later years, until the time of his death. He realized that he must avail himself of all studies offered if he were to realize his ambitions —the sound ambitions of any lad to progress.

Addison Caswell Hinton was seventeen years old when he came to Raleigh, in 1882. Here he was destined to spend the balance of his life, forty-two years; but he could not have imagined, wandering the streets of Raleigh back in 1882 the changes which were to affect the city's growth any more than he could have foretold his own prospects. He found a position without delay, as clerk, for Williams and Upchurch, feed and grain dealers. Here he had his initial experience at retail trade which was to serve him well at a later time. Later, after only a brief period in the grain and feed business, he went to work for T. Rosenthal, in a clothing store; and this experience was to have still further weight on his fortune. Subsequently he went to work for Cross and Linhan, clothiers, and of this establishment he was made manager, for his proven ability was large at this period. He continued as manager for a number of years; and meanwhile he had not been without purpose. He had saved his money, had acquired a full experience at merchandising, knew clothing from its manufacture to its sale; and now, accordingly, went into business for himself. This marked the close of the first period of his career and the beginning of the second, during which he was to find what is termed success.

The A. C. Hinton Tailoring Company, founded by Addison Caswell Hinton at Raleigh as his first independent enterprise, was housed in the Watchovia Bank Building. He was, indeed, the pioneer merchant-tailor of this part of North Carolina, and though the risks were thought to be great, he knew what he was doing, and speedily built up a notable clientele. In due course he took into partnership his son, Richard S. Hinton. Together, upon the policies which he had adhered to from the start, they expanded the business largely, becoming a dominant house, one of the best established institutions of mercantile enterprise in Raleigh, known widely through the Carolinas.

As his business prospered, Addison Caswell Hinton came to be more and more diversified in undertakings. He bought realty, developed it, and sold at a profit. He dealt variously, and with uniform success as the reward of wise judgment. But the greater share of his direction he continued to give the mercantile enterprise, which always was his favorite occupation. He was interested in all movements designed for the development of Raleigh as a metropolitan center, gave generously to all worthy causes, was of decided charitableness beloved by those who came in contact with him, and in short employed his resources for the benefit of society. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, and this he supported beneficently. Whatever he tried, either in business, in economic or social movement, or in charitable or political quest, he gave to the subject his wholehearted effort. He was strong in the workings of the Democratic party, belonged to the Governor's Guards and the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, took pleasure in sports such as football and horse racing, and spent his happiest hours at home in company with loved ones. He was extremely devoted to his family.

In Raleigh, November 12, 1890, Addison Caswell Hinton was united in marriage with Bessie



Seawell, daughter of Richard Lee Seawell, proprietor of a plantation to the East of Raleigh, and Ellen (Colburn) Seawell. Of this union there were children: 1. Griselle, wife of John D. Cooper, Jr.; and they have a daughter, Betsy. 2. Richard Seawell, who fought in France during the World War; he married Grace Yynne, and is the father of Richard, Jr. 3. Martha Macon, wife of Thad S. Page, their children being: Thad, Jr., and John Hinton. 4. John Langdon, 2d, named after his distinguished paternal grandfather; who married Lou Davis Lyon. 5. Andrew G. Mrs. Bessie (Seawell) Hinton survives her husband, and continues to reside in Raleigh.

Addison Caswell Hinton died in Raleigh, April 23, 1924, having lived to the age of fifty-nine years. While the span of years given by the Scriptures, three score and ten, did not fall to his lot, he lived his years richly, and accomplished more within their length than many a man of greater time on earth. Genial, with a quick and ready smile, a firm handclasp, he was beloved of those around him. His force for righteousness struck responsiveness in the hearts of mankind; and this influence, constantly exerted, will endure through decades, passed on from one character to another. Upright, honorable in his dealings, he would tolerate no dishonesty in others, but was a seeker always after truth and the ideal, without, however, having been a bigot. The essential truth in his character was a fact of beauty, and the warm esteem in which he was held so universally by the people of Raleigh is a monument that will endure for long. His epitaph is on the hearts of men. His name will live in the annals of Raleigh and the State.

NEWMARK, MAURICE HARRIS, Man of Affairs—For many years a prominent figure in Los Angeles commercial life, Maurice Harris Newmark achieved a position of importance in this city through a career of constructive service in many phases of community affairs. He was an able business man, possessing wide vision and executive talents of a high order. His connection with several leading commercial institutions of the city was of great value to these enterprises, but more than this, he gave unsparingly of his ability and energy to every progressive movement for advance and progress.

Mr. Newmark was born in Los Angeles, California, on March 3, 1859, a son of Harris Newmark, pioneer merchant of this city, and founder of the Newmark grocery concern, who himself played an important part in the civic and industrial development of the community. From 1865 to 1872 the boy attended private and public schools in his native city, and later continued his educational training for one year in New York City, and for three years in Paris, France. At the end of this time he returned to Los Angeles, and immediately began his active business career as an associate of his father in the wholesale grocery firm of H. Newmark & Company, established by the father in 1865. This was in 1876, and Mr. Newmark soon demonstrated his ability in connection with the company's affairs. When, in 1885, M. A. Newmark & Company took over the business of the earlier firm, Mr. Newmark became first vice-president of the new organization. Later he occupied the presidency of the Harris Newmark Company, a holding corporation, and also served as executive head of the Los Angeles Brick Company. He guided the affairs of these enterprises with sure hand along the pathway of success, and built their business to profitable proportions. Mr. Newmark's services were much in demand by the largest interests of this section. He was a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, president, from 1899 to 1912, of the Associated Jobbers, and president of the the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association from 1905 to 1917.

Aside from his purely business associations, Mr. Newmark's connections with numerous progressive movements, both civic and benevolent, well illustrate the variety and range of his interests. In 1891 he was appointed harbor commissioner, and to him much of the credit is due for the consolidation of the harbor towns with Los Angeles and the tremendous development of the port. He served as a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the local Board of Trade. Mr. Newmark was also a member of the Hispanic Society of California, the American Philatelic Society, the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, and the Southern California and California Historical societies. In 1916, with his brother, he edited his father's interesting and outstanding book, "Sixty Years in Southern California," and also supervised its second edition, published in 1926. Several years before his death, Mr. Newmark retired from active business pursuits, and from that time devoted his attention largely to civic enterprises. He took an especially deep and personal interest in the Southwest Museum, a Los Angeles institution of which he was an honored trustee.

Mr. Newmark was also an active member of the American Philatelic Society, and the work of this society was one of his chief hobbies. For half a century he was a specialized collector of

postage stamps. Mr. Newmark was a Republican in politics, while fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this great order he was a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the bodies of the Consistory, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Other organizations in which he held membership include the American Association for International Peace, the National League of Masonic Clubs, the Hillcrest Country Club, the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, of which he was a charter member; the Uplifters' Club, the Book Club of California, the Gamut Club, the Town Club, and the Automobile Club of Southern California. Mr. Newmark was an active supporter of the B'nai B'rith, and as a member of the building committee of this organization he was prominent in the erection of the beautiful new Wilshire Boulevard Synagogue, in Los Angeles.

On July 3, 1888, Maurice Harris Newmark married Rose Newmark, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark. Mrs. Newmark survives her husband, with their daughter, Florence H., now Mrs. S. S. Kauffman, of San Francisco. Mr. Newmark's two sisters, Mrs. Estelle N. Loeb and Mrs. Emily N. Loew, and a brother, Marco R. Newmark, also survive.

Mr. Newmark's death occurred at Los Angeles, on July 5, 1929. It has been well written:

> In his passing not only the city but the State lost one of its most loyal, unselfish, and progressive citizens; a man whose character was the distinct expression of a strong and noble nature, whose heart was attuned to abiding human sympathy and tolerance, and whose every purpose expressed a faithful stewardship in all the relations of life. . . . Maurice Harris Newmark was a man of liberal views, of broad vision, of deep sympathies, and of voluntary and appreciative helpfulness. As an employer he had the love and devotion of those whom he employed; as a merchant, because of his irreproachable integrity, he commanded the respect of the commercial community; as a citizen he fully realized his duties and was ever ready to give his full support, time, and energies to any movement that tended to the prosperity and welfare of his city. He has left an indelible impression upon this great community where he was born and where he lived. Its people will always hold his memory in great reverence and gratitude.

ROYSTER, VERMONT CONNECTICUT, Manufacturer and Merchant—An unusual personality was that of Vermont Connecticut Royster, late of the city of Raleigh, North Carolina. His life in its fullness and satisfaction was unusual, as was his method of transacting business. For fifty-seven years, to the time of his demise, Royster's candy store and factory were substantial fixtures of Raleigh; and many came to regard them as an institution, rather than as a business. A wide reader and thinker, Mr. Royster was a student of music and literature, and of his fellowmen, a true philosopher. His store was a gathering place comparable with a small open forum; and friends never failed to find a welcome in this open forum, situated in the corner beside his old-fashioned desk in the rear of the Raleigh store. For years he wrote all of his business letters with a pen, in a fine hand. These epistles, for the most part pertaining to business and always reflecting the character of the writer, attracted interest and inquiry at large firms in New York City, and with the Royster candy products many of them found their way to the Far East, into China.

Indeed, Mr. Royster's was a unique personality, a beloved personality; a personality rarely encountered, and when met, deeply appreciated. Raleigh knew and loved him well.

The family of which he was a member had its American foundation early in the seventeenth century, when Thomas Royster left his native England to take residence and become a man of dominant affairs in Virginia. It is noteworthy that Roysterburg, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, was named for the Royster family, whose contributions to early times and culture were considerable. From the pioneer member, descendants in the house removed southward into North Carolina, and it was in this State that James Daniel Royster, father of Vermont Connecticut Royster, lived his life. He was a man of great means, being superintendent and part owner, it is recalled, of the first paper mill to be operated in the Raleigh section. He engaged also as planter, at which he was markedly successful prior to the Civil War, and as a builder. James Daniel Royster married Mary Smoothley Ashley, descended as himself from forebears who were figures in historic periods of the South; and to them were born seven children, of whom Vermont Connecticut Royster was next to the youngest.

Mr. Royster was born January 4, 1848, in Raleigh, being of the third generation of his family to reside here, his grandfather, David Royster, having founded the house in this city in 1800, when he purchased the block just north of Moore's Square. Here he attended school and formed habits of reading, reflection and introspection which endured with him in augmented force throughout the balance of his years.

When Mr. Royster was seventeen, 1865, in April of that year, a sutler from Sherman's Army, by name of Wierner, came to Raleigh and started business at the present stand of the Roy-

ster store and factory. Everything from candy to calico was included in the stock, and the brother whose name has been preserved in the store's trading style, Arkansas Delaware Royster (the style is continued as A. D. Royster and Brother), came into the organization as clerk soon after the business was founded, Vermont Connecticut Royster following soon after as second clerk under his elder brother. Within a short time Mr. Wierner left Raleigh, leaving the store to the brothers, who adopted the name style of A. D. Royster and dealt more and more exclusively in candies. The general merchandise business was continued about two years, then limited entirely to fruit and candy. The elder brother bought the fruit, mainly in Norfolk and Vermont Connecticut Royster purchased candy. After he had done this for some while he went to New York City, and there learned the art of candy manufacture. In 1878 the elder brother left the business, due to ill health; and from that year until the time of his demise, August 7, 1922, Vermont Connecticut Royster continued in active charge of affairs, retaining, however, the name style of A. D. Royster and Brother and in later years assisted by his son, Wilbur High Royster, who is present head of the establishment.

Mr. Royster's success in life was not primarily that of financial gain; this, to him, was a secondary thing. His business pleased him as a necessity and means for sustenance, together as a means of provision for his loved ones; and, further, it provided him with certain contacts with men that were pleasing in a social way. Only once was the store remodelled in 1892, though many additions have been made in the rear, where the factory is maintained. The latest of machinery is installed whenever needed, though the balance of the establishment is permitted to retain its old-fashioned attraction of homelikeness and hospitality. Such was Mr. Royster's policy. His store was closed but one day a week, on Sunday, and on days when funeral services were observed for members of the family. It remained open on holidays, because as he said, "A holiday without candy is not much good." There was not a fountain pen in the office; there was a typewriter, which was seldom used, and never by Mr. Royster himself. It took him years to learn that every business is burdened with books, and then he set about perfecting a bookkeeping system of his own, which an accountant later declared to have been the best possible adapted to that special business. Ethics, religion, politics and science were themes of discussion for those wont to gather in the open forum beside Mr. Royster's desk; all who would talk or argue were welcome, at any time. Chess enthusiasts sat long, playing. Until a few years before his death, Mr. Royster devoted one side of the store to a stock of musical instruments, more perhaps because he liked to play them himself than to be sold. When the country people ceased to buy accordeons he closed out the stock. Athletic goods were installed in their stead, chiefly because one of Mr. Royster's favored salesmen was athletically inclined and enjoyed talking sports with men who came to buy goods. His policy included one of the current slogans—the customer was always right—even when the customer happened to be wrong. He never entered a claim for shortage in goods, and as a result always received his orders with promptness. Large houses liked to deal with him. His credit was the best. During the World War Royster's candy store accepted the short sugar ration without quibble, though there was a time when the factory was cut down to sixty pounds a day. The then State food administrator, Henry A. Page, expressed his appreciation. A few weeks before the curtailment was ended, Mr. Page allowed Mr. Royster to have an unlimited supply, in token of this appreciation, so that Christmas candies could be manufactured in time for the children. Mr. Royster was not ambitious as men are ambitious today, unless that ambition be called the making of good candy and the pleasure of conversation and understanding between himself and fellowmen. His was one of the few businesses in Raleigh to succeed of its own excellence without the use of advertising. Its old-fashionedness was a recommendation. In an honored place on one of the shelves there was always a rabbit's foot, and a jar of plaited candy sticks made in 1871.

Various business enterprises interested Mr. Royster from time to time. He dealt occasionally in realty, and bought and sold home sites. A Christian gentleman, exemplary in his quiet way, he attended the Baptist Church. He lived in the house which he built in 1882, at the time of his marriage, and which God permitted him to occupy forty full years. Many came to him for advice. Charitable, no one knew the extent of his gifts; but many there are who recall his helping hand. Outspoken in his views, he talked entertainingly and with force; he knew how to laugh, and did. His word, truly, was his bond, never broken. He was a strong Democrat, belonged to the Capitol Club of Raleigh, was a charter member of the Carolina Club, a life member of the Agricultural Society, and retained fraternal affiliation with William G. Hill Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held life membership. His relaxa-

tions were fishing, farming, and more important, reading and discourse. His deepest pleasure was that of his music and his home, in company with those of his loved ones who were there. He played piano, violin, viola which he excelled in beautifully, and many other instruments.

Mr. Royster married, September 5, 1882, Hallie Lee High, daughter of William Henderson High, Democratic political leader, farmer and prominent figure in general affairs, and Amanda Malvina (Royster) High. Of this union were born children: 1. Wilbur High, who married Olivette Broadway; and they have a son, named after his grandfather, Vermont Connecticut, 2d; another son, Thomas Broadway, and a daughter, Sarah Olivette. 2. Percy Hoke, who married Ann Ervin; and they have a daughter, Patricia Ann. Mrs. Hallie Lee (High) Royster survives her husband, and continues to reside in Raleigh, at the family residence, No. 306 Hillsboro Street.

The life span given Vermont Connecticut Royster was seventy-four years. Tributes at the time of his death were many, spontaneously given, sincere. A newspaper of Raleigh had the following upon its editorial page, August 8, 1922:

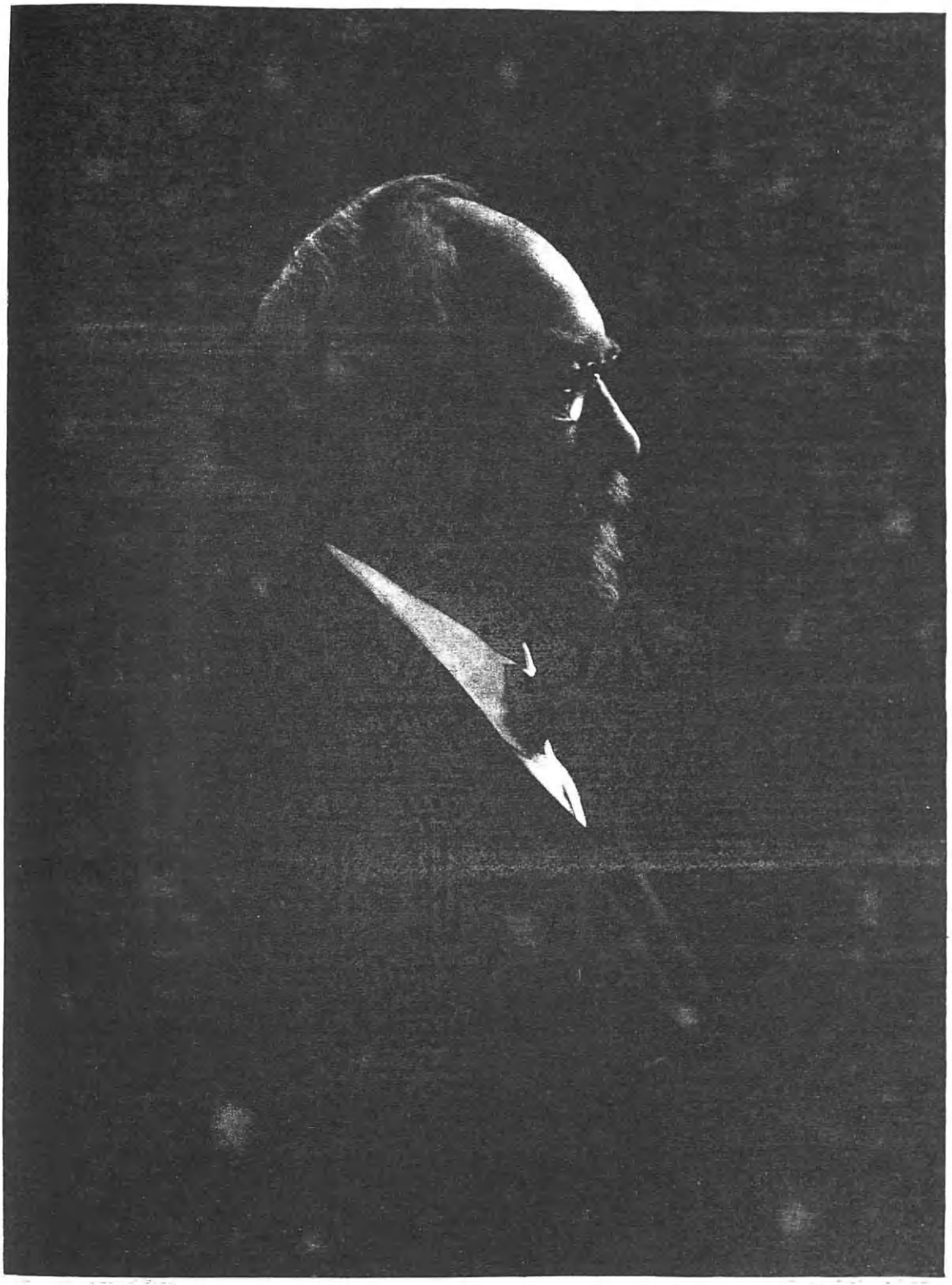
> One of the most consistent character actors who ever played a rôle in this community passed off the stage Monday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock when Vermont Connecticut Royster died, at the age of seventy-four years. In speaking of a well-known citizen as he departs this life it is customary to find some descriptive adjective most pertinent, such as "prominent," "best-known," "leading," and the like. In Mr. Royster's case it is difficult to find one that will apply. Leading won't do, because he did not desire to lead. Prominence in the sense of shutting anybody else out of view was not his, either. Suppose we see if the somewhat hackneyed term "substantial" can be made to serve?
>
> Substance there was to Mr. Royster. If he led not, nor followed, he "stayed put." Everybody knew where to find him, even in these days of lost anchors. He always knew where he had started, and orientation coupled with assiduous application to the job in hand—which was making and selling candy and taking care of the proceeds—enabled him continually to make progress at an age when most men have retired from active affairs.

The editorial cited made mention of other characteristics of significance, not, however, touching upon facts not recited in the course of this narrative. Esteemed almost to veneration by those who knew him, Vermont Connecticut Royster left behind him deepest regret at his passing. His name and memory will live long in Raleigh; and as the business which he conducted in an old-fashioned way as an institution becomes greater, and as Raleigh grows, there will still be those who recall him with that tender regard, undimmed.

SORENSEN, CHRISTIAN, Leading Citizen —To those pioneers who aided in the development of the specialized types of agriculture which have brought wealth and world-wide fame to California, this country owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. In the group belonged the late Christian Sorensen, of Whittier, California, whose luxuriant walnut grove was one of the early successes of his neighborhood, and whose coöperation with other walnut-growers accomplished much toward the expansion and improvement of this important ranch product. He was a constructive citizen, keenly interested in the progress of Whittier and a participant in all forward-looking movements.

Christian Sorensen was born in Denmark, September 2, 1840, son of Daniel J. and Mary Sorensen, who passed their entire lives in their native land, where the father was a farmer and freighter. The schools of Denmark, then, as now, excellent, afforded to Mr. Sorensen a sound educational foundation. In his youth, also, he mastered the shipbuilding trade at Odense, in the land of his birth, Denmark. Following this vocation from 1854 to 1858, he went to sea as a ship's carpenter, and served on many vessels which carried him to the leading ports of the world. The greater part of his journeying, however, was on American ships out of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, Massachusetts, and other ports on the Atlantic Coast. During the Civil War period he many times encountered the ship "Alabama," Confederate privateer, from which his vessel had a miraculous escape in the Indian Ocean.

It was in 1866 that Mr. Sorensen sailed from the beautiful harbor of New York City for the voyage round Cape Horn to California, disembarking at San Francisco in August of that year. Soon after he took passage on the old sidewheeler "Pacific," headed for Wilmington, Los Angeles, where Mr. Sorensen effected a landing by means of a surf boat. In this town he found employment as a ship carpenter, for building was brisk in those early days. Later the call of opportunity lured Mr. Sorensen to San Pedro Point, where he continued to ply his trade of ship builder. In 1868, the new but enthusiastic Californian sealed his approval of the State by associating with his oldest brother, Daniel Sorensen, in the purchase of eighty acres of land from Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California. Of this tract, Mr. Sorensen kept possession of sixty acres until the time of his death. Until 1876, the older brother remained in charge of the homestead, supervising improvements, while Mr. Sorensen followed his trade as ship builder at various points on the coast and thus earned the very considerable



Christian Sorensen

sums of money necessary for the projected improvements and extensions. When Daniel moved to Anaheim in 1876, Mr. Sorensen purchased his interest and resided on the place until his death, a total span of sixty-one years. Under his skilled and loving management, the homestead became one of the finest and most beautiful of the country-side, as well as one of the most lucrative. Half of it was in the beginning planted to grape vines, but these were eventually eliminated, and the entire sixty acres set with walnut trees. The fine home of the family now has its setting in this splendid grove of walnuts, but formerly the home was one of the oldest buildings in the district, a quaint and historic house formerly located near the Anaheim landing. Mr. Sorensen and his brother hauled it to their ranch by means of ox teams, and the old landmark housed the family happily through the eventful years of building the estate and rearing and educating the daughters of the family. The ancient dwelling is still preserved, though no longer occupied by the family.

To further the walnut growing industry in his section, Mr. Sorensen became an active member of the Whittier Walnut Growers' Association, representing the planters of the district west of the San Gabriel River. He had transferred his allegiance to the new organization from his early membership in the Rivera and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association because of his loyal interest in his own neighborhood. He was one of the founders of the Whittier National Bank and the Home Saving Bank, serving as a director of the latter until he reached the advanced age of eighty-one. He further showed his faith in his adopted State, by acquiring other large land holdings throughout Southern California. In politics he was a Republican, his first Presidential vote after his naturalization as a citizen of the United States having been cast for General U. S. Grant. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church and was a devout man who lived his religion in his daily life and in all his business and social contacts.

Christian Sorensen married in Copenhagen, Denmark, Dorothea Katherine Neilsen, who died when her four daughters were small. All four, Mary, Katherine, Hilda and Laura, received excellent education, graduating from the Whittier High School, and found their father acting in the capacity of both parents, giving them the loving care of the most solicitous mother and the guidance of the wise and devoted father. In no other way could the essential gentleness and strength of this "nature's nobleman" have been more clearly demonstrated. Twice he took his daughters to Europe and to visit the land of his birth, in 1910 and 1914, and in the latter year, their visit involved them in the disturbances of the newly inaugurated World War. The father also made several trips to his Danish home to visit his sisters and brother.

It was fitting that the life of such a man should be long and filled with the happiness which comes from spiritual and material wealth. Mr. Sorensen died at his home in Whittier, September 12, 1929, at the age of eighty-nine. His best years were devoted to the upbuilding of the State he loved and in which he took such loyal pride. As a pioneer he loved California, appreciated its potentialities, and dedicated himself to its upbuilding. His social qualities contributed as much as his business and agricultural ability toward the advancement of his section. He was ever ready to lend his aid to his fellow-citizens or to the needy who came to him for help and advice, and he was the friend, admired and loved by all with whom he had any dealings. In character and achievement this son of the Old World honored the State of California which adopted him.

STOUDEMIRE, PALMER, Merchant—Active for many years in the commercial life and varied civic affairs of Spencer, North Carolina, Palmer Stoudemire was one of the most esteemed citizens of the State and a vital force in all progressive movements. He was a leader in civic, educational, religious and fraternal activities and as an alderman, school committeeman, a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a tireless worker in the cause of the several organizations with which he was affiliated he was regarded as without equal in achievement. Nearly half his life was spent in Spencer and from the beginning he drew friends to his side by the beauty of his character and his geniality and sincerity. He was the friendliest of men and his love for his fellows won him an everlasting place in their affections. He was a pillar of the church and gave it his support in every way, for years teaching its Sunday school and Bible classes and aiding its activities in a financial way, as well as with his time and personal labor. In the commercial field he was a vital and progressive factor, operating a large and prosperous business enterprise in Spencer, with branches in Concord, Winston-Salem and Lexington, North Carolina. He also invested heavily in real estate, and by his influence kept the markets lively and the community prosperous.

He was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, November 9, 1870, a son of the Rev. John Lawrence Stoudemire, a Methodist minister, who

had served in the Civil War as chaplain. He was well known and highly esteemed throughout South Carolina, was responsible for the erection of a number of church edifices in the State and a very influential man in his calling. His wife, mother of Palmer Stoudemire, was Elizabeth (Coffey) Stoudemire, and they were the parents of four sons and three daughters, Palmer having been the third born. The family originated in Germany and its first American settlers came here in colonial days.

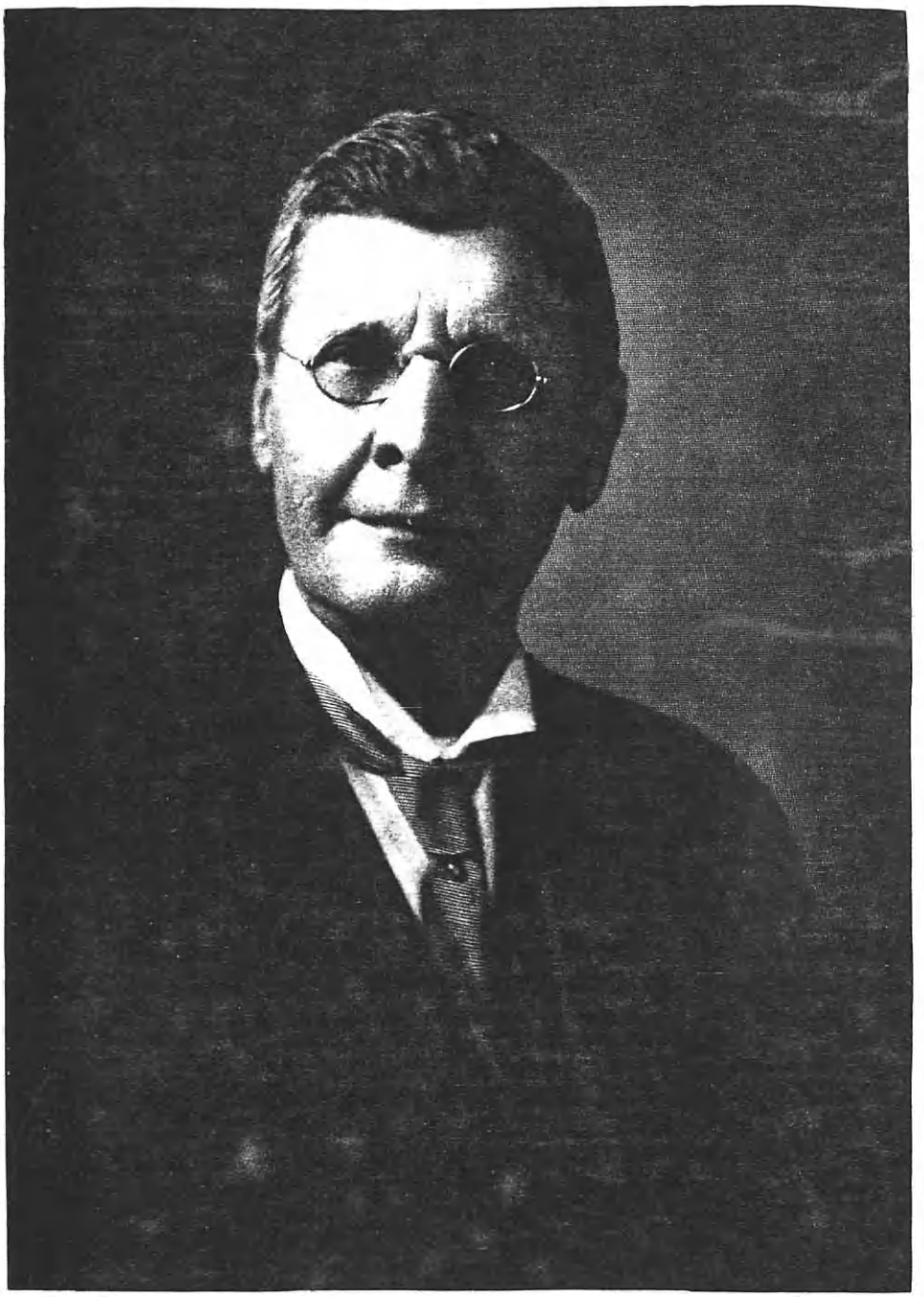
Palmer Stoudemire was educated in the public schools of Charlotte, North Carolina, also receiving much tutoring from his father, who gave him a splendid training in classical lore and Biblical history. His family moved to Charlotte at the time he first sought employment and this he found with the furniture house of E. M. Andrews, where he worked for eleven years. When he was twenty-seven years of age he came to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he established a furniture store of his own, later removing to Spencer and continuing the business and becoming associated in partnership with Sam F. Harris. The business was successful and Mr. Stoudemire was in active conduct of it on the very day of his death. He was an organizer and the first president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Spencer, a member of the county school board and a district steward of the First Methodist Church. He was financially interested in every legitimate business enterprise of the district and a large holder of valuable real estate. He was responsible for the good roads movement and the leader in many other enterprises that have redounded to the advantage of the entire Southland. For fifteen years he worked to get the shops of the Southern Railroad for Spencer and did valiant work while on the high school building committee. His work in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association was likewise priceless to that organization and for the Federal Government he was a valuable unit in its Liberty Loan campaigns and to the Red Cross in its financial enterprises during the World War. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the State Retail Furniture Dealers' Association. He also belonged to the Merchants' Association and fraternally was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an accomplished amateur musician and played well on all wind instruments. In his memory a bronze tablet was set in the church in which he was so long and deeply interested and a memorial tree was planted in front of the high school which he was largely helpful in building. His death occurred in Spencer, North Carolina, October 31, 1928.

Palmer Stoudemire married in Salisbury, North Carolina, September 9, 1900, Fannie Cornelia Cranford, daughter of Dr. Henry Clay Cranford, of Rowan County, and Fannie (Raney) Cranford. Their children are: 1. Sterling Audrey, married Irene Lois Slate, and they are the parents of Marian Slate, the father being a professor of Spanish at the Chapel Hill University, North Carolina. 2. Frances Elizabeth, married Garland Coble. 3. *and* 4. Jay Lawrence and May Florence, twins. 5. Palmer, Jr., a student.

The associates of Palmer Stoudemire are unanimous in the statement that his life was an inspiration to others to do what they were created to do with all their strength and with a glad heart in the services they gave to their fellowmen. A résumé of this feeling was aptly expressed at the time of his death by the Rev. W. B. Shinn, pastor of the Methodist Church of Spencer. In part, it follows:

When the history of Methodism in this community shall have been written, it must give large space to his labors and services to the Church. A more faithful member could hardly be found. He could always be counted on to be in his place at all the services. He supported it with his presence, with his means, with his prayers and with his Christian life. As a husband he was thoughtful and kind, as a father he was devoted to his children and they will grow up to honor his memory. His loss to the inner circle of loved ones is unspeakable.

SMITH, ANDREW, Brick Manufacturer—A native of Sweden but a resident of the United States since his youth, the late Andrew Smith, after having been engaged in business for several years in New York City, came to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1877, and remained an honored and respected citizen of that city until his death, thirty years later. At first he was engaged, in partnership with another gentleman, in the manufacture of a chemically treated pine oil, extensively used for the treatment of building materials, but after 1900 he devoted his time and energy to the development of a brick manufacturing company, organized by him to manufacture a patented white brick, a company which under his able management enjoyed a steady growth and prosperity. He was regarded as one of the most successful and most substantial business men of Wilmington and possessed a very large number of friends in that city's business circles, in which he was greatly esteemed for the many fine qualities of his character. In the best sense of the word he



L. H. Bryson

was a self-made man. Though most of his leisure time was devoted to his home life, he was a member of several civic and fraternal organizations and took a very active part in religious work.

Andrew Smith was born at Brandewick, Sweden, July 16, 1849. Early in life he came to the United States and at first for a number of years lived in New York City, where he engaged in business with Mr. Louis Hanson. Later both he and Mr. Hanson came to Wilmington, North Carolina, and there continued their business association as members of the firm of Hanson and Smith, ship chandlers. Later they disposed of this business and at that time bought out the Stanley Oil Company, engaged in the extraction of oil from pine. They then formed the Spiritine Chemical Company, Inc., which manufactured a chemically treated pine oil, known as "Spiritine." Spiritine chemically treated pine oil is produced from the spiritine wood preservative or genuine pine wood creosote, which has been on the market for many years. This oil is treated with certain chemicals, which destroy termites, their eggs and larvae and permanently prevent their reappearance. It penetrates the pores of materials of which walls or floors are made, whether concrete, mortar or wood, and permanently destroys the mould and soil in which termites grow. Mr. Smith took a very active part in the development of this company and made several trips to different parts of the country, including the Pacific Coast, to demonstrate the use of spiritine. The business met with marked success and gradually expanded until its products were sold in many different parts of the United States and even in foreign countries. Eventually Mr. Smith, however, sold his interest in the company to his partner, Mr. Hanson, who continued to conduct the business successfully, being later succeeded by his son, Louis Hanson, Jr., who is now the head of the company. After withdrawing from the Spiritine Chemical Company, Mr. Smith entered the real estate business, in which, however, he continued only for a short time, disposing of this business, in 1900, to Thomas Wright. At that time Mr. Smith went to Europe and there bought the manufacturing rights for a special type of patented white brick. Upon his return to Wilmington he established the Hydrolic White Brick Manufacturing Company. He brought with him two expert workmen from Europe, and under his very able and energetic management the new company enjoyed marked success and rapidly expanded. Mr. Smith was its largest stockholder and its executive head. The brick was made from sand and lime and is now extensively used for private residences, as well as for schools and other public buildings. A short time prior to his death he disposed of his interests in this company, because of failing health, selling his stockholdings to George Ketter, who then continued the business. Mr. Smith was also interested in other business enterprises in Wilmington and for many years was regarded as one of that city's leading business men. He was a member of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran Church and more particularly with St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of Wilmington, North Carolina, of which he was for a number of years the treasurer and a member of the building committee and in the work of which he took a very active part and interest. He was a man of charitable impulses and always willing to help those in need or trouble and he also took a very helpful interest in civic affairs. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but, though he was always interested in public questions and all worthwhile civic movements, he never sought or held public office.

Mr. Smith married at Wilmington, North Carolina, December 21, 1884, Lisette Muller. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had no children. Since her husband's death in 1907 Mrs. Smith has continued to make her home in Wilmington, where she now resides at No. 615 Orange Street.

At his home in Wilmington, North Carolina, No. 218 South Third Street, Andrew Smith died suddenly, though after a prolonged illness, May 13, 1907. Funeral services were held at his late residence and were largely attended by many of his friends and business associates. He was laid to rest in Oakdale Cemetery. In reporting Mr. Smith's passing away, one of the Wilmington newspapers spoke of him as follows:

> In business Mr. Smith was uniformly polite and obliging, and his demise will be regretted especially by many of the older business men, with whom he came in close contact while he was engaged actively in business. He was a man of strict integrity and possessed of a high sense of honor, and in his passing away Wilmington loses a most valuable citizen.

BRYSON, ISAAC H., Los Angeles Pioneer—In the late '80's of the last century, when Los Angeles was only a small town, Isaac H. Bryson came from Iowa with his father, and began the connection with this city which was to last for over forty years. Mr. Bryson had the greatest faith in the future of Los Angeles. In the small but thriving settlement which he first knew, he saw the germ of greatness, and all his efforts

(Pages 64 and 65 are missing in this book's numbering sequence)

the enemy into hostile territory, and his editorial pen was ever turned towards his conception of the right, declaring vigorously for a straight fight in the major political fight of those years. Time eventually proved the wisdom of his judgment upon that occasion.

Major Duffy was a lovable gentleman, genial and kindly, and it was a pleasure to sit at his feet in the formative period of my life.

Said the Raleigh "Press":

The passing tribute of a sigh we dedicate to the memory of Major Francis Duffy, for fifteen years chief editorial writer for the Wilmington "Star." Major Duffy was a genial, light-browed Irishman, a courtly gentleman and the highest type of citizen. His love and sympathies were ever with the land whose bright skies sheltered so many of the noblest years of his noble life. As a writer he was sound and conservative, absolutely tireless and inexhaustible. As a man and friend he was a delight and inspiration. Peace to his ashes.

The Wilmington "Messenger" added its comment to the expressions of sorrow and tribute:

Major Duffy was a man of splendid qualities and of brilliant intellect. He was rather quiet in disposition, never seeking the applause of men. He worked faithfully and honestly and always championed the cause of right. As a paragrapher, Major Duffy had no equal in the State, and his witticisms and expression of humor were copied by the press far and wide. He was a true friend and a man devoted to his family. The community has suffered a decided loss in his death, and the family circle a terrible bereavement. To them goes out the sympathy of scores of friends.

The Wilmington "Star," Major Duffy's own paper:

There remains but little to be added to the particulars of the death of Major Patrick Francis Duffy, as printed on the local page of the "Star" today, except to express our profound sorrow at the sudden passing of one who had been our friend and editorial associate some fourteen years.

How strange that this strong man, of constitution so vigorous that he had never before yesterday lost a single day through sickness, from his work on the "Star," should now lie in the icy embrace of death.

Quiet and unassuming in manner, Major Duffy sought not the applause of men. Conscious of the fact that duty led the way, how nobly and conscientiously did he perform it. He lived for his family—not for himself—a more devoted husband and father never crossed the threshold of a happy home. A splendid because a deserved tribute.

From his Irish ancestry Major Duffy inherited the gift of persuasive oratory. He abandoned public speaking many years ago, but not until he had made a reputation equalled by few of our public men. In two campaigns soon after the Civil War he canvassed the State for the Democratic party, and as far back as 1868 he delivered a speech in the Opera House in this city, which was pronounced a masterpiece of oratory by the thousand Democrats who were entranced by his eloquence.

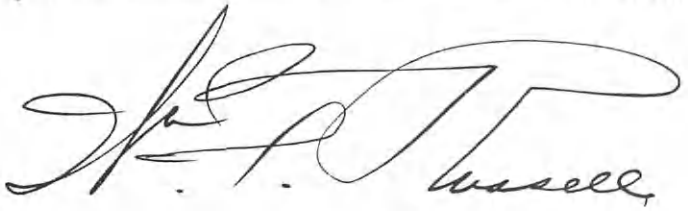
To his friends his loss is a terrible blow; to his family it is irreparable.

"Verily, the ways of the Almighty are mysterious and past finding out," and "In the midst of life we are in death."

STONE, BOLIVAR OSCAR, Wholesale and Commission Merchant—Through thorough-going coöperation with all movements affecting the well-being and progress of Wilmington, North Carolina, and generous service to his fellow-townsmen, Bolivar Oscar Stone won his way to a position of eminence among the citizens of that community the while he built for himself an extensive and successful wholesale business. In the city where he lived throughout his adult years Mr. Stone was admired and well-liked, and as well respected for his business abilities. No effort at civic improvement could be instituted without his help and when he was directing a movement, whether it be plans for a new street paving or the campaign to finance the erection of a new church, his associates always felt assured of success. Business activities kept him from holding many public offices, but he did serve as a member of the City Board of Aldermen for two terms. A firm believer in the future of Wilmington, his faith and enthusiasm had much to do with furthering the city in the progress it has made.

Born in Brunswick County, May 19, 1871, Mr. Stone was the sixth in a family of twelve sons and daughters of William Henderson and Zillah (Gore) Stone. The father was a planter and mill owner, a citizen of importance in the community. His son, Bolivar Oscar, attended private schools in Brunswick County and was tutored by an uncle, Frank Gore, who was a teacher. He was sent to the Oakridge Military Academy from which he was graduated, going immediately thereafter to Wilmington where he entered the employ of another uncle, W. I. Gore of Gore and Corbett, a firm of wholesale grocers and commission merchants. For six years he traveled as a salesman for the concern, then determined to go into business upon his own responsibility. In association with his brother, R. R. Stone, and W. A. Rourk, he established the Stone Worth Company on South Water Street, to do a wholesale and commission business in groceries.

Later the brothers purchased Mr. Rourk's share in the business and changed the name of their establishment to Stone and Company. During this period they operated a store in Little Rivers also and eventually two other brothers, W. H. Stone and J. H. Stone, came into the company to help handle its rapidly increasing business. Their trade had ramifications in every direction and even involved them in ownership and opera-



tion of steamboats and tugboats to transport produce between Little Rivers and Wilmington. The Stone brothers became numbered among the best known business men of that part of the State. The subject of this sketch extended his operations in other directions also. He was much interested in real estate and dealt extensively in both business and suburban residential property up to the time of his death. He was a director of the old Atlantic Trust and Banking Company when that institution was one of importance and was financially interested in hotels along Wrightsville Beach. In his younger years he was a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry, and he was fraternally affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Stone was a participant in the activities of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce and the Wilmington Merchants Association. He was strongly Democratic and a man of great influence politically in the State. He was extremely fond of baseball and bridge and most of his recreational hours were spent in a ball park or his home.

At Wilmington on September 2, 1903, Mr. Stone married Mary Foy Shepard, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Shepard, Wilmington physician, surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and one of the leading doctors of his day in the South. His wife had been before her marriage Henrietta Foy. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born three children, Bolivar Oscar, Jr., who died at the age of sixteen years, Joseph Shepard and Marion Foy, both of whom are students at the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Stone died at Wilmington on March 14, 1913, leaving a great vacancy in the community life of which he had grown to be such a vital part, and a greater emptiness still in the hearts of those to whom he had endeared himself. He was a man of keen business acumen who won his way to success sheerly through his own intense industry and perseverance and courage and confidence. But he was also a man of great personal charm, well-read and cultured, an enjoyable companion and ever popular with his fellows, and the friendship he received and gave was of the vital and enduring sort that gave him, at the end of life, a coterie of warm admirers. A sincere Christian, he was a lifelong member of the First Baptist Church. In the religious, civic, business and social circles of Wilmington, as well as in that smaller circle of his relatives and intimate friends, he will long continue to be missed.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM F., Prominent Actor —Famous on the stage and on the silver screen was the late William F. Russell, an actor of great personal and physical charm and of rare histrionic ability. His scope was wide, his art polished yet sincere, and his popularity great. His later years were spent in Los Angeles, where he took a leading part in the production of worth while motion pictures, starring in the famous "Anna Christie," and other notable films.

William F. Russell was born in New York City, son of Charles and Mary (Smith) Lerche, Russell being his stage name. In youth he was so severely injured in the hip that he had to spend four years on crutches. In spite of this heavy handicap, the indomitable boy fought his way to remarkable physical perfection and to outstanding theatrical success. He became one of the foremost athletes in the country, with a splendid physique, reaching the height of six feet, two inches, and held the amateur heavyweight championship under the colors of the New York Athletic Club.

The first stage appearance of Mr. Russell was in "Chimmie Fadden," in which Charlie Hopper starred, and in which Mr. Russell substituted for a boy who was ill. His ability, and certainly his ambition, derived no doubt from his uncle, Sol Smith Russell, a famous actor in his day. Besides starring in "Anna Christie," Mr. Russell starred in "On Thin Ice" and "State Street Sadie." Dramas of real life in which he played the part of a genuine hero also occurred in his varied career, for he saved thirty-nine lives through his ability and quickness in various accidents, and he received the Carnegie and other medals. When the steamboat, the "General Slocum," was burned in East River, New York, June 15, 1904, resulting in the loss of a thousand lives, Mr. Russell threw himself into the dangerous work of rescue and saved the lives of seventeen. Mr. Russell was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. When he passed on, February 18, 1929, he was greatly mourned in these fraternal organizations, and his funeral rites were conducted by the Knights Templar.

William F. Russell married at Los Angeles, June 21, 1925, Helen Ferguson, born in Decatur, Illinois, daughter of Emelie de Blanc Ferguson. Miss Ferguson was educated in the Nicholas Senn High School and studied art at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. It was in 1915 that her screen career began, when she appeared in Henry B. Walthall's first picture, "The Tempter." Among her other early appearances were: "Burning Daylight"; "The Mutiny of Elsinore"; Miss Lulu Bett"; "Hungry Hearts"; "Unknown Purple"; "Brass";

"Never Say Die"; and "Chalk Marks." In recent years Miss Ferguson has made several stage appearances, chiefly with the well-known Henry Duffy Players, and she continues to star in numerous outstanding screen productions.

A great and forceful actor left the stage and screen when William F. Russell passed on. A sorrowing group of those who loved him mourn in their hearts the passing of "Big Bill Russell" —fine—strong—courageous. They will ever remember his splendid influence on their lives. He was a MAN!

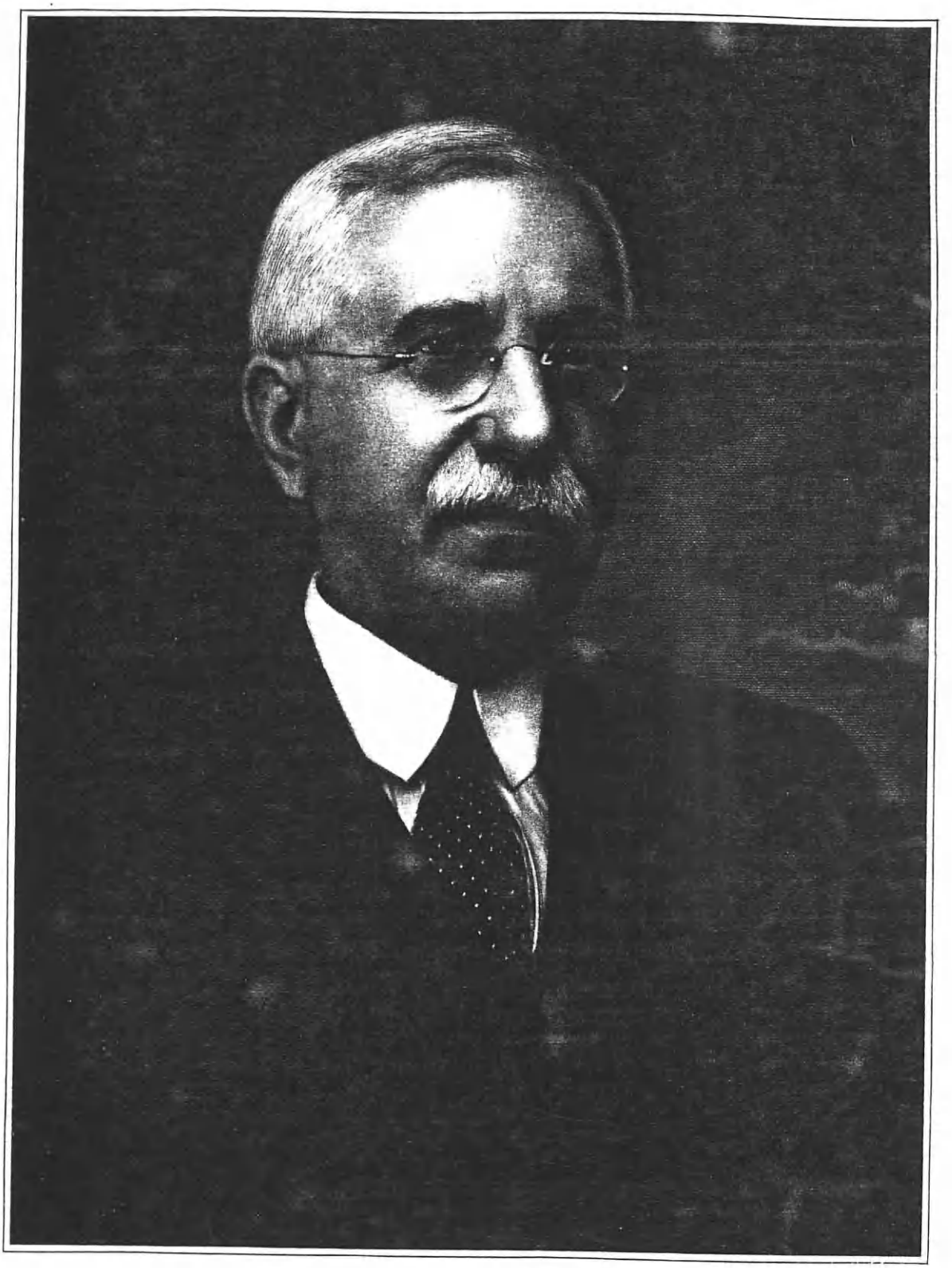
GROGAN, JEFFERSON SCALES, Barrister —The profession of law holds an undeniable inducement toward men of marked mental ability; and such a one was Jefferson Scales Grogan, distinguished member of the bar of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In the course of his career his name and talents became known widely through both the Carolinas. He was of an old family whose origin was in Ireland, the original spelling or the name having been as O'Grogan. The founder in America settled in North Carolina during early Colonial times; and from then down to the twentieth century members of the house signalized its honor.

Jefferson Scales Grogan was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, January 25, 1862, son of Martin and Martha (Scales) Grogan. His father was a leading citizen of Rockingham County and of prominence in Winston-Salem. Engaged in the tobacco manufacturing industry, he maintained factories in both Rockingham County and Winston-Salem, and held a position of dominance in the financial affairs of the city. For several years, it is recalled, he was a justice of the peace in Winston-Salem. At his death, in 1888, expressions of regret were widespread; the sense of loss carried far and deep, and tributes said much in eulogy.

From earliest days, Mr. Grogan lived in an atmosphere conducive to mental development and culture. He studied at Colonel Bingham's Military School, in Mebane, North Carolina, and there scored scholastic marking significant of excellence as a student. He gave himself to the military curriculum with vim and interest, and was advanced to the rank of captain in that well known institution. Later he took up the study of law, as his feeling for the profession had taken a firm hold during the formative years of youth, carrying forward his studies in the law school conducted by Dillard and Dick. Admitted to the bar, he opened offices in Winston-Salem, and began active practice. Alert and ready of wit, well trained in cases of general character, he found litigation of all categories easy to his hand, and speedily made an admirable reputation for skill at the bar. His services, even when he was a young man, were much in demand by private and corporate interests of city and community environs of the State. He was particularly interested, then and later, in cases of litigation against railroads, chiefly for damage claims; and this interest persisted through the later years of his life in augmented degree, as his reputation increased. Nothing, it was said, gave him such delight as successfully to complete a case of this kind. He was most active professionally until the last of his life.

Brilliant at the profession, he was popular socially, esteemed for his qualities in all classes. Sports were one of his favorite relaxations, and he followed sporting results closely, with judgment in matters of teams and individuals that was oftentimes surprising to his colleagues of the bar. In literature he delved from boyhood; and as the years went onward his tastes, always distinctive, became sharpened to the faults and values of all the classics. He collected rare works, many of which fell into his discriminating hands. His library, still preserved, is one of the finest in Winston-Salem. Active in daily events of general community concern, he was a charter member of the Twin City Club, and had an active rôle in its formative procedures, holding office as second vice-president of the organization. Fraternally he had affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, and politically served actively and to effective result as a worker in ranks of the Democratic party. He attended the church of which his wife was (and is) a communicant—the Episcopal. His charities were bestowed thoughtfully and with generosity to all worthy causes coming to his attention. Never to one's knowledge did he refuse assistance to a person in need.

Mr. Grogan married in Manassas, Virginia, July 11, 1888, Mary Lee Perkins, daughter of Redding B. Perkins, a merchant, of Edenton, North Carolina; and of this union were born children: 1. Nellie Lightfoot, deceased, named after her maternal grandmother, Susan Virginia (Lightfoot) Perkins, who was a native of Norfolk, Virginia. 2. Lily Lee, wife of Charles Wilson; mother of a son, Charles, Jr. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Graham Trotter and mother of one daughter, Betsy. 4. Mary Patricia, who resides at home. Mrs. Mary Lee (Perkins) Grogan survives her distinguished husband. A lady of charm and refined manner, she continues to make her home in Winston-Salem.



A. Pritchett

Mr. Grogan died, in Winston-Salem, December 20, 1911, at the age of forty-nine years. Although his life span was thus cut short by untimely demise, the works of that lifetime were considerable and of lasting good to man. His genial smile will be remembered by his intimates as long as they survive, but the works of good which he put into motion will outlast even these contemporaries; for the influence of one life well lived is felt through scores of others, which pass along the spirit of the departed to hundreds more in turn, until the world, to that degree, is the better.

On the registers of North Carolina's honored dead, the name of Jefferson Scales Grogan is indelibly writ, in true merit, and in the enduring ink of service to mankind.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM WHITE, Realtor—The twin agents of progress throughout the United States in the present generation which have together revolutionized economic and social conditions are insurance and realty. Men of vision have seen the potentialities for wise and thrifty saving habits among wage and salary-earners and the parallel possibilities in the way of encouraging home buying and the resultant opening up of new residential and business sections for cities growing more and more prosperous. One of the most successful Southern leaders in realty and insurance was the late William White Johnson, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

William White Johnson was born in Rome, Georgia, August 4, 1857, son of Miles Washington and Frances Matilda (White) Johnson. The father was one of the largest planters in the South Atlantic States and a man of wealth and prominence. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and proved himself a bold and able soldier. The subject of this record was the second in a family of two boys and two girls. He attended the private schools of Rome and read wisely and discriminatingly outside the hours of his formal schooling. He was a man of unusual general information and cultured tastes.

He became special agent in Rome for a life insurance company and continued in this business after his removal to Macon, Georgia. He was later prominently connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York and was stationed in Atlanta. Later he went to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he was general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for many years and where he rose to prominence both professionally and socially. He then entered the real estate business under his own name, conducting one of the outstanding enterprises of Charlotte, and becoming soon a leader in the real estate developments of the city. He was a member of the Real Estate Board in Charlotte. His participation in public affairs was active. He was a member of the Democratic party, an intelligent and thoughtful voter but not an office seeker. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and a deep student of the Bible, which he taught to a class of sixty young men, an outstanding interest in his life. His fraternal affiliation was with the Free and Accepted Masons. His favorite forms of recreation were walking, fishing, and reading.

William White Johnson married in Dalton, Georgia, June 28, 1893, Arabella Kenan Horne, daughter of Captain Pearce Horne, a planter who won his title in the Confederate Army. Her mother was Tallulah Johnson, and she was the daughter of a famous Georgian, Herschel V. Johnson, twice Governor of Georgia, twice United States Senator, and candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. William White Johnson were the parents of four children: 1. Herschel V. Johnson, captain in the 54th Regiment of Infantry, 6th Division, United States Army, and aide-de-camp to Major-General Walker H. Gordon in France, the latter being the commander of the 6th Division; now in the diplomatic service of his country and first secretary of the Embassy in Mexico City, having held posts at Berne, Switzerland, Sofia, Bulgaria, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and in the State Department at Washington. 2. Jane Carver, who married Edgar A. Terrell and has a son, Edgar, Jr. 3. Arabella Horne, who married Martin E. Boyer, and has children: Martin, Jr.; Arabella; Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; and Miles Johnson. 4. Catherine Moore, who married Walter W. Hook, and has a son, Walter W., Jr.

Mr. Johnson died in Charlotte, April 1, 1922, at the age of sixty-five. He was genuinely mourned by the whole city, for he had been a man of wide popularity and constructive leadership. His many friends particularly grieved for this generous and loyal friend, whose spirit was so courageous and inspiring, whose affections were so warm and abiding. But it was his family, whom he so devotedly loved, who knew the very best that was in him and who appreciated to the full his nobility as a man and his long usefulness as a citizen.

FISHER, FRANKLIN LUTHER, Banker—Prominent in banking and financial circles in Tennessee, Franklin Luther Fisher served for years in the capacity of president of the East Tennes-

see National Bank, of Knoxville, and took an active part in the general business life of that city. Although he was not a native of Tennessee, he had been a resident of Knoxville for many years, and was well known and loved by all those who had occasion to meet him and deal with him in a business or social way; so that his death brought about great sorrow in the community, whose members knew that they had lost a public-spirited man who was deeply interested in promoting the prosperity of Knoxville. But Mr. Fisher was missed even more by his many personal friends, those who had occasion to be more intimate with him and to become acquainted with the warmly human qualities that dominated his whole nature, the surpassing kindliness, the willingness to help a fellowman, the sympathy and understanding that are an essential part of a great character.

Born in Union County, Pennsylvania, near Mifflinburg, February 25, 1853, Mr. Fisher was a son of Daniel and Amelia Fisher, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. When Franklin Luther Fisher was only fifteen years old, he went with his father's family to Hamblen County, Tennessee, where for some time during his boyhood he resided on a farm near Russellville. Most of the education which he acquired came through his own diligent efforts and his desire to read; for, although he attended the country schools as a boy, he did not have an opportunity to reap the benefits of an elaborate formal course of learning. While he lived on the farm near Russellville, he worked hard, performing the usual chores that are a part of farm life. But he did not stay long in the rural community. Wishing for a broader outlook on life than the farm afforded, he came a few years later to Knoxville—that was in about 1875—and obtained his first city employment as a bookkeeper for Carpenter, Ross and Dockett, wholesale grocers. Here he remained for a time; then, in 1879, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the East Tennessee National Bank. Four years later, having shown his natural abilities in business and financial activities, he was elected, September 6, 1883, cashier of the bank. He had served for some period as teller, and was thoroughly familiar with the details of banking. Then, in the years that followed, he showed himself to be a steady, loyal member of the bank's staff, willing to work and do whatever was in his power to increase the organization's prestige and influence in the community. And finally, on May 9, 1894, he was duly rewarded for his efforts by his election as president of the institution, succeeding the late Rush Strong, and which, under his leadership, continued as one of the leading banks, not only of Tennessee, but in Southern United States. His abilities now were generally recognized by the business interests of Knoxville and other cities, and he was offered positions of public importance; but each of these he firmly declined, preferring to give his energies to the development of the bank. He did have a few outside business interests, however, having been a member of the board of directors of the Fidelity Trust Company, the Knoxville Power and Light Company, the Standard Knitting Mills, the Harvey Coal Company, the Knoxville Knitting Mills and the Cherokee Knitting Mills; and director and president of the East Tennessee National Bank and the East Tennessee Savings Bank.

Active in the social and civic life of the city, he was always eager to take a hand in promoting the welfare of Knoxville and its people. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, through which order he participated to a considerable extent in the fraternal life about him. In his political outlook he was a Republican; but never did he place party interests above the personal merits of political candidates, and never did he seek office himself. His most important service to the public was accomplished largely through the medium of the bank; for he was constantly urging and helping young men to save their money, and showing them how they could best became secure in a financial way and encourage thrift in others. In his quiet way, Mr. Fisher was a contributor to philanthropic causes; and he was exceedingly generous in supporting, both morally and financially, any movements which he thought would bring about some lasting benefit to his fellow-citizens. During the World War, he served his country well through his bank, in which he promoted locally the Liberty Loan campaigns and other drives designed to aid the United States in carrying the war to a successful conclusion. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Knoxville.

On February 6, 1883, in Knoxville, Franklin Luther Fisher married Frances Ella Locke, a daughter of Edward C. and Francis Gratia (Whitney) Locke. Although Mr. Fisher met his wife in Knoxville, where her father was a wholesale grocer, both families were natives of New England, having come from Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Mr. Fisher's death occurred December 31, 1925, at the Dr. Reece Patterson's Infirmary, in Knoxville, after an illness of only a few days' duration; and it caused profound grief throughout the community. For Mr. Fisher was known as one of the faithful and valuable citizens of Knoxville, who had worked hard and intelligently to build

up a great institution, the East Tennessee National Bank. He had gone through two or three panics, but his bank had weathered the storms that had beset it, and he had helped banks other than his own to bear up through these trying periods. He was a man of unusual executive ability, whose courteous manner and thorough kindness of attitude endeared him to the general public, and whose real worth is known only to a few close friends—business men who fought side by side with him, and members of his family, who knew the beautiful home life that he lived. Finding his greatest relaxation in books and in simple pleasures, he actually shrank from public attention; but the good that he passed on through advice based upon sound wisdom, and through the finest sort of companionship, will live on in memory.

DUNNE, JUDGE THOMAS P., Public Official—It is rare to find in a man who is a trained lawyer and a public official of unusual devotion and ability the qualities also of a humanitarian. The late Judge Thomas P. Dunne, of Meriden, Connecticut, was of this rare type. His personality and his achievements were of so beneficent a character as to deserve honor not only in his own city and State, where it is given him in full measure, but in other parts of this country. In his life and ideals lie an inspiration and an example.

Judge Thomas P. Dunne was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 17, 1877, and came with his parents to live in Meriden when he was a small boy. He received his elementary education in the public schools there and graduated from high school. He then studied law, in the good old-fashioned way, in the office of the late Judge Frank S. Fay, where he was thoroughly grounded not only in the theory but also in the practical aspects of the law. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1900.

Soon after he was admitted to practice law, Judge Dunne was appointed assistant city attorney, an office he held until he succeeded the late Leverett C. Hinman in 1908 as prosecutor. His tenure of that office lasted eight years, when the retirement of Judge Fay opened the way for his appointment to succeed the Judge. Judge Dunne thus was judge of the Meriden courts, both city and police, from 1908 until his death, March 3, 1929. He presided over the local courts with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of Meriden. He was always conscientious, careful and honest in the pursuit of his duties, and he merited his steady advancement to the highest office in the court.

While he was thus busy with judicial matters, the judge found time also for many other civic activities. During the World War he was chairman of the local draft board and rendered invaluable aid to the government in the work of filling the ranks of the army. So absorbed was he in this patriotic service that he practically deserted his own office and law business. As a member of the charter revision committee, Judge Dunne devoted a vast amount of work and time to the city's consolidation charter, for he practically drafted the entire charter for presentation to the Legislature. He always found time to participate in welfare movements in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Children's Welfare League which for several years functioned as the agency through which the health of the school children of Meriden was cared for in dental, optical, and other clinics, and which provided necessary treatment in cases where parents could not afford the expense. Judge Dunne was also an interested worker for the Boys' Club. For many years a member of its board of directors, he bore a large part in the work that went into securing the present fine large quarters for the club. Shortly before his death he compiled its history, a record since made permanent. He belonged also to the Rotary Club and entered heartily into all the good works sponsored by that organization. As a member also of the Silver City Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the Holy Name Society of St. Rose Church, and for years a member of the Elks Club, he lent his aid and influence to other good works.

Judge Dunne died March 3, 1929, having nearly reached his fifty-second year. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Catherine McKeough, and a son, Thomas M. Dunne, and daughter, Alice M. Dunne. Other members of his family who survive him are: sisters, Mrs. B. J. Kennedy of Meriden, and Miss Katherine Dunne of Griswoldville; and a brother, Edwin Dunne, of Griswoldville.

The following can with truth be said of Judge Dunne:

> He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory is a benediction.

SWEET, WALLACE NATHANIEL, M. D. Orthopedic Surgeon and an associate with Dr. John H. T. Sweet, Jr., 179 Allyn Street, Hart-

ford, Connecticut—His death occurred in Hartford, July 5, 1929, due to streptoccus septicemea following an operation for appendicitis.

Dr. Sweet was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, October 24, 1887, a son of Dr. Charles and Mary E. (Manning) Sweet. He received his early education at Stonington, Connecticut, graduating from the Stonington High School in 1906, valedictorian of his class. He graduated from Yale University in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University in 1914 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He interned at the New York City Hospital. In 1915 he became an assistant in general medicine to Dr. William S. Russell in Wallingford, Connecticut. He entered the World War January 14, 1918, and was commissioned a first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, and called to active duty April 17, 1918. He was assigned to the Army Medical School, Washington, District of Columbia, and went overseas May 3, 1918. He served with the North Midland Field Ambulance of the British Expeditionary Forces and was promoted to captain, March 3, 1919. He was decorated with the British Military Cross. In 1919 he returned to the United States and resumed his work as assistant to Dr. William S. Russell. In 1922 after the death of Dr. Russell he practiced independently in Wallingford. He was married September 7, 1922, at St. Thomas' Church, New York City, to Elinor Tyler Russell, daughter of Dr. William S. Russell of Wallingford, Connecticut. A son Donald Russell was born May 3, 1926. A daughter, Elinor Jane, was born January 6, 1929.

July 1, 1926, Dr. Sweet moved to Hartford where he became associated with his cousin, Dr. John H. T. Sweet, Jr., in orthopedics* He was on the staff of the Hartford Municipal Hospital and Hartford Dispensary. He was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, Hartford and American Medical associations, Yale Alumnae Association, University Club, and Hartford Golf Club.

He leaves his wife, Elinor Tyler Russell; a son, Donald Russell; a daughter, Elinor Jane; his mother, Mrs. Mary E. (Manning) Sweet of Lebanon, Connecticut; a sister, Mrs. Edith (Sweet) Drake of Little Falls, New York, and five brothers, Arthur Sweet, South Windham, Connecticut; Herbert Sweet and Leon Sweet, Lebanon, Connecticut; Henry Sweet, Norfolk, Connecticut, and Clifton Sweet, Montreal, Canada.

*In 1874 Dr. Charles Sweet, father of Dr. Wallace N. Sweet, and Dr. J. Henry T. Sweet, father of Dr. John Sweet, were associated together in bone-setting in Hartford, Connecticut.

His death caused widespread sorrow and regret among his friends, associates, and patients. His quiet strength, strong personality, keen sense of humor and idealistic desire to help others, endeared him to all who in any way came in contact with him. His going created a great vacancy but his memory cannot but uplift those who knew him.

MELLEN, GEORGE FREDERICK, M. A., PH. D., Educator and Author—The South as a whole owes much to the memory of the Late Dr. George Frederick Mellen, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Not only was he one of the most estimable and representative citizens of Knoxville, but also as one of the professors of the University of Tennessee he did noble work in the training of youth, and his writings, which were published in the leading magazines of the country, gave a better understanding of the aims and ambitions of the Southern States to those of the North, who, up to that time had not fully realized the progressive spirit animating the South.

Dr. Mellen was born in Clarke County, Mississippi, June 27, 1859, the son of Seth S. and Susan H. (Bush) Mellen, both natives of Massachusetts, descendant of pioneers of early Colonial days, some of whom fought in the King Philip War and in other conflicts that blazed the trail to American liberty. After he had completed the schooling under the tutorship of his father, Dr. Mellen matriculated at the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation. He took a post-graduate course and in 1879 was made Master of Arts, in the meantime also gaining the honor of captaincy in the corps of cadets, connected with the university, and being valedictorian. Following his final graduation, Dr. Mellen decided to take up teaching as his career and for a time he engaged as teacher and principal of schools at Gainsville, Livingston and Demopolis, Alabama. His marriage took place in 1885 and accompanied by Mrs. Mellen he went on a trip through Europe. His wife was also an educator and a woman of rare scholarly attainments. He entered the University of Leipsig, from which school of learning Dr. Mellen received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In addition, Dr. Mellen did other work in Europe and took further courses that fitted him for the field of education. Upon his return to America, Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., president of the University of Tennessee invited Dr. Mellen to take the chair of Greek and French in the Tennessee faculty, for which post he was particularly well fitted, having specialized in those languages. Dr. Mellen arrived in Knoxville in

George F. Mellen

the summer of 1891 and took up his work in the University of Tennessee, a number of his former students from various sections of Alabama entering the university as pupils under their old professor. Upon coming to the university, Dr. Mellen immediately took his place as an active, productive scholar and an enthusiastic and inspiring teacher. For seven years Dr. Mellen taught French and Greek and in 1898 he became professor of Greek and History, in which chair he continued until the summer of 1900, when he resigned from the university faculty to take up literary pursuits. Coincident with the start of his work at the University of Tennessee, Dr. Mellen was invited to affiliate with the Irving Club, one of the most exclusive and distinguished literary organizations in the South, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. Some of the most learned papers and valuable articles on literary research are represented in the scholarly work done by Dr. Mellen as contributions to the Irving Club's archives. In the religious world, Dr. Mellen was united with the Church Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Knoxville. He became a lay reader in that congregation and for many years was that church's delegate as layman to the Holston Annual Conference. He also served as lay member of the General Conference, being one of the representatives chosen from Holston. At the time of his death and for many years prior to that event Dr. Mellen was a steward of the Church Street Church. He served for many years as trustee of the Martha Washington College, of Abingdon, Virginia, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Lawson McGhee Library, prior to that institution being taken over by the city government. Politically, Dr. Mellen was a staunch Democrat and in 1905 he was elected to represent Knox County in the Tennessee Legislature on the reform ticket. This was a great recognition of the respect and esteem in which he was held by all parties, for the district in which he was elected was a strong Republican county. His record of service in the Legislature was highly creditable; he ever championed good government and otherwise served his constituents in a manner that won universal approval.

After his retirement from the University of Tennessee, Dr. Mellen became a contributing editor of the "Knoxville Sentinel." For several years his historical articles were outstanding features of the editorial page of the "Sentinel." He later became associate editor of this paper and some of the most brilliant and forceful political, economic, religious and civic editorials published in the "Sentinel" were from his pen. As a member of the Tennessee Historical Society, Dr. Mellen was frequent contributor to the columns of the magazines published by that organization. He wrote a most exhaustive treatise on "The Early History of Knoxville," and other of his noteworthy articles included "Newspapers of Tennessee," "Research as to the Cherokee Indians," and a number of papers on "Southern History." He was a contributing editor to "The South in the Building of the Nation," one of his special articles being "The Contribution of New England to the South's Culture." He also wrote "Joseph Glover Baldwin, or Virginians in a New Country." He was one of the editors of the "Standard History of Knox County, Tennessee," of which he wrote much of the history. He was contributor of the "Swanee Review" for some time and his facile pen was reflected in the pages of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," of Nashville; the "Methodist Review," of New York, the "New England Magazine," and many other outstanding publications. The late George F. Milton, editor and owner of the "Knoxville Sentinel" and the "Chattanooga News," wrote: "Of the contributed features none has been better received. I consider Dr. Mellen's painstaking researches into the paths of history of inestimable value to the South, and the facts he has dug up are original contributions for which he deserves high praise." Dr. Mellen for many publications has been appointed for a sketch in the publication "Who's Who" on account of his work as an educator and writer.

On his retirement from university life, Dr. Mellen acquired a large acreage on Kingston Pike, Knoxville, where he established his residence in the Colonial homestead which was a part of the property. He lived to see his erstwhile farm become a fine residential section of the city, a further evidence of the progress of the period in which he lived and for whose promotion he did so much.

On July 7, 1885, at Monteagle, Tennessee, Dr. Mellen married Mary B. Baldwin. As stated, Mrs. Mellen was a lady of exceptionally brilliant scholarship and she collaborated with Dr. Mellen in his pursuit of learning and in his ambitions to achieve. Dr. Mellen was survived by his widow; his sons, Seth and George Mellen, of Atlanta and Miami, respectively, and his daughters, Mrs. Reuben S. Payne, and Mrs. Wallace McClure, together with a brother, H. L. Mellen, of Livingston, Alabama.

It was on the afternoon of June 4, 1927, that Dr. Mellen passed away at his home after an illness of a few weeks. The interment took place at the home of his earlier years, Livingston, Alabama, and the active pallbearers were the leading

representatives of the professional and business circles of Knoxville. The sorrow which was felt at the death of this most estimable citizen was very general, and there was much regret expressed at the passing of one who was recognized as one of the outstanding educators and historians of the South. It is expected that in response to many requests a memorial volume of Dr. Mellen's historical sketches will be prepared and published.

LINCOLN, FREDERICK MILES, Real Estate Broker—With the death of Frederick Miles Lincoln, of Hartford, Connecticut, the field of real estate investments lost one of its most picturesque and versatile figures, for in addition to his ability in the business world—in which he had attained a commanding position—he was a prolific and interesting writer and an artist of no small talent. He was of great value to his community and had assisted in the formation of many Hartford companies and business enterprises. He was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death and he left a splendid record behind him.

Mr. Lincoln was born in Hartford, March 19, 1852, the son of George S. and Elizabeth B. (Packard) Lincoln. His father was a prominent manufacturer of his day and the senior member of the firm of George S. Lincoln and Company, owners of the Phoenix Iron Foundry, now the property of the Taylor and Fenn Company. The scholastic education of Mr. Lincoln was obtained in the Rev. Doctor J. D. Hull's English and Grammar School, in Hartford, following which he entered the State Bank as the youngest clerk in the employ of that institution. He was with the State Bank for five years and during that period he was one of the founders and promoters of the present Hartford Clearing House Association. At the end of his five years of service with the State Bank he became collection clerk for the Hartford National Bank, on the invitation of its president, Henry A. Perkins. He was very soon promoted to discount clerk and later was made paying and receiving teller. He was at this time the youngest man holding such a responsible position in New England. He was teller at the Hartford National Bank for several years when he went to New York City, where he engaged in the stock and note brokerage business and became a member of the New York and Chicago Stock exchanges. Returning to Hartford, he was a member of the firm of George S. Lincoln and Company for a time, after which he again located for a short period in New York City and reëntered the brokerage business. He then went to Kansas, where he organized a farm loan and investment business, of which he became eastern manager, with offices in Hartford, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities. He assisted in securing capital and in organizing the first telephone company in Connecticut and in organizing the Providence Telephone Company, of which his father was the first president. For thirty-four years he was engaged in the real estate and investment business, in which line he attained a high reputation for his foresight and clarity of vision.

Outside of his business dealings, Mr. Lincoln was a forceful and interesting writer on financial matters and questions of public management, customs of the people and other affairs of general interest. He was interested in art and painted several pictures with the late Dwight Tyron, the well-known artist. He was a member of the London Art Union and was affiliated with the Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Lincoln married (first) Sarah Charpentier, a pupil of Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut. She died in 1897, and in 1906 Mr. Lincoln married (second) Helen Louise Griswold. (See Griswold Line.) Mr. Lincoln was survived by his wife and his sister, Mary E. Lincoln of Hartford. His brother, the late George S. Lincoln, was for twenty-five years in the diplomatic service of his country, serving as counsul-general at Antwerp, Belgium, and Aix-la-Chapelle, France.

Mr. Lincoln was stricken suddenly while shopping with his wife and died at the home of his sister, Miss Mary E. Lincoln, No. 9 Columbia Street, Hartford, on the morning of May 28, 1927. The cause of his death was heart failure and to all appearance he had been in his usual robust health the day before, for he had attended his office and transacted the regular business of the day. His death was sincerely and deeply regretted by his many business associates and social friends, of which he possessed a great number. It was felt that with the death of Mr. Lincoln there had passed a great character and a splendid specimen of true citizenship, one who was ever willing and ready to do his part in the uplifting of his community and who never failed to respond to any appeal, the answer to which would be of benefit to his fellowman.

(The Griswold Line.)

Arms—Argent, a fesse gules between two greyhounds courant sable. (Greswolde.)
(Burke: "General Armory.")

The Griswold family is of ancient origin, tracing its lineage back to the middle of the fourteenth

century in England. Like many other English patronymics, this surname was derived from the name of a place, and is credited with a number of variants in spelling, *e. g.*, Greswolde, Gryswolde, Grysold, and Griswold. The English family spells the name Greswolde, but the pronunciation differs very little from that of the American form.

About the middle of the fourteenth century John Greswold came from Kenilworth and married the daughter and heiress of Henry Hughford of Huddersly Hall, in Solihull, Warwickshire, and the family has since been known as the Greswolds of Kenilworth and Solihull. Solihull is on the southwestern border of Warwickshire, with Knowles on the east, and Yardley in Worcestershire on the south and west; it is about eight miles west of Kenilworth and twelve miles northwest of Stratford-on-Avon. Huddersly Hall is now in ruins, but Malvern Hall, situated on the estate of that name, and the home of the Greswolds for many years, is still standing. It is about three hundred years old, and is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. In front of the main entrance is a statue supposed to be that of Charles I, as Sir Humphrey Greswold was a firm supporter of that unfortunate monarch. The hall is surrounded by a picturesque park, and contains some fine paintings of Earl Dysart, Lady Croft, Madam St. Clair, Lord Bradford, and other celebrities connected with the Greswold family. The family belonged to the landed gentry and was granted arms about 1490, when one Phillip Greswold was a member of Parliament.

(Stiles: "Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, pp. 346-48. Salisbury: "Griswold Family of Connecticut," p. 123.)

(I) Edward Griswold, son of George Griswold, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, was born about 1607, and died in Killingworth, Connecticut, in 1691. Together with his brother, Matthew, Edward Griswold came to America in the year 1639. They belonged to the party led by the Rev. Mr. Huitt, which settled in Windsor, Connecticut. Among the descendants of Matthew Griswold are Matthew and his son, Roger Griswold, both of whom served as Governor of Connecticut. In 1656 Edward Griswold was deputy from Windsor to the General Court, and he continued to represent the town until the reception of the charter from King Charles. He was the principal promoter of a new settlement authorized by the court, called Hommonoscett, just west of Saybrook, to which he removed about 1663. The settlement was organized as a town in 1667, and received the name of Kenilworth, Mr. Griswold's home in England. This was later corrupted to Killingworth, and the town is now known as Clinton. Edward Griswold was the first deputy from Killingworth, and continued to be its magistrate and representative for over twenty years, 1662-89. The colonial records show him to have been very active, and an influential member of the Legislature. He was frequently a commissioner and was the first deacon of the Killingworth Church.

He married (first) in England, in 1630, Margaret, who died August 23, 1670. Her gravestone, inscribed "M. G. 1670," is known as the oldest monument in the Congregational graveyard at Clinton. He married (second) in 1672-73, Sarah Bemis, widow of James Bemis, of New London. Children of first marriage: 1. Sarah, born in 1631. 2. George, born in 1633. 3. Francis, born in 1635. 4. Liddia, born in 1637. 5. Sarah, born in 1638; married (first) November 10, 1650, Samuel Phelps, and (second), July 21, 1670, Nathaniel Pinney. 6. Ann, born in Windsor, Connecticut, baptized there June 19, 1642. 7. Mary, born in Windsor, baptized October 13, 1644; married, March 19, 1661, Timothy Phelps. 8. Deborah, born and baptized in Windsor, June 28, 1646; married, in 1662, Samuel Buell. 9. Joseph, of whom further. 10. Samuel, born and baptized November 18, 1649, died July 6, 1672. 11. John, born and baptized August 1, 1652.

(Stiles: "Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 351.)

(II) Joseph Griswold, son of Edward and Margaret Griswold, was born and baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, March 12, 1647. He died November 14, 1716, and according to the Hartford Probate Records left a will dated September 6, 1716. He married, July 14, 1670, Mary Gaylord, daughter of Samuel Gaylord. Children: 1. Mary, born March 16, 1671, married, May 17, 1692, Joseph Gillett. 2. Joseph, born January 24, 1677. 3. Francis, born July 11, 1683. 4. Matthew, of whom further. 5. Abigail, born August 11, 1689, married a Phelps.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 351-52.)

(III) Matthew Griswold, son of Joseph and Mary (Gaylord) Griswold, was born February 25, 1686. He married, June 6, 1709, Mary Phelps. Children: 1. Mary, born May 11, 1710. 2. Jerusha, born April 19, 1714. 3. Lucy, born June 10, 1716. 4. Matthew, of whom further. 5. Noah, born September 11, 1722-23; prominent citizen of Windsor; married (first) Abigail Griswold, daughter of Sergeant John Griswold; (second) Mindwell Griswold, widow of Isaac Griswold. 6. Lydia, born September 18, 1725.

(*Ibid.*, p. 358.)

(IV) Matthew Griswold, Esquire, son of Matthew and Mary (Phelps) Griswold, was born January 27, 1717-18, and died January 19, 1776. He was a large landowner and married Elizabeth. Children: 1. Matthew. 2. Elihu, born August 17, 1750, died at Herkimer, New York, January 12, 1812; married Mary Wolcott. 3. Alexander, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.*, p. 353. "Connecticut Magazine," Vol. XII, pp. 328-29.)

(V) Alexander Griswold, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Griswold, died in 1813 in East Granby, Connecticut. He was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War. He married Abigail Barnard. Children: 1. Alexander, married Abigail Bascom. 2. Oliver. 3. Abigail. 4. Eleanor or Ellen, married Joseph Pinney. 5. Hezekiah Wareham, of whom further.

("Connecticut Magazine," Vol. XII, pp. 328-29.)

(VI) Deacon Hezekiah Wareham Griswold, son of Alexander and Abigail (Barnard) Griswold, served in the War of 1812, and died probably in East Granby, as his tombstone is located there. He married Mindwell Winchell. Children: 1. Ogden, of whom further. 2. Wareham, merchant in Hartford; married Delia Thompson. 3. Hezekiah, merchant in Hartford, removed to Toledo, Ohio; married Frances N. Welles. 4. Mindwell, married E. G. Hastings. 5. Abigail, married John G. Olcott.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) Ogden Griswold, son of Deacon Hezekiah W. and Mindwell (Winchell) Griswold, was, like his brothers, a merchant of Hartford. He married Cynthia Winchell of East Granby. Children: 1. Ogden DeWitt, married Mary Mallory. 2. Elizabeth Cynthia. 3. Isabella Louise. 4. Hubert Clinton, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VIII) Hubert Clinton Griswold, son of Ogden and Cynthia (Winchell) Griswold, married Celia Maria Prouty. Child: 1. Helen Louise, of whom further.

(Family data.)

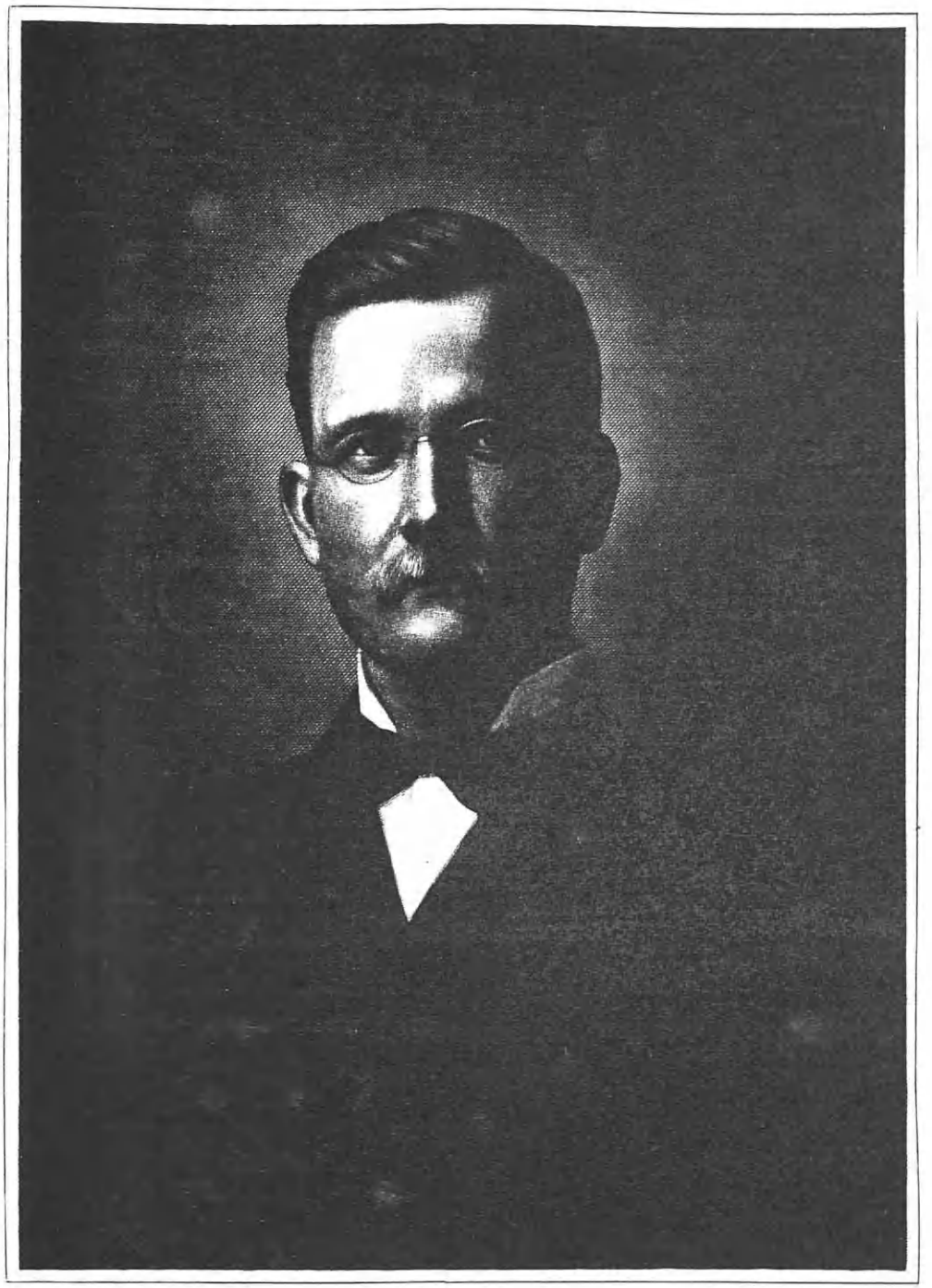
(IX) Helen Louise Griswold, daughter of Hubert Clinton and Celia Maria (Prouty) Griswold, married, in 1906, Frederick Miles Lincoln.

(*Ibid.*)

WELCKER, WILLIAM LOUIS, Lawyer—Throughout his life, William Louis Welcker was held in the highest esteem in Tennessee and wherever he was known, especially among his fellow professional men, who recognized in him one of the foremost legal talents of the Knoxville bar. Before North Knoxville was taken into the city of Knoxville, he served that town, of which he was a resident, faithfully and well as mayor; and at all times showed a fearlessness and courage that are all too rare in public men. In his professional and public relationships, he won a host of friends and acquaintances, for he had a genial personality and qualities of character that attracted the confidence of his fellows; and especially those who were on the most intimate terms with him and who knew the fineness of the men were profoundly shocked by his death, knowing as they did that Tennessee had lost a thoroughly public-spirited citizen and they a dear friend.

Born at Poplar Creek, in Roane County, Tennessee, on February 17, 1849, he was a son of Charles F. and Caroline Virginia (Mitchell) Welcker, having been descended from both German and Scotch-Irish stock. His paternal grandparents were John Henry and Elizabeth (Inman) Welcker; while on his mother's side of the house, his grandparents were James Coffield and Margaret (Lewis) Mitchell. Having been reared on a farm, William Louis Welcker went, as a boy, to the country schools in his native district of Tennessee. For his professional work, when he decided to take up law, he became a student at Cumberland University, from which he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after he had begun his practice, Governor John Brown appointed him, on March 14, 1872, as district attorney of the third judicial district of Tennessee. In the following August he was elected to this office, and held it until September 1, 1878. Then, going out of the public service, he resumed his private practice in Roane and Loudon counties, continuing there until he removed to Knoxville in February, 1887. There, subsequently, he became associated with the prominent firm of Henderson and Jourolmon, which later became Jourolmon and Welcker. In this firm, Leon Jourolmon and W. L. Welcker made a formidable and strong legal combination, maintaining offices in the Deaderick Building, Knoxville. For a considerable time, this firm, with L. D. Smith, was division counsel to the Southern Railway for East Tennessee, and, in addition, represented other important corporations in this State.

While his chief interests were in his profession, Mr. Welcker, when he was a resident of North Knoxville, was always active in the development of this suburb and the civic welfare of



W. L. Walker

its people. He accepted the office of mayor of that community on February 25, 1893, succeeding L. A. Gratz, and after that time served continuously until the suburb became a part of Knoxville. In his political views, Mr. Welcker was a staunch Democrat, and at one time was the party's nominee for Representative in the United States Congress from the Second Congressional District, but was defeated after he had put up a strong campaign for the office. Always interested in educational matters and eager to improve the cultural state of his community, he served for years as a member of the Knoxville Board of Education, of which he was made president. Mr. Welcker consistently advocated higher and better education, often saying that the public schools of a city, county or State were its greatest asset. His religious affiliations was with the Presbyterian Church. Early in life he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and upon his removal to Knoxville, Tennessee, he took up membership in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this city, became one of its most active members, received the appointment of deacon, and was given an official position on its board of elders. One of the oldest Masons of East Tennessee, Mr. Welcker received his first degrees in Tennessee Lodge, No. 204, Free and Accepted Masons; and later became affiliated with the Knights Templar, in the Cœur de Lion Commandery, in which he was active for nearly half a century before his death, and attended the famous Knights Templar conclave in San Francisco, California, in 1883. Then, also upon his removal to Knoxville, he became identified with the Union Lodge, No. 38, of the Masonic Order. In addition to all his other activities, Mr. Welcker was for many years connected with the Union Bank of Knoxville as a stockholder and director.

On September 17, 1884, Mr. Welcker married Annie L. Crawford, of Jonesboro, Tennessee, daughter of the Rev. William H. Crawford. The wedding took place at Roane College, near Kingston. William Louis and Annie L. (Crawford) Welcker became the parents of the following children: Charles, who died at the age of eight years; and Annette.

Mr. Welcker died at the Knoxville General Hospital on February 6, 1922, and was survived by his widow and daughter, as well as by a sister, Mrs. Litton Thomas, of Knoxville, Tennessee. His passing caused widespread sorrow in the community, many of whose members felt that a valuable and useful citizen was gone, while still others felt themselves deprived of a dear friend; and especially in his own family circle, where he was deeply loved as a husband and father.

Upon the occasion of his death, the Knoxville Bar Association, most of whose members knew him intimately, passed resolutions which read in part:

Mr. Welcker was a man of unusual ability, refined and educated; a splendid lawyer of sound and practical judgment.

He was of the old school of "Southern gentlemen." He was courteous and kind, always standing for what was right and good. On any issue the people never had to ask where he stood. Loyal and true to his friends, an office to him was a public trust.

This was true in all his relations, public, professional, social and private. As a citizen he was law-abiding, honest, industrious and public-spirited. As a lawyer, thorough, painstaking, earnest and forceful, devoted to his clients, the soul of honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of this association that, in the death of William Louis Welcker, we have lost an able, faithful and honored member; that the State has lost an illustrious son and useful citizen; his church a worthy member; the cause of truth and right an able and fearless champion, and his family a kind, considerate and generous husband, father, brother and uncle.

Resolved, Second, that we tender to his family our sincere sympathies.

Resolved, Third, that these resolutions be presented to the several courts of Knox County and the Court of Civil Appeals and the Supreme Court, with the request that they be spread on the minutes of each and that the daily papers of Knoxville be requested to publish the same and that a copy be furnished to the family of Mrs. Welcker.

BARRETT, FREDERICK W., Building Contractor—Mr. Barrett was a leader in Democratic political circles of the State of Connecticut; moreover, he was a public man of far finer caliber than is necessarily required for success in the people's service. Conscientious discharge of the duties that devolved upon him constituted something akin to a religion with Mr. Barrett, and he was never content with work passably well done but must needs make his last performance a step ahead of the one that preceded it. As building commissioner of Hartford he enforced all building laws strictly, requiring builders to file their specifications according to legal stipulations and refusing to grant permits to build unless all statutory requirements were filled to the letter. Furthermore, while buildings were in the course of erection the most careful periodic inspections were made, in order that no evasion of the law might be perpetrated. Mr. Barrett's insistence upon strict adherence to the regulations brought about an era of better and safer building construction in Hartford that has served as an example for the emulation of men who

have succeeded him to the post. Mr. Barrett was also one of the first citizens of the town to realize the value of proper zoning and his efforts had much to do with adoption of the law now in force making it impossible for the business and industrial districts to infringe upon and ruin the residential sections.

Mr. Barrett was born in Bloomfield on February 24, 1878, the son of Robert W. and Harriet E. Barrett.

His parents brought him, as an infant, to Hartford and here he attended the Northwest school and the Hartford public school. He served his apprenticeship as carpenter with Barrett Brothers, becoming office manager after a few years spent as a journeyman. In 1908 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Barrett became sole owner of the business which had been established in 1872. He was made head of the city building inspection in 1918 through appointment by the late Mayor Kinsella, then in his first term of office. He remained building supervisor, a position which later became known as building commissioner for seven years, or until 1925. Mr. Barrett was the man who put the building code of Hartford into execution and schooled the inspector. A leader in the Democratic party, Mr. Barrett was frequently a delegate to Democratic city and State conventions. A few days before his death the Hartford Democratic Convention had named him as one of the forty-four delegates to the State Convention to be held in New Haven, September 7 and 8. He took an active part in ward work, his home at No. 421 Blue Hills Avenue being in the old Fourth Ward that, with the remapping of the city, became the Twelfth Ward. Not given to public appearances or speech-making, his campaign work was done in a quiet and unobtrusive manner through personal contacts with the many friends and acquaintances he possessed.

Mr. Barrett married Mary M. Farrell, daughter of Assessor James T. Farrell. To this union were born five children: 1. Harriett T., graduate of Columbia University and a teacher in the George Washington High School in New York City. 2. Robert W., a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 3. Mary K., graduate of College of New Rochelle. 4. Frederick W., a student (1928) of Weaver High School. 5. James T.

The death of Mr. Barrett on August 28, 1928, in his fiftieth year brought to an untimely end the life of a man who had been a constructive force to the ends of civic betterment in Hartford, as well as an able and devoted provider and friend to the members of his family. Mr. Barrett followed consistently the principles of high integrity and fairness toward his fellowmen that his unusually fine perception for the more worthwhile values of life dictated to him, and everywhere he won the liking and admiration of his associates, in politics and in business, among members of the Hartford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a member, and in the circle of communicants of St. Justin's Church who numbered him as one of their own.

CARRINGTON, JOHN BENNETT, Publisher and Financier—Born in New Haven, Connecticut, and a lifelong resident of this city, John Bennett Carrington achieved a position of prominence in community affairs, and thus continued the tradition of prominence established by his father, founder and later sole owner of the "New Haven Journal-Courier." Mr. Carrington himself became the owner of this paper and under his leadership it reached new levels of growth and influence. His services to many financial institutions of the city were of equal importance, and his place in the affectionate remembrance of the city's people is notably secure.

Mr. Carrington was born April 24, 1849, in New Haven, Connecticut, a son of John B. and Harriet Hayes (Trowbridge) Carrington. In Atwater's "History of New Haven" it is recorded that the elder John B. Carrington was in 1845 "the sole publisher of the 'Daily Herald,' of New Haven. This project was instituted by said Carrington in connection with Thomas G. Woodward, a pioneer editor and publisher of that time, to whom he had been apprenticed as a boy." Thus father and son in their identification with the "Journal-Courier," covered a span of eighty-four years of active life connection with the newspaper.

Many interesting facts and side lights are to be found concerning the paper's history in the literary and historic publications that deal with New Haven journalism, its chronicles and personnel. An early company with J. B. Carrington, Sr., as manager and chief owner included such men as E. C. Scranton, Abner L. Train, N. D. Sperry, former secretary of State of Connecticut, and postmaster for over a quarter of a century, William A. Boardman, ex-Congressman, and Morris Tyler. The moderate and conciliatory spirit of the father, together with his business judgment, were reflected in his activities. He shared in many projects of that time which are now underlying industries and public institutions, while during the Civil War he shaped the loyal policy of the "Journal-Courier." In 1875 Mr. Carrington

purchased the interest of all other owners and admitted his two sons to partnership.

Meanwhile, however, John Bennett Carrington, of this record, one of eight children in the family, had grown to young manhood in New Haven, receiving his education in the famous Russell Military School on the lower green. From the background of the old Elm Street home, a center of social life and wide hospitality in the years following the Civil War, he drew his characteristic opinions and attitudes, his fine spirit of devotion to the community, and active confident participation in all that concerns it. In 1865, like his father, he started his newspaper work at the case in the mechanical department, but later he joined the reportorial department, covering State news. In 1875 with his elder brother, Edward T. Carrington, he was admitted by his father to partnership in the "Journal-Courier." Control passed to the two sons when the elder man died in 1881 at the age of seventy—he had been born on the ancestral Bethany farm in 1811—and John Bennett Carrington became sole owner when his brother died soon afterward. At the time of its incorporation as the Carrington Publishing Company, he became president of the concern, continuing in office thereafter for a period of forty-four years. Under his able guidance the paper grew in circulation and scope of work, and its reputation for all that is highest in journalism spread throughout the East. During his connection with the paper, Mr. Carrington was very close to his employees. He was of a kindly disposition, easily approachable, and those under him always felt that they could go to him as a friend. The editorial comment of the "Journal-Courier" following his death is particularly revealing here:

> The death, in his eightieth year, of John Bennett Carrington, the veteran president of the Carrington Publishing Company (Journal-Courier) is an event that touches most closely on the personal side the staff of this newspaper, some of whom have worked with him for decades. "J. B." was a man of unaffected kindly ways, as all testify who have been associated with him. The limitations of age have gradually lessened his activities during the past ten years but he kept his own room in the office, cared for his personal affairs at his desk, retained the leadership of the organization, presiding with his usual promptness and skill, and shared in larger office matters as his strength permitted.
>
> Mr. Carrington was companionable, enjoyed chatting of the earlier time, had interest in the young people of the office and brought only good will and kindly greeting to all on the occasions of his visits.
>
> His interest for many years in the newspaper has been on the business side. His large knowledge of local matters following a long life of contacts in the community, together with his sound judgment of affairs and public matters, equipped him as an adviser. Often a brief comment, showing much insight was useful to his associates in questions of policy, but he was primarily a man of affairs and the success of the newspaper, which came under the control of a brother —who died young—and of himself, was evidence of his ability in the line he marked out.
>
> He was moderate, careful, conservative, and these qualities found expression in all that he did. No less was he a home man, and reared a family in which he took satisfaction and pride. To the mother and widow —the faithful and devoted associate of our friend, and to his children—the Journal and Courier joins in sympathy in the loss that has come to them and to us all.

This overwhelming sense of loss was to be found universally throughout the city for Mr. Carrington had turned his interest to the many and varied phases of community affairs with enthusiastic activity. In addition to his publishing work he was president of the National Savings Bank of New Haven, a director of the New Haven bank of the National Bankers' Association, formerly a director of the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company, and in many other corporations. He was affiliated fraternally with Hiram Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and also held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Quinnipiak Club, the Senior Golf Association, the New Haven Country Club, and the Madison Country Club, as well as the Hammonasic Fishing Club. He was a great lover of nature and outdoor life, and fond of sports of all kinds. He especially loved trout fishing, and frequently spent his vacation periods on the streams of New England and Canada, having abundant leisure, during these weeks, to ponder and formulate the healthy ideals of thought and conduct which the outdoors teaches, and which he on his part whole-heartedly adopted. In spite of the demands which his various business connections made upon him, Mr. Carrington maintained a constant interest in the civic progress and welfare of his city, and gave his hearty support to all those movements which he thought were seeking ends in the best interests of the community.

John Bennett Carrington married Annie Lawton, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Helen Trowbridge, who married Burnside Winslow, of New Haven. 2. Leila Griswold, the wife of Ezekiel S. Bronson, also of this city. 3. Anita Lawton, wife of John McFerran Barr, of Louisville, Kentucky. 4. John Bennett Carrington, Jr., of New York. There are now four grandchildren, Anne Carrington Winslow, Leila Carrington Bronson, Anita Carrington Barr, and John Watson Barr 2d.

Mr. Carrington's death occurred at New Haven, on January 21, 1929, in the eightieth year of his age. Many fine tributes were paid to his memory by those in every walk and circumstance of life, an indication, surely, of the place which he held in the deep affections of the city. The following lines are a partial quotation from a resolution adopted by the National Savings Bank of New Haven:

John Bennett Carrington, president of this bank, was born on April 24, 1849, and died at his home in New Haven on January 21, 1929, in his eightieth year. He was elected trustee of the bank on July 5, 1893; a member of the Executive or the Loaning Committee on July 4, 1906; vice-president on July 3, 1907; and president on November 21, 1910.

Throughout this long term of service, he faithfully performed all the duties of these several offices, and was greatly interested in the affairs and progress of the bank. As president, he presided with dignity and dispatch. Mr. Carrington was a lifelong resident of New Haven, familiar with its history and traditions, and until his strength ebbed with advancing years, was very active in business and social affairs. While he was by nature conservative, he was not unduly so, and participated actively in many movements for progress. He was fond of the outdoors and of outdoor sports—in nature, kindly, cordial and courteous. Thus he endeared himself to a large circle of friends.

Our sympathy goes out to his family, and by us he will always be held in affectionate remembrance.

SWANN, ALFRED REUBEN, Benefactor—Several communities are the better through the life's activities of Alfred Reuben Swann, late of Dandridge, Jefferson County, Eastern Tennessee, and of Tampa, Florida. Successful as an agricultural promoter, banker and general business executive, he put his fortune to good use for the welfare of mankind, giving liberally to the causes of education and the Christian religion, and assisting in the progress of a number of localities. He is recalled with especial affection in Dandridge and in Tampa, for in these centers his measures for improvement had fullest volume, and are most enduring.

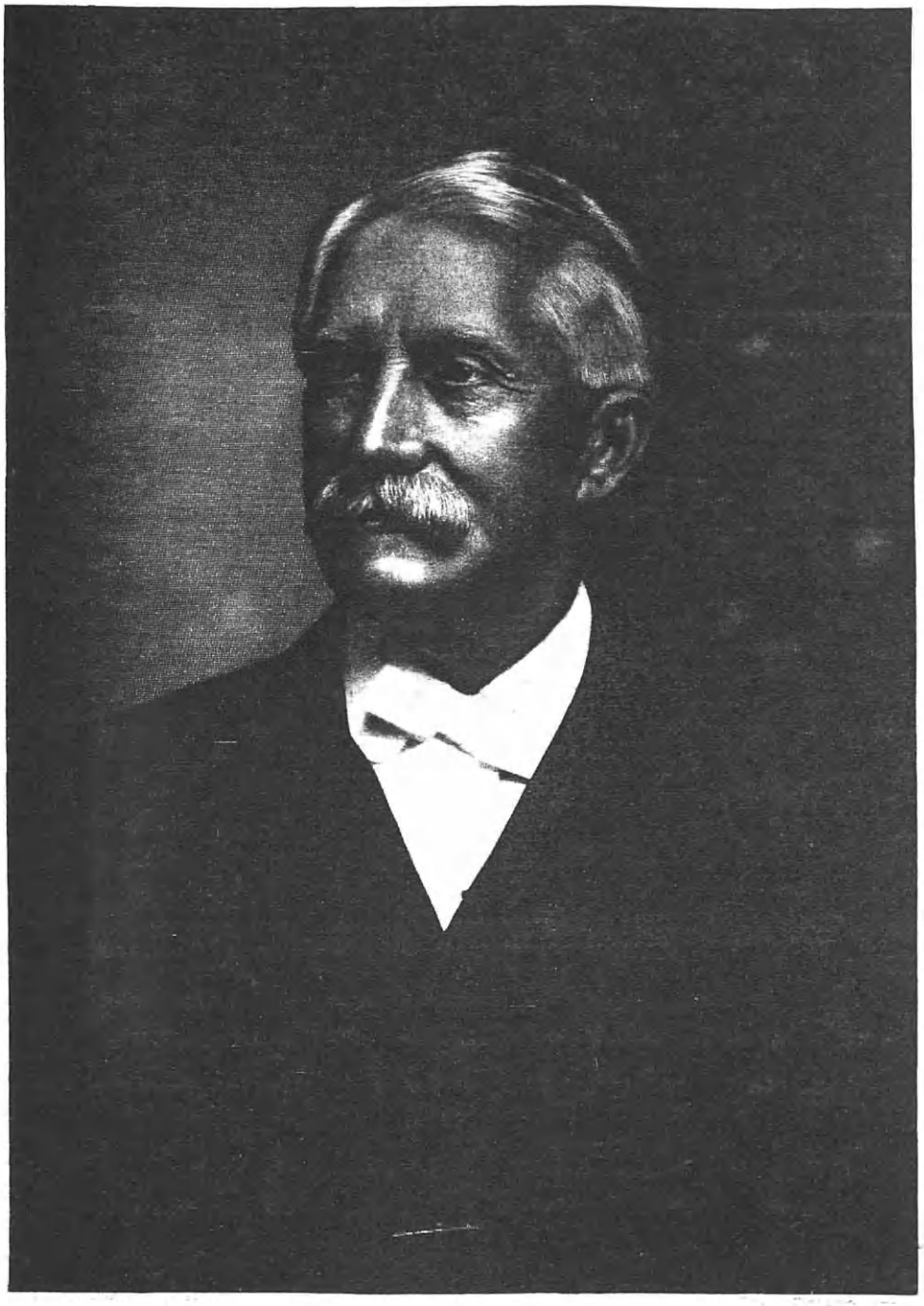
Born September 24, 1842, at Dandridge, Alfred Reuben Swann lived to the age of eighty-three, his death occurring on April 9, 1926, at his home, "Swannburne," near Dandridge. He was a son of John and Sarah (Austell) Swann, member of a house established in America during Colonial days by English ancestors, who settled in Virginia and North Carolina. His father, who died in 1888, was a pioneer in Tennessee, a well-known and opulent planter there in the early days, when he fought with the Indians and lived the rugged, primitive life which laid the foundation for the modern State. In the family were four sons and four daughters; and of these children, Alfred Reuben Swann was the youngest.

In the public schools of his native community, Mr. Swann secured his elementary instruction, graduated then from Maury Academy, and enlisted under Confederate colors for the war between the States, at the age of seventeen. He was aide-de-camp to General James Wheeler, served at arms four years, and had a brilliant military record comprising duty on the firing lines of many important engagements. Following the conflict came the reconstruction era, years much harder for Mr. Swann and his Confederate associates of the region to bear than had been their sufferings at war. The only member of his company remaining in Eastern Tennessee, he faced persecutions such as fall the lot of few men. To him also fell the burden of caring for his father and mother, his brothers having gone out into the world. For four years he shouldered the responsibilities of this charge. They were four years of extreme difficulty, made more difficult because of the reconstruction's incessant troubles. Yet the trials of the period served only to crystallize his ambitions and determinations. In that period of four years, Alfred Reuben Swann learned to battle against heavy odds in peacetime pursuits, as he had waged battle in real warfare through the years preceding.

A few years later, Mr. Swann purchased a farm near his father's, called "Beaver Dam." This was a fine tract of fertile soil, richly productive, highly responsive to the skilled qualities of agricultural technique which Mr. Swann brought to bear upon it. He made money from the time of harvesting his first crop, and came through the balance of the reconstruction period more fortunately than his neighbors of the farmside. While operating his own farm, he continued to reside on his father's place, and now carried forward other business enterprises. Travel was by horse. Lack of a bridge made it necessary to ford the French Broad River in order to communicate with persons and markets in centers nearby. Life in general, at the time, was difficult and interesting to a degree oftentimes adventurous.

Mr. Swann acquired other farms, coming to own several in the Dandridge section of Tennessee, and built for his family the residence called "Swannburne," which estate, overlooking the French Broad River, is a place of beauty, a showplace of the countryside. The estate still is in the possession of Mrs. Swann and the family, and is considered the permanent residence of the Swann family in Tennessee.

An organizer and the first vice-president of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Newport, Tennessee, Mr. Swann held banking and financial



Alfred Reuben Swann

interests in many centers of Tennessee, Georgia, Oklahoma and New York, as well as in Florida. He was a director and the heaviest stockholder of the Atlanta Lowry Bank, this institution formerly having been known as the Atlanta National Bank; a director of the Exposition Cotton Mills, of Atlanta; of the Elberton Oil Mills, cotton seed oil manufactures, and the Milledgeville Cotton Oil Mill, of Milledgeville, Georgia; was actively interested in the East Tennessee National Bank of Knoxville, of the Holston National Bank, Knoxville, and several other smaller banks, in Florida and elsewhere. He owned oil lands near Oklahoma City, in New York was interested in Manhattan Island real estate, and in Florida dealt as realty operator and business figure.

It was in 1905 that Mr. Swann came to Florida, taking residence in Tampa, and setting out orange groves nearby. His custom was to spend the winter seasons here, and he was well known in development of the greater community, being identified with it until the close of his life. Honored in the community of his birth and previous central activity, he was likewise honored in Tampa by a grateful citizenry. Mr. Swann was a leading mover in having a sea wall built around the city of Tampa. Swann Avenue, of Tampa, was named for him. His memory is perpetuated in four churches in Tennessee, dedicated to the Baptist denomination, which virtually were built entirely by him, he having given the principal funds for construction. To these four churches may be added a fifth, for colored people. He contributed liberally to Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City, Tennessee, and of this institution was a trustee, deeply interested in the improvement of educational facilities in his native State. Mr. Swann developed Bay Shore properties in Tampa, assisted in the civic welfare of Tampa as he did in Dandridge, and retained many lines of activity through which his acquaintanceship was wide. As a young man, Mr. Swann had been an enthusiast for fox hunting. As an older man he still liked out-of-door amusements, and was fond of horses all through life.

A philosopher well acquainted with the ways of mankind, and a sympathetic observer of man's doings, he owned many attributes which endeared him to those around him. Kindliness was one of his outstanding characteristics, geniality another, and integrity perhaps his most outstanding strength of all. Politically he allied his views with the Democratic party. He cared little for club or fraternal activity, preferring the associations of his own hearthside.

Mr. Swann married, June 16, 1881, at Del Rio, Tennessee, Sarah Frances Burnett, daughter of Jessie and Henrietta (Cody) Burnett, her father having been a Baptist minister, a man of wide knowledge and high Christian spirit. Of this union were born children: 1. Jane, who married James Floyd, of Atlanta; and they have children, Frances and Alfred. 2. Jessie, who married Lamar Rankin, of Atlanta, and now resides in Tampa. They have children: Frances, Jessica, Sarah and Lamar, Jr. 3. James Terrell, who married Mary Cotter Lucas, of Tampa; and they have children, Mary Frances and James Thomas. 4. Alfred, who married Edna Sparks, of Newport, Tennessee; and they have children, Edna and Alfred, Jr. 5. Katherine, who married Claude Estes, of Birmingham; and they have children: Claude, Jr., Alfred, Katherine, and Frances. 6. Frances, who married Barrett Taylor, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and they have a son, Barrett, Jr. 7. Thomas Burnett, who married Margaret Gaines, of Knoxville; and they have children: Margaret, and Thomas Burnett, Jr. Mrs. Swann continues to spend her summers at "Swannburne," near Dandridge, Tennessee, and her winters in Tampa. She is a lady of cultivated tastes; gives liberally to philanthropic and other worthy causes, inclusive of those of education and religion; and takes her deepest pleasure in the progress and happiness of her children and grandchildren.

Alfred Reuben Swann, through unselfish application of purpose to the advancement of those around him, was man's benefactor, and as such is remembered. His name will live through many generations in Tennessee and Florida, as one whose life and works were of inspirational value.

JONES, ALLEN, Industrialist—Well known cotton mill operator, official of many milling firms in South Carolina, the late Allen Jones had a varied and interesting career, replete of achievement and worthy of emulation.

Mr. Jones was born at Hillsboro, North Carolina, August 23, 1846, and died at Columbia, South Carolina, March 17, 1916, aged sixty-nine years. His parents were Cadwallader and Anne Isabella (Iredell) Jones, his mother having been a daughter of James Iredell, former Governor of North Carolina. The Jones line of which Allen Jones was a distinguished member was founded in its American origin about 1650, when two brothers of the name, Robert and Peter, settled in Virginia. They were from Wales, sturdy, courageous men, and became leaders in their communities. Petersburg, Virginia, was named after the brother, Peter

Jones. Each generation down to the present has produced successful men. Cadwallader Jones was born August 17, 1813, and died December 2, 1899. As a planter, he attained prominence. He studied law as a young man, later was a member of the General Assembly (1840), served as solicitor of North Carolina until 1856, and at the outbreak of the war between the States, raised a company of valorous men under Confederate colors, with himself as captain. From the rank of captain he was advanced to that of major, then to lieutenant-colonel, and finally to that of colonel. Hardships suffered in the field of battle seriously imperilled his health, and he was forced to leave the service in 1864. But four of his sons, remaining in action, carried forward the honor of family and the Southland. Cadwallader Jones subsequently served as State Senator.

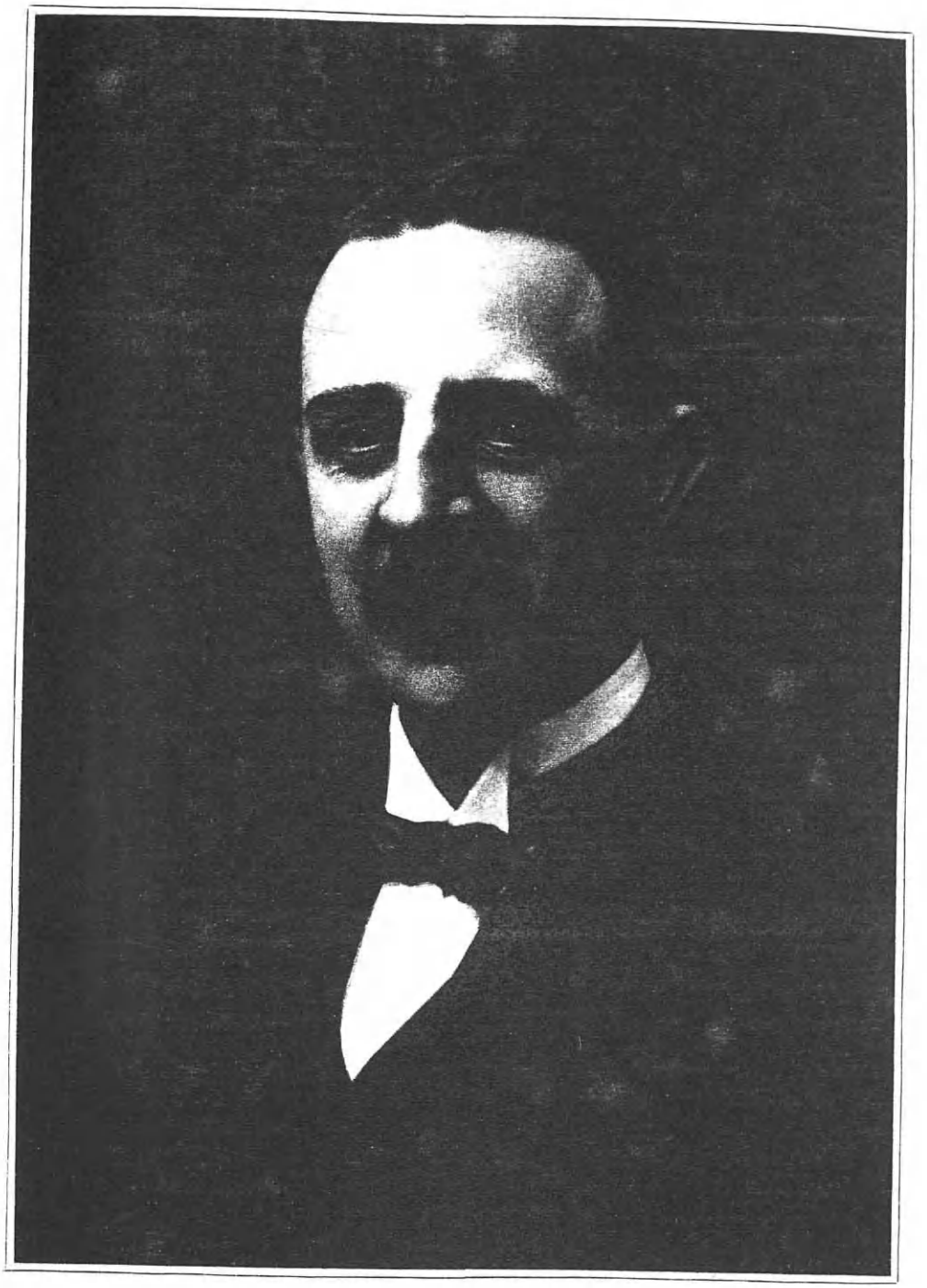
Allen Jones, largely self-educated, left school in April of 1863, at the age of sixteen years, to join the Confederate colors. He entered the ranks as a private in the State troops for the defense of Charleston; helped form a cavalry company, and was elected second lieutenant of the company, which was composed entirely of lads under the age of eighteen. But the men were disbanded before they could go into action as a separate unit, to join an active company. On January 8, 1864, Mr. Jones enlisted in his father's regiment, Company H, 12th Regiment. He fought in many engagements, was twice wounded, and his second wound, sustained at Peavis Station, forced him into a hospital for six months. When his strength had come back, he returned to his command, in February, 1865, on the Petersburg line. There he was stationed until the Federal troops by attack broke the line. He afterward accompanied the North Carolina brigade to Amelia Court House, and was at Danville when Lee Surrendered. He had been detailed to escort President Davis and his cabinet to Charlotte just before the surrender, which automatically cancelled this distinction.

The war took Mr. Jones out of school at what would now correspond to the tenth grade; and when it was over, he felt he would not return, preferring to complete his education independently. This he did, reading widely of good books, exchanging ideas with persons of advanced mentality, and reflecting deeply on men and affairs. Meanwhile he furthered his career, becoming treasurer of two large cotton manufacturing companies in 1866. In 1888 he entered the insurance business, but continued with his interest in mills and devoting the major share of his activity to the latter industry. He was secretary and treasurer of the Lexington Manufacturing Company and the Saxe-Gotha Mills; president and treasurer of the Palmetto Mills; and secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Land Investment Company at the time of his death. Besides these holdings, he held stock in and was president of the Batesburg Manufacturing Company and the Valley Falls Manufacturing Company, of Spartanburg, South Carolina. He was a member of the Columbia School Board, an alderman in Columbia, and mayor of Rock Hill, South Carolina. He belonged to the Columbia Club; was active in the social life of Columbia; and was happy in the society of his beloved children whose home was a center for the young life. For a time, at Rock Hill, he was captain of the Catawba Rifles.

Mr. Jones married, at Winnsboro, South Carolina, October 15, 1874, Augusta H. Porcher, daughter of Augustus H. Porcher, prominent lawyer. Of this union were born children: 1. Marion, who died at the age of thirteen. 2. Annie Iredell, deceased, who married George Rembert, and they have children: i. Elizabeth, who married Major Jones, United States Army. ii. Augusta. iii. Allen Jones. iv. George Robert. v. David. 3. Helen Iredell, married Joseph M. Bell; Children: i. Joseph M., Jr. ii. John. iii. Helen Iredell. 4. Jane DuBose. 5. Cadwallader, who married Lillian Porcher. 6. Augusta Porcher, who married Derrill Darby Taber, and they have children: i. Marion Porcher. ii. Louisa Burnham. 7. Allen, Jr., married Helen Williams, and they have children: i. Jane. ii. Allen, 3d. iii. Cadwallader. 8. Robin, who died after the World War. 9. Theodore Marion.

In the conduct of his life, Mr. Jones proved himself a man of sterling character and ideals. He was devoted to his family and his friends, genial, the center of any gathering. Unostentatious, his gifts to charity were large, but seldom known of outside the home circle. His outstanding characteristic perhaps was his simple heartedness. Kindly, gentle, he loved youth; and youth returned his affection without reserve.

A devout member of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Columbia, he held several minor offices, then became senior Warden. He was most active in works of the church. Services were held for him from Trinity Church; interment was at Elmwood. He was the benefactor of many communities, chiefly through his industrial and other business activities, but also as a public-spirited citizen engaged in civic affairs. He will be remembered long for his deeds of goodness.



G. P. Cinnon M.D.

AIMAR, CHARLES PONS, Surgeon—One of the foremost surgeons of the South and a scientific writer of distinction, whose great work in medicine had created him an authority on the subjects with which he dealt, Dr. Charles Pons Aimar, of Charleston, South Carolina, was taken from the scenes of his activities when at the height of his useful career. Were it not for the fact that he was hailed by his brother-practitioners all over the country as one of the most brilliant members of the profession, a list of his achievements would seem hyperbolic in their expression. The fact remains that he was thus recognized, and that the information that he has handed down to posterity is priceless to the generations to follow in like career. Himself a sufferer for many years from chronic arthritis, he bore his cross with fortitude, and sought only to aid others in their hour of need. In his hours of recreation, he took the keenest delight in the study of the flora and fauna of the countryside, and in his home had a very fine collection of their specimens. He was a man of utmost kindliness and generosity, entertaining, hospitable, and loyal to a vast army of friends. His services to his fellowmen were incalculable in their scope and detail. The country could ill afford the loss of such a man, but while he was here, he did a noble work that will not be forgotten while science studies the art of healing.

Charles Pons Aimar was born in Charleston, South Carolina, July 30, 1873, the son of Charles Pons and Mary O. (Picault) Aimar. His great-grandfather, Thomas Aimar, was a native of France. His father, born in 1826 died in 1905, was a leading druggist in Charleston, a member of the Board of Health, and of the Board of St. Frances Xavier's Infirmary, a warden of St. Mary's Church, and at one time chief of the Volunteer Fire Department.

His son received a comprehensive education, first attending elementary Catholic schools, entering Charleston High School at the age of twelve. Graduating from this, he matriculated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, receiving his degree in 1894, several months before he was twenty-one. The same year he was appointed medical examiner of the Plant System of railroads, and while acting in this capacity, was also interne of St. Francis Xavier's Infirmary, where he served his preceptor, Dr. R. B. Rhett, as first assistant until his death in 1901. He then became an authority on the methods of this great surgeon. He was made assistant surgeon of the Plant System in 1896, and after merging of these roads with the Atlantic Coast Line, became surgeon upon the retirement of Dr. R. S. Kirk in 1912 and retained this position until his death. He began the development of his wonderful power as a diagnostician under Dr. Joseph Maybank, of Charleston, and soon himself became a popular lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina from 1901 to 1910. He then lectured under Dr. Lane Mullaly, professor of Obstetrics. A year later, he began his lectures as professor of Surgery and Surgical Pathology, finally, in 1913, being advanced to the Chair of General Surgery, which he held from this time until his death.

He made an intensive study of bone-grafting, and was the first in Charleston to perform some of the most difficult operations in this field. So skillful was his work that he is recorded as having perfect success, and during the later years of his work his hands were selected to be made the subject of motion picture photographs for the benefit of students and active practitioners while engaged in intricate operations.

In 1911, he was appointed surgeon in charge of St. Francis Xavier's Infirmary, which position he held until his death. An active member of the Medical Society of South Carolina since 1898, he was foremost in the advancement of this organization, structurally as well as scientifically, and held responsible positions on various committees; he was a delegate to many medical conventions and other professional gatherings, to which he always contributed valuable knowledge. He served this society in practically all of its offices, the last being president, 1924 to 1926, during which term he revised a booklet containing "Certificate of Admission, Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the Medical Society of South Carolina, instituted at Charleston, December 24, 1789."

Dr. Aimar introduced in Charleston in 1900 the Metric System of prescription writing, and was sent this year as a delegate of both the South Carolina Medical Association and the Medical Society of South Carolina to the National Convention for revising the United States Pharmacopœia. He was the managing editor of the "Journal" of the South Carolina Medical Association at the time of its first issue, which was edited from his office at No. 4 Vanderhorst Street, Charleston, South Carolina. He was an honorary Fellow of the Medical Society of South Carolina, a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and in 1918 joined the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, United States Army, and stood ready to give his service in the field of surgery. His life in the open was largely spent at Grove's Hunting Club on

Cooper River, but he was also a member of the Carolina Rod and Gun Club and of the Oakland Hunting Club on Ashley River.

In city affairs, Dr. Aimar was a trustee of the Charleston Museum, the oldest institution of its sort in America. He served many years on the committee on Curricula of the "Medical College of the State of South Carolina." As a Knight of Columbus, he received his knighthood on May 24, 1903, at Charleston. He received his fourth degree November 30, 1905, at Washington, District of Columbia. He was made president of the Knights of Columbus Building Company in 1907, and had the distinction of being the only Knight, of all the States, not a Grand Knight whose portrait was placed in their hall. He was also warden and vestryman of St. Mary's Church.

On August 15, 1898, at St. Mary's Church, Charles Pons Aimar, Jr., M. D., and Leonarda A. Jacques, daughter of Richard E. Jacques, were married by Rev. Dr. P. L. Duffy. They were the parents of one child, Mary Agatha. On the evening of February 7, 1929, at her home, Thomas Ritchie Simmons and Mary Agatha, daughter of the late Charles P. Aimar, M. D., were married by Rt. Rev. J. T. McElroy, V. G.

Dr. Aimar died December 1, 1927, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a loyal member of the Catholic faith, and did a great deal for its local institutions. A most companionable man in his leisure moments, home-loving, honestly working for others, charitable and unswerving in his loyalty to the poor, an independent thinker, ever tolerant of the opinion of others, his memory will be a sacred heritage to all who had the good fortune to know him, while to South Carolina and the South in general he gave so much of helpful knowledge that his name will be imperishable in its history.

CANALE, JAMES L., Man of Affairs—Member of the firm of D. Canale and Company, and founder of the well-known Southern Home Canning Company, James L. Canale was one of the foremost business executives of his generation in Memphis, and indeed throughout the South. He was a man of versatile talents and limitless energy, with vision to perceive the pathway of the future, and ability to turn its opportunities into the reality of success. In his career, however, he never lost contact with the simpler things which are most important for true nobility of life. "There is something better than making a living," wrote Ira Remsen, famous scientist, "and that is making a life." Mr. Canale made of his life a well-rounded whole. He had many friends, was always loyal and kind, faithful in the discharge of civic obligations, and consistently helpful to those in need. His was, indeed, a career of achievement, success and honor.

Mr. Canale was born at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1871, a son of D. Canale, founder of the famous produce importing and wholesale firm which became one of the largest of its kind in the South. Mr. Canale received his early education in the Memphis schools, and was later graduated from Christian Brothers College. Immediately afterwards he began his business career in association with his father, who had already built his enterprise to prosperous proportions. The young man soon displayed an executive ability of high order. He spared no effort to acquire a thorough mastery of all principles of business operation, and while taking his full share of the burdens of D. Canale and Company, was also considering an independent venture. In a short time he was able to put his plans into effective execution, organizing the Southern Home Canning Company a subsidiary of D. Canale and Company, which manufactured and marketed, under his direction, many of the Canale brands of canned goods. This enterprise was successful from the start, and was guided by Mr. Canale with sure hand along the pathway of success. He developed it into one of the best and largest canning companies of the South, maintaining the highest standards of excellence both in quality of product and service.

In addition he maintained his connection with the D. Canale Company, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death, and here again his services proved repeatedly of greatest value. Four brothers, Andrew, John, George, and Tony Canale were associated with him in the company after the death of the founder, and through their efforts the firm stands today without a superior in the mid-south for integrity, honor, and square-dealing.

Mr. Canale was widely known as a sportsman. He maintained several speed boats on the Mississippi and hunting lodges in various parts of Arkansas and Mississippi, which brought him constantly into the great outdoors. On Poplar Pike, near Memphis, he had a beautiful summer home and hunting preserve where he entertained his friends in hunting, and outdoor games and sports. He had the reputation of being the best quoits or horseshoe thrower in Memphis, and it is said that he was prouder of that reputation than of all his trophies, won on the rifle range, in boat races or the hunt.

During the disastrous floods of 1927 Mr. Canale led a fleet of pleasure boats in rescue and relief work on the lower Mississippi for more than two

months. He was captain in command of two boats of his own, and many more owned by other residents of Memphis in the transportation of supplies to Greenville and Vicksburg. In this emergency the value of Mr. Canale's services was well recognized, but through the years he was always ready to support worthy movements with whose aims he was in sympathy, serving efficiently but unspectacularly through a long period. With his family he worshipped in the Roman Catholic faith, contributing generously to the support of all its work, while he held membership in many local bodies and was known as a member of every Memphis club to which he was eligible. No resident of Memphis who ever lived has more personal friends, for Mr. Canale possessed in preëminent degree the happy faculty of friendship, and through the warmth and charm of his character drew hundreds to him.

In 1900 James L. Canale married Jane Quigley, and they became the parents of two children, D. J., practicing attorney of Memphis, and Vivian, his sister. They live in the beautiful home built by their father at No. 549 South Belvedere Boulevard, the mother of the family having followed her husband in death within a few short weeks.

Mr. Canale's death occurred at Memphis on April 11, 1928, and on April 13 he was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery. Thousands mourned his passing with deep and unquestioned sincerity, and at the last sad services to his memory the leaders of the city, civic, commercial, social and fraternal, paid silent tribute to his life and work. Mr. Canale was a man of the strictest integrity, able and courageous in whatever he undertook, loyal to the highest ideals of thought and conduct no matter what the contingency with which he was faced. Memphis never knew a more popular or deeply loved citizen, and in the grateful hearts of all residents of the community his name will forever live.

WILDS, LOUIS TREZEVANT, Planter—The years of his life brought to Louis Trezevant Wilds a rich number of the good things valued by mankind in return for services loyally rendered to the community and associates and family. He became one of the foremost figures and an outstanding planter in the community of Columbia, South Carolina. His memory persists in the hearts and minds of those left behind, who regard that memory with an affection which years cannot decrease.

Born March 27, 1859, on his father's plantation near Darlington, South Carolina, he died in Columbia, June 28, 1928, lacking little less than a year of three-score and ten. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, member of a house old in the United States, the founder of his line having settled in America during Colonial times. He was a son of Colonel Samuel Hugh and Rosalind (Ellison) Wilds, whose children were: 1. William. 2. Robert. 3. Hugh. 4. Mary. 5. Louis Trezevant, of further mention. 6. George. His father was a man of extensive affairs, a planter of prominence in the Darlington community, a public-spirited citizen whose activities did much for the development of the Old South. When war came on between the states, Colonel Samuel Hugh Wilds enlisted, and served with valor and distinction throughout the conflict. He was wounded in action under Confederate colors. His death, in 1867, came as a result of that wound.

Louis Trezevant Wilds was eight years old when his father died, and his mother passed from him a few years later. Left an orphan, having received his earliest schooling in Fairfield Private School, he went to live with an aunt, Mrs. John Peay, of Longtown, who reared him to manhood before her death occurred. Mr. Wilds ran his aunt's plantation for her until his marriage (1879, as recounted later), then purchased a plantation of his own, near Ridgeway. There he prospered and conducted his plantation until 1894, when, with his family, he removed to the Columbia area, taking another plantation and establishing a residence in Eau Claire, three miles from the city. Purchasing a large tract of land in the northern reaches of the greater community, he went into realty development with the best of results, building up the Eau Claire suburb, which exists in flourishing condition down to the present time. He was the first to undertake development in this part of the city's environs, and to his memory the credit is given therefor.

As planter, business man and private citizen, Mr. Wilds contributed liberally to the advancement of Columbia. A Democrat, he supported the party strongly, but never listened to the suggestion, often made, that he become a candidate for office. He was active as a member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, was fond of reading, and spent his happiest hours at home, in company with his beloved wife and their fine family of children.

Mr. Wilds married, October 16, 1879, at Ridgeway, South Carolina, Annie Taylor Edmunds, daughter of Dr. Robert Henry and Martha Ellen (Taylor) Edmunds; her father, for many years a foremost physician in Columbia, later became a resident of Ridgeway. During the Civil War,

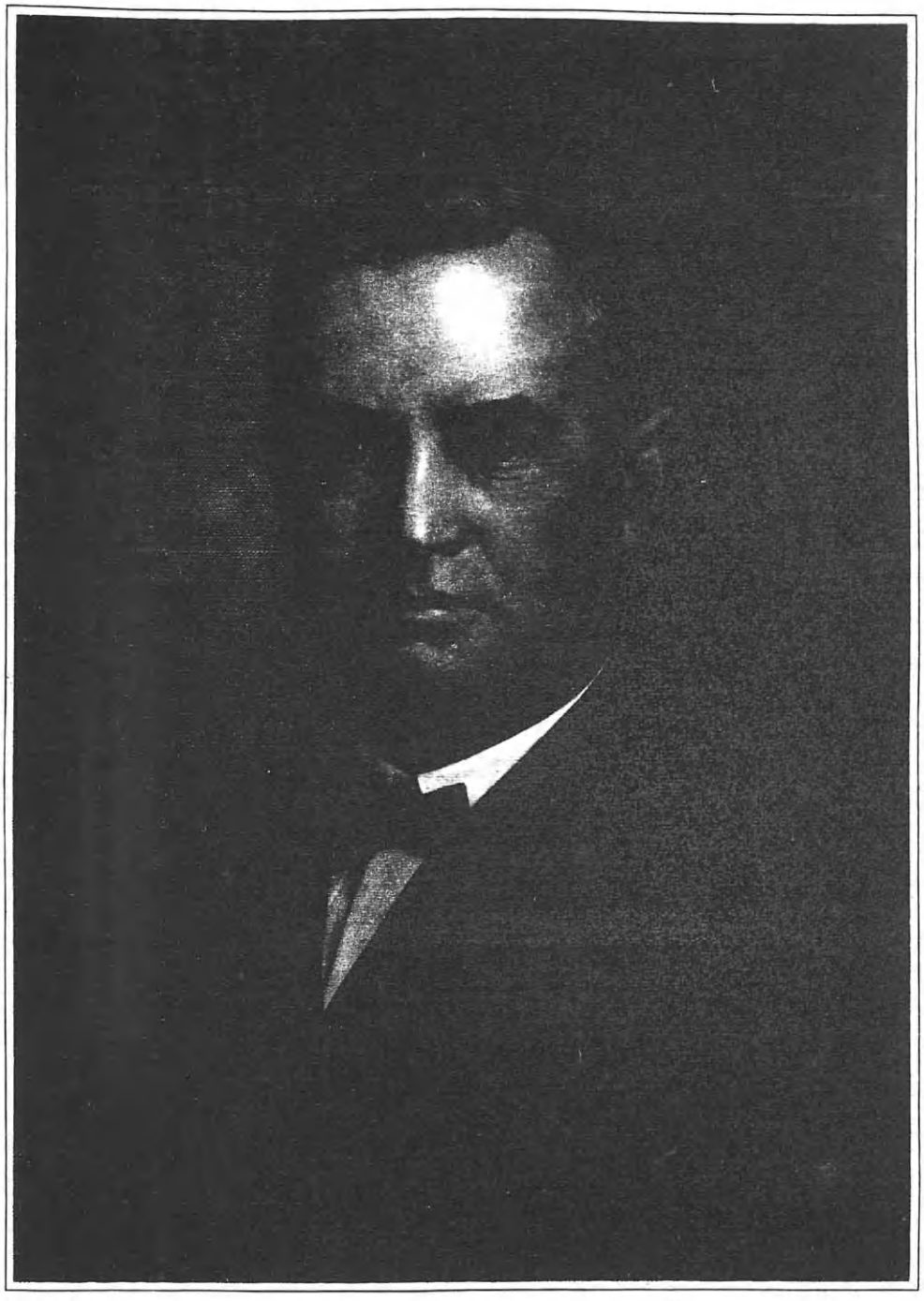
Dr. Edmunds had charge of a hospital unit in Columbia. He engaged also as a planter, and was a man well loved. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilds were born children: 1. Anna Taylor, who married Harry Whitney McCreight, and they have a daughter, Dorothy. 2. Dr. Robert Henry, named after his maternal grandfather, who married (first) Annabelle Ashley, since deceased; they had children: Julia Ashley, Robert Henry, 3d, and Louis Trezevant; he married (second) Eleanor Phelps, and they have children: Sheffield Phelps and Lea. 3. Louis Trezevant, Jr., D. D., who married Laura Candler, and they have children: Mary Scott, Annie Edmunds, and Murphy Candler. 4. Rev. Samuel Hugh, who married Lucille Keller, and they have a daughter, Annie Taylor. 5. Mamie Calvert, formerly a missionary to China. 6. Cornelia Withers. 7. John Edmunds, who married Mary Edmunds, and they have children: Mary Edwards, John Edmunds, Jr., and Burton Edmunds. 8. Marion Ellison, who married Kathryn Bridgman, and they have children: Marion Ellison, Jr., Arthur Bridgman, and Samuel Hugh. 9. James Thomson, who married Virginia Hughey, and they have a son, James Thomson, Jr. 10. Sue Des Portes, who married Rev. John W. Davis, and they have a son, John W., Jr. 11. Edwin Lawrence. 12. Margaret Isabelle, who married James McDonald, Jr., and they have children, James McDonald, 3d, and Robert Wilds. 13. Theodore DuBose. Mrs. Annie Taylor (Edmunds) Wilds survives her husband, and continues to reside in Columbia.

A member of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia for many years, having been an elder in the denomination for more than thirty years, Mr. Wilds was intensely interested in church affairs and was a regular attendant. It was a source of great satisfaction to him, and to Mrs. Wilds, that so many of their sons turned to the Presbyterian ministry. He was a lovable man, possessing a strong character, and was endowed with an ability to make and retain friendships. Well known and highly esteemed throughout South Carolina, his passing brought a distinct sense of loss to a wide number.

MONCKTON, WILLIAM HENRY, JR., Dry Goods Merchant—A native and lifelong resident of Columbia, South Carolina, William Henry Monckton, Jr., engaged there in his youth in the wholesale and retail dry goods business. Largely as the result of his business and executive ability and of his energy and vision, he quickly became one of the leading merchants in Columbia and in South Carolina. Mr. Monckton, though he always devoted the major share of his time and attention to the management and development of his business, throughout his career took a helpful interest in civic affairs and was frequently consulted about civic problems. He was also prominently active in social and fraternal circles and was widely known for his unvarying kindness and benevolence.

William Henry Monckton, Jr., was born at Columbia, South Carolina, June 9, 1862, a son of William Henry Monckton and Margaret (Morton) Monckton. His father, who was born in New York City, March 20, 1828, and who died in 1911, was not engaged in business or in any profession during the latter part of his life. During the war between the States, the older Mr. Monckton was a supporter of the Confederate States and engaged actively in railroad engineering work. Mr. Monckton was of English origin, his earliest American ancestor, John Monckton, having come to this country from England and having settled in Virginia.

William Henry Monckton, Jr., was educated in private schools and at one time attended the Barnwell Private School and also Thompson's Private School. Ill health caused him to leave school and made it necessary for him to spend one year without studying. At the end of that period he had fully recovered his health and, at the age of seventeen years, in 1879, he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the dry goods wholesale and retail store of McCreery & Company. Mr. Monckton proved himself exceptionably able, and his ability was quickly recognized. He received numerous promotions to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility and eventually became first buyer and then general manager of the company. In 1897 he severed his connection with this concern and opened a dry goods store of his own, which he continued to operate under the name of the Globe Dry Goods Company until his death in 1914. From time to time he enlarged his business facilities and added new departments, until he had one of the most complete and one of the largest department stores in that part of the South. He also branched out into the wholesale business, in which field, too, he met with marked success. Following his death, the business was managed by his two sons until 1928, when the store was leased to the Schulte-United interests, by which it is now occupied. Mr. Monckton was, for many years, a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, which important financial institution greatly benefited by his wise counsel and by his interest in its affairs. While he never sought nor held public office, he was always inter-



W. H. Monckton

ested in public affairs and public questions and took an active part in all worthwhile civic movements, his advice being frequently sought and followed. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church, and more particularly with the First Baptist Church of Columbia, South Carolina, the work of which found in him a liberal supporter. Indeed, he was known for his many deeds of kindness and charity. He was very popular with all classes of people, and especially so with his employees, for the welfare of whom he showed the greatest consideration. Most of his employees who rendered satisfactory service, but who had reached an age, which in most other business places would have brought about their retirement, Mr. Monckton never permitted to retire, but kept in his employ, even though some were unable any longer to look after their former work. Of these he spoke in the most kindly way as his pensioners. He was a member of several Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, of which he was secretary and a charter member, and the Ridgewood Country Club. His favorite form of recreation was golf.

Mr. Monckton married at Columbia, South Carolina, August 18, 1885, Mary Catherine Allen, a daughter of Richard Allen, a well-known merchant of Columbia, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Monckton were the parents of three children: 1. Marie Adele Monckton, who married Curran Littleton Jones, and who is the mother of three children: Catherine M., Curran L., Jr., and William Henry M. Jones. 2. William Henry (3) Monckton, who married Ruth Virginia Marks, and who is the father of one son, William Henry (4) Monckton. 3. Richard Edward Monckton, who married Annie Reibling, and who is the father of two children: Margaret Ann and Richard Edward Monckton, Jr.

At his home in Columbia, South Carolina, William Henry Monckton, Jr. died June 29, 1914. He was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery. His passing brought to his bereaved family a very large number of expressions of sincere sympathy at his death and of equally sincere admiration of his life and character. Today, though many years have passed, Mr. Monckton's memory is still cherished, not only by his immediate family and descendants, or by his numerous friends who survived him, but by the community-at-large, and especially by all those who had the privilege of coming into personal contact with him.

SELLERS, JOHN JACOB, Merchant—A native of Virginia, John Jacob Sellers located in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was one of the foremost business men for a score of years until an automobile accident forced him to retire from active work. Following his retirement, he continued a supervision over his interests for a period of some five years, when he passed away as the result of a severe shock. During all his quarter of a century of residence in Knoxville, Mr. Sellers was ever to the fore in all civic and community work and much of leader in church circles. .

Mr. Sellers was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, where his father owned an extensive "bluegrass" farm, on November 24, 1851, the son of William and Eliza (Lawman) Sellers. The former was a native of Pennsylvania who came to Virginia in his youth. He was a cabinet maker by trade and was prominent in the Presbyterian Church. His wife, the mother of John J. Sellers, of this record, was of German descent. The early education of Mr. Sellers was obtained in the public schools of Princeton, Virginia, after which he took a course in the Normal School at Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee. When his education was completed he took a position as clerk with the William Gass Dry Goods Company, and was later in the same capacity with the C. W. Murphy Company at Sevierville. His father having died while Mr. Sellers was in his youth, his upbringing at this time was mainly in the hands of his maternal uncle, John Lawman. He learned the retail business very thoroughly and after having held the office of postmaster at Sevierville for some little time, started his own store, which he operated until 1884. In the latter year he removed to a farm of two hundred acres which was owned by Mrs. Sellers at Henrys Cross Roads, Tennessee, where he remained until 1901. In that year he sold the property and located in Knoxville, in order that his children might obtain a suitable education. He traveled for the wholesale grocery firm of Hazen and Lotsspeech for several years, in the meantime assisting in the manufacturing and marketing of an invention of his father, known as the "Sellers' Kitchen Cabinet." He retired in 1919, and shortly afterwards suffered the accident which forced him to give up all active pursuits.

Church work held a great deal of Mr. Sellers' attention. He was steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Henrys Cross Roads and was a teacher in the Bible class of that edifice. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school for many years, and on his removal to Knoxville he became a leading figure in the Church Street Methodist Church South, there. In political faith he was a Democrat and he took a great interest in local and national affairs, giving his unqualified

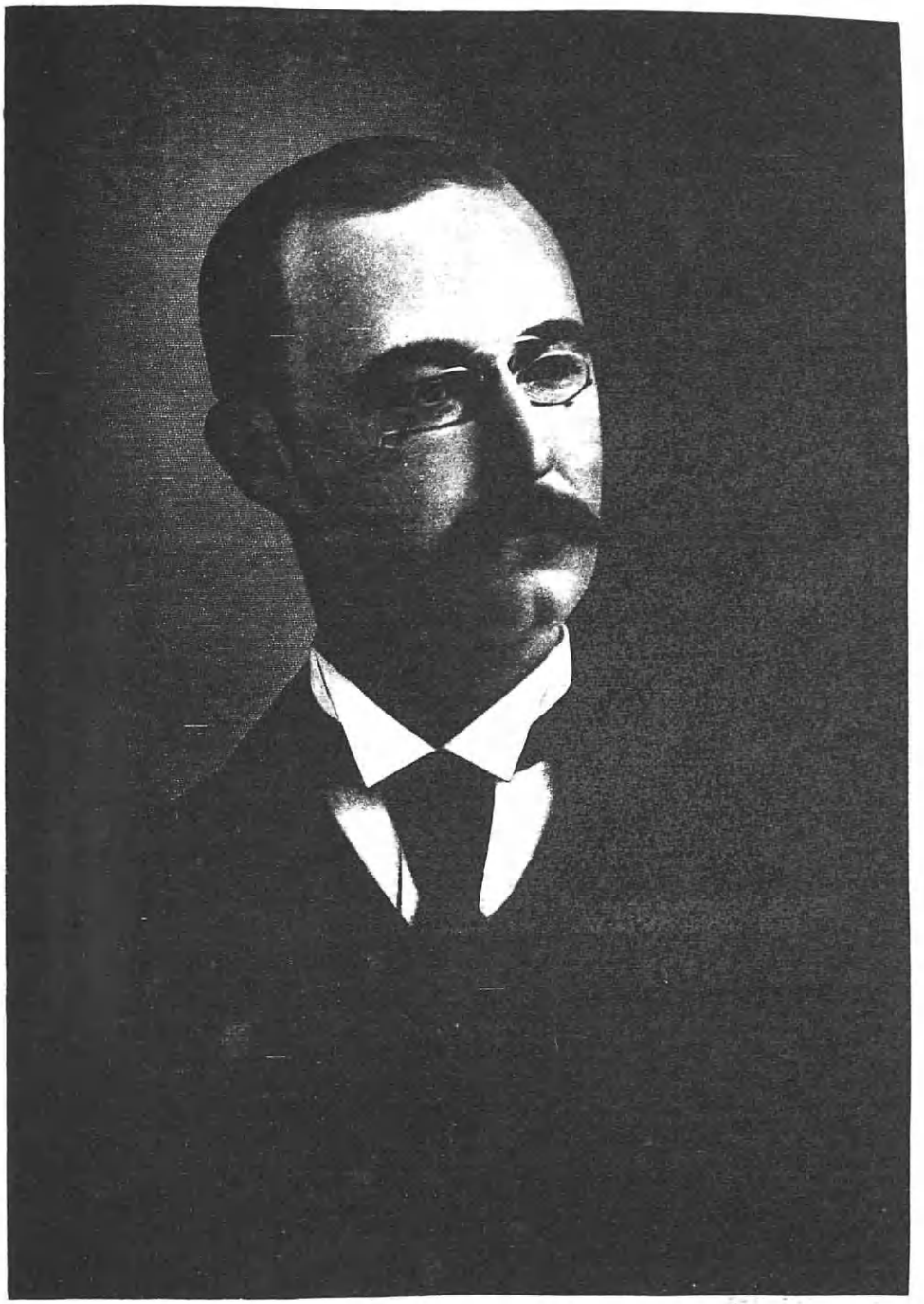
support, however, to whatever person or body of men he felt would work for the benefit of the community as a whole. He was affiliated with the Newport, Tennessee, Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while in good health found most of his pleasures in outdoor amusements and sports.

On November 15, 1877, Mr. Sellers married, at Henrys Cross Roads, Carrie Eison, the daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary Jane (Alexander) Eison, the former a prominent physician of Union City, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Hallie, who married G. H. Ray; they have a son, Charles. 2. Dixie Lee. 3. Elizabeth Omega. 4. Anna Murphy, who married W. A. Dixon; they have two children, Helen and Ruth. 5. Johnnie Julia. 6. Batie or Jerry Eison, who married Nora Tletz. 7. Mary Belle, who died in 1920. Mr. Sellers was survived by his widow, his five daughters and his son, together with his brother, G. W. Sellers, of Newport, Tennessee.

It was on April 28, 1926, that Mr. Sellers died at his home, No. 2132 Linden Avenue, Knoxville, from a shock caused by an unexpected fall. As he had been in failing health for some time the news of his death was not unexpected but it was, nevertheless, the cause of much sincere mourning throughout the city, particularly in the church circles where Mr. Sellers had been such a leading figure. Resolutions of sympathy and sorrow were passed by many of the prominent organizations in business and social circles, and there was a strong feeling of personal loss on the part of those who had known Mr. Sellers during his years of active work in Knoxville.

TAYLOR, HERBERT ALONZO, Furniture Merchant—Having entered the retail furniture business at Augusta, Georgia, at the age of twenty-two years after having previously taught school for several years, the late Herbert Alonzo Taylor showed such marked business ability and acquired a very thorough knowledge of the furniture business so quickly, that only two years later he was able to establish himself in that field on his own account. This he did at Columbia, South Carolina, where he continued to be successfully active as the owner of one of the largest and most modern furniture stores until his untimely death at the early age of forty-five years. During the two decades of his business activity he was known as one of the leading and most progressive of South Carolina's merchants, and several other business enterprises besides his own benefited from his business ability. In spite of the fact that his important and extensive business interests naturally required and received the major share of his time, he found it possible to devote considerable attention to religious and benevolent work and to maintain membership in several fraternal, social and civic organizations.

Herbert Alonzo Taylor was born at Mount Olive, North Carolina, October 10, 1874, a son of James W. and Mary Jane (Sullivan) Taylor. Mr. Taylor was of Scotch and Irish descent. His father was a planter and was very successfully active in scientific farming. He was one of the pioneer strawberry growers of the section of North Carolina in which he resided and was continuously experimenting with new forms of plant life. Mr. Taylor received his education in the public schools of his native town and then taught for two years in the public schools. In 1896 he went to Augusta, Georgia, and there accepted a position with the T. R. Maxwell Furniture Company, with which he continued for two years. In 1898, he came to Columbia, South Carolina, and there established himself in the furniture business, opening a furniture store under the name of Maxwell and Taylor. About five years later, in 1903, he bought out Mr. Maxwell's interests. Moving across the street from the location then occupied by the store, Mr. Taylor built a large new building at No. 1722 Main Street. From then on the business was known as the H. A. Taylor Furniture Company, under which name it continued until about 1928. From time to time Mr. Taylor made many improvements in his store, until it became one of the finest furniture stores in South Carolina. He continued to be actively and successfully engaged in the management of his business until his death in 1918, after which his widow continued the business very ably for about nine more years. Mr. Taylor was also a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank and one of the organizers of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, one of the largest insurance organizations in the South. He was a man of jovial disposition, home-loving and very charitable, always willing to lend a helping hand to those in need or trouble. He served as trustee of the Epworth Orphanage and was also prominently active in religious affairs, serving as steward of the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty years. In the work of this church he took a deep interest, being by nature a man of strong Christian convictions and believing in living rather than preaching these convictions. His pleasing personality and his many



N. L. Gonzales,

other fine qualities gained him an exceptionally large number of loyal friends. During the World War he was effectively active in the various patriotic movements of that period and he worked to the best of his ability in behalf of the various Liberty Loan drives, buying extensively himself of these securities. He was a member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia Club, the Ridgewood Country Club, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and several Masonic organizations, including the Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He found his recreation chiefly in hunting and fishing.

Mr. Taylor married at La Grange, Georgia, December 25, 1898, Emily Dickerson, a daughter of William H. Dickerson, a planter. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of five children: 1. Elizabeth, who married Hubert C. Cox, and who is the mother of two children: i. Hubert C. Cox, Jr. ii. Elizabeth Cox. 2. Mildred, who married J. K. Baird, and who is the mother of one daughter: Mildred Baird. 3. Emily Taylor, unmarried. 4. Herbert Alonzo Taylor, Jr. 5. Rebecca Taylor. Since her husband's death Mrs. Taylor has continued to make her home at Columbia, her residence being located at Myrtle Court, Wales Garden.

At his home in Columbia, Herbert Alonzo Taylor died, December 18, 1918. After funeral services, largely attended by his numerous friends, he was laid to rest in Elmwood Cemetery. His death in the prime of life, of course, was a great shock and an irreparable loss to his wife and children, to whom he was attached with the greatest devotion. To his many friends it meant the cessation of an unusually happy relationship, and by them he was greatly missed on account of his pleasing personality, his joviality and his loyalty. To the city of Columbia his passing brought a distinct loss, because, throughout the duration of his residence there, he had always been amongst the leaders in every worthwhile civic movement, giving freely and cheerfully of his time, means and ability to the advancement of the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions.

GONZALES, NARCISO GENER, Editor and Publisher—If there should be published a history of freedom in the United States, of institutions and movements in various sections of the widespread country which existed in order to fight oppression in one form or another, and of the men whose nobility of spirit conceived and directed these organizations, the story of Narciso Gener Gonzales, of South Carolina, would be included. He was the editor and publisher of the famous newspaper of Columbia, "The State," proponent of freedom and of humanity. The State fought for independence of the press, for the abolition of lynching, for a Child Labor Law in South Carolina, and for compulsory education. In these fights the leader was invariably the editor, personally indomitable, brilliant, burning with a love of justice and opportunity for his fellowman. His paper was bound to reflect his views and to become the famous journal of which the South is still proud, and it is today a monument to this noble spirit which lives on, though the physical part of Mr. Gonzales was destroyed by enemies of the good he was trying to do.

Narciso Gener Gonzales, second son of Ambrosio José Gonzales, was born August 5, 1858, at Edingsville, Edisto Island, South Carolina. He was given the names of two distinguished Cuban patriots, devoted friends of his father, who had been exiled from Cuba by Spain because of their support of the fight for freedom. These Cuban leaders had been active in the First Revolution for Cuban Independence also—General Narciso Lopez and Benigno Gener. The mother of the subject of this record was Harriot Rutledge Elliott, youngest daughter of William Elliott, of Beaufort, South Carolina, and she died during the brief sojourn of the family in Matanzas, in Cuba, during the boyhood of her son. Perhaps no more dramatic account of the effect of the Civil War on the fortunes and lives of Southerners could be given than the story of the Gonzales family. Wealthy in Cuba and exiled, they lived in luxury until the war on their lovely plantation at Beaufort, where the great gardens were tended by a small army of slaves under a French gardener, where there was a magnificent library in the spacious old home, rich wines in the cellar, servants everywhere, and the exchanges of ideas of brilliant and highly civilized people. Winters at home, summers at the charming and aristocratic resort of Flat Rock, North Carolina, occasional visits to Saratoga Springs, New York, these were component parts of the very early childhood of Mr. Gonzales. Then came war. His maternal grandfather, William Elliott, a strong Union man, opposed secession, but defended his State with pen and fortune once secession was an accomplished fact. His father, the Cuban exile, rode on horseback thirty miles to Charleston to offer his sword to South Carolina, on the morning that his plantation reëchoed to the booming of cannon bombarding Fort Sumter. The children were in the midst

of war, and caught all the excitement of their elders. When Narciso G. Gonzales was four years old, he learned to read, and throughout the Civil War he read aloud from the Charleston "Mercury" or the "Courier" daily accounts of its progress. Thus early did the press become a part of his mental makeup. The family refugeed in Darlington during the closing years of the war, and returned to the ruined low-country and reconstruction after peace was declared. Poverty and privation everywhere! The lifting of the ban on his father, and the attempt to find easier circumstances for his family, took the Gonzales back to Cuba, where they again found themselves in the midst of war, the "Ten-years War" for Cuban independence. After a brief and unhappy residence in Havana, where the father was under constant surveillance, they fell upon happier days in Matanzas, where the father filled a professional chair and supplemented his son with private lessons. After the death of his mother, Narciso remained on a sugar and coffee plantation near Matanzas, the beauties of which he extolled in long letters to his brothers, who went back to South Carolina. There he rejoined the family in 1870 and found poverty stark and hopeless. The only building left standing on the old plantation was the "wash-kitchen," where the family lived for years. The gentlewomen and boys replaced as servants the old well-trained slaves. They worked in the vegetable and flower gardens, they cut wood, they brought water from the spring, they were all busy, even the youngest, all the time. Our subject particularly loved flowers and shared the family pride in his "great-grandmother's tea rose," which bloomed in Charleston ten years before the Revolution, was transplanted to Cheeha, and later, to Oak Lawn, and there, in the dark Reconstruction days, continued to bloom after more than a hundred years during which the family had owned it.

There were no schools. Mr. Gonzales studied daily, however, out of the antiquated text-books at hand and dipped into "Plutarch's Lives" for parallel reading. He heard read aloud, also Shakespeare, Burns, Scott, and other classics. He showed himself early a lover of reading, and he became a star pupil at the private school in Fairfax County, Virginia, where he enjoyed the privilege of one year of study. It was then necessary for the boy to find some ready way to earn money. He joined his older brother, Ambrose, now railway agent and telegrapher at Grahamville in Beaufort County, and he also mastered telegraphy. The boys lived in a rough railroad shanty, had no locks to protect them nor the property of the Express Company, and slept always with revolver at hand and valuables sewed into the lining of their coats. The strain of living made men of them even while they were in their teens. Our subject early became an observant politician, a Democrat, of course, and a leader in efforts to win the negroes to the Democratic party. He also sent occasional items of news to the "Charleston Journal of Commerce" as local correspondent at Grahamville, and he enjoyed as a scoop sending news on the "Combahee Riots." He also issued, in conjunction with his brother, the weekly "Palmetto," which had editorials, general and local news, and quotations on cotton, rice, and naval stores. They literally made the paper, for they lacked mechanical equipment. They divided long sheets of foolscap into columns, filled in with pen and ink, and made two copies for circulation in the village. At the top of the first page between the two words of the title was the picture of a palmetto tree, forerunner of the symbol made famous by the "State" sixteen years later.

When he was sufficiently skilled in telegraphy, Mr. Gonzales became operator at Varnville, where he slept on a cot in his office and ate what was given him by a slatternly negro cook in the pineland nearby. His pay was $25 a month in Port Royal Railway scrip, worth fifty cents on the dollar when he got it. At seventeen, he, alone and unarmed, went to meet a desperado at the "Council Rock," the only "man" in the village. He was then for more than a year telegrapher for the old Atlantic & Gulf Railroad in Savannah, working for twelve hours a night. He then served the same company at Valdosta, Georgia, as railroad operator and the Western Union as manager for two years. His determination to devote himself exclusively to journalism ended his telegraphic career. He became a reporter on the Greenville "Daily News," in June, 1880, at the age of twenty-two. Two months later he resigned in order to become the Columbia correspondent of the "News & Courier," and fourteen months later was sent to Washington, where as special correspondent during the exciting year after the death of President Garfield, he reported for his paper the Guiteau trial and the session of the Forty-seventh Congress. The brilliance and clarity of his reports were notable. In order to maintain his independence, he refused a place on the editorial staff of the "News," and organized The News & Courier Bureau in Columbia, sending a column to the paper for eight or nine years. He discussed measures under legislative consideration, analyzed mo-

Clarence W. Barron

tives of politicians, stated his convictions courageously but fairly, and he stipulated that his columns should be published as written. He therefore came to enjoy a reputation for candor, accuracy, and courage. He pushed and secured many reforms through his column, and he sought earnestly to better conditions in Columbia, in whose future he believed. He fought also for education, supporting the University of South Carolina in season and out of season and adding all he could to the effort to launch Winthrop College. He reported all the State campaigns and many famous trials throughout the State.

It was a political situation which gave birth to the "State." Mr. Gonzales had saved $1,000 during his sixteen years of labor, and saved it for one objective—to realize a boyhood dream of a cruise in the Pacific Islands and the South Seas. He sacrificed the dream when urged by friends to join his brother in the organization of a Democratic daily. A small company was formed. Judge A. C. Haskell was chosen president, and Narciso G. Gonzales, editor. The first issue of "The State" came from the press on February 18, 1891. Space does not permit the quotation of its splendid early eidtorials, but that on its principles runs in part as follows:

For the publication of The State nearly one hundred citizens of South Carolina are associated. They represent many shades of opinion, but are united in the basic belief that there is room and work at the capital of the State for a newspaper which shall be fearless and consistent, true to its party faiths, but resolute in its opposition to "bosses" and cabals, fair to opponents as well as to friends, pledged to principle rather than to policy—a journal devoted to the upbuilding of the State in every line of honest industry, and alert in every field of enterprise—a paper honest, clean and reliable.

To this belief, the citizens of Columbia who contribute so largely to the establishment of the paper, have added the conviction that the new life which thrills in the veins of their city needs a capable exponent in a journal with broad aims, intelligent ambition and liberal public spirit.

The paper lived and throve, though with the greatest difficulty. The entire capital stock was exhausted before the end of its first year, nor did it have more until its earnings justified it at the end of ten years. Now it is literally one of the best-known and most esteemed papers in the South. Mr. Gonzales was its editor until his death, and now his brother, William Elliott Gonzales, holds this post.

During this period, Mr. Gonzales went to Cuba to join forces with General Mexino Gomez as lieutenant, when the Spanish-American War promised freedom at last to Cuba. He stayed until peace was declared, and sent back masterly articles to "The State." His one book, "In Darkest Cuba," dealt with the war and his own experiences in that stormy island. In this adventure, as in others, he showed himself heroic, generous, a lover of freedom and of the courage and ideals of other men. He was active in numerous organizations, including the Knights of Pythias and the Metropolitian Club. He was a zealous student, and all his life appreciative of fine literature. Courage, truth, loyalty, magnanimity, these were the fine traits of which his nature was compounded. Though not a "mixer," he was democratic and tolerant.

Narciso Gener Gonzales married, in Manning, South Carolina, November 14, 1901, Lucie Barron, daughter of Benjamin Pressley Barron, an attorney. A daughter was born of the union: Harriot Elliott Gonzales.

On January 15, 1903, Mr. Gonzales was shot by a political opponent, James H. Tillman, and died three days later. James H. Tillman was a candidate for Governor of South Carolina in the State campaign of 1902, and Mr. Gonzales opposed his election strenuously through his editorial columns. The following editorial most eloquently sums up Narciso Gener Gonzales and his usefulness:

The knightly soul of the brave man, loyal friend, and devoted brother, whose name has graced these columns since the birth of "The State" twelve years ago, has crossed the river, and the paths his willing feet have trod shall know him no more. . . . To die for his State, even by the loathly hand that struck him down, was sweet to him.

A Tribute (Signed)
Ambrose E. Gonzales.

In the city of Columbia, South Carolina, at the intersection of Sumter and Senate streets, stands a mammoth granite shaft, erected by the people of South Carolina in honor of Mr. Gonzales. Upon this monument is carved the following tribute:

A great Editor, an eminent citizen, an honest man.
Without fear and without reproach, his fellow-citizens rear this monument to perpetuate his memory.

BARRON, CLARENDON WITHERSPOON, M. D., Physician, Noted Specialist—It is not too much to say that the late Dr. Clarendon Witherspoon Barron, of Columbia, South Carolina, was at the peak of his profession, having won more than statewide renown as a specialist in diseases of the heart and lungs. He attained the status of an expert in his special practice, and his services were in exceedingly great demand on account of his well known skill and the enviable reputation that preceded him far beyond the city of his home. He was honored with election to

membership in the important organized bodies of his profession, being held in the highest regard by his fellow-practitioners. With a military record for service in the South Carolina National Guard already to his credit, Dr. Barron offered his services in the World War, and he was commissioned a major and given command of a base hospital in France.

The family name of Barron is one that has long been distinguished in the history of South Carolina, its representatives having won distinction in the professions and other worthy callings.

Archibald Barron, the paternal ancestor, immigrated to York County, South Carolina, previous to the Revolutionary War, settling in the eastern portion of the county and residing there until his death. The early ancestors of the Barron family were originally of Scotland, but left there and went to Ireland. One branch came to America and first settled in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Pressley Barron, father of Dr. Barron, was born May 4, 1840, at York, South Carolina, and died May 22, 1898, at Manning, South Carolina. He was an enminent lawyer of Manning, who made a reputation as one of the most finished attorneys in important litigation in that State. He had a very large following of desirable clients and of friends in the profession and among the laity. He married, September 12, 1869, Alice Witherspoon, an estimable young woman of an old South Carolina family. They were the parents of eleven children, Dr. Clarendon W., being the third child.

Clarendon Witherspoon Barron, son of Benjamin Pressley and Alice (Witherspoon) Barron, was born in Manning, South Carolina, October 11, 1872. From the public schools of his native town he entered the Charleston Medical College (now the Medical College of South Carolina), from which he was graduated with his degree in the class of 1895.

Zeal to be of service to his fellow-humans prompted Dr. Barron to get into practice at the earliest opportunity. Without unnecessary delay he established his first office at Mayesville, Sumter County, South Carolina, where he made an excellent beginning. He had well passed his novitiate when he removed soon to Bishopville, South Carolina, and there ministered to the ills of the people for some time.

Dr. Barron later entered the service of a drug manufacturing company and traveled in the West for two years. He profited by the experience in a business way and physically from being much in the open air. In 1899, he removed to New Brookland, South Carolina, having felt called to resume his medical practice in a community in need of a resident physician.

It was a most significant event, which worked out to mutual advantage, when Dr. Barron elected to cast in his lot among the people of Columbia. Establishment of his office in that city marked the most important turning point in his career. When he first began practice there it was in general medicine, and soon he found himself the center of a large circle of patients. Gradually, he gave particular attention to treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs, and as demand for his services along that line showed steady increase, he eventually devoted his entire time to that specialty. He developed most remarkable skill in his manner of treatment and attained unusually successful results, being accorded the standing of an expert both by his medical brethren and the public-at-large with whom he had professional relations. Dr. Barron also made an especial study of tuberculosis, and through his knowledge and experience in combatting that dread malady, he was enabled to effect many cures and in numerous cases to alleviate their suffering.

A strong bond of sympathy which existed between Dr. Barron and his patients rendered him much more than a merely professional practitioner. His pleasing and pervasive personality made his a welcome presence in the sickroom, and not infrequently his cheery smile and words of encouragement accomplished as much for the patient as medicaments would have. And his was a practical and genuine sympathy—he did not seek to capitalize it—in numerous cases he was known to have treated persons afflicted with various ailments, and, knowing their inability to pay for his services, he gave the benefit of his knowledge and skill without charge. This was one of the outstanding elements of his character.

Dr. Barron thoroughly enjoyed his fellowship with his fellows in the American Medical Association, the South Carolina Medical Association and the Columbia Medical Society. A manly man, intellectually endowed, he was greatly admired by his intimates and associates. An ardent lover of the out-of-doors, he was also fond of athletics, fishing and hunting, and at one time was president of the Sportsman's Association of South Carolina. A deep thinker, much given to meditation on worthwhile themes, he was especially gifted with a literary sense and poetic instinct. All his adult life he had been wont to express his thoughts in the writing of poetry and epigrams. In this way he gave expression of his love of nature and of nature's God.

Strong within him also was the patriotic urge.

For years he had been a member of the South Carolina National Guard, and when the tocsin of the World War sounded for the United States to enter that struggle, he could not forbear the tendering of his service to his Government. Equipped with the commission of major in the overseas American forces, he went to France, where his ability and skill and enthusiasm for service were recognized by the military authorities. He was given command of Base Hospital, No. 9 at Chateauvillain, Haute Marne, and after a distinguished service of about eighteen months, he returned to the United States, arriving in June, 1919.

His political preference was Democratic, but he was never given to the practical end of political endeavor—he kept the faith of his fathers and was eloquent in the influence he exerted by his fidelity to his suffrage at the ballot-box.

Dr. Clarendon Witherspoon Barron married, April 19, 1906, at Columbia, South Carolina, Marion Payne Brayton, daughter of Ellery Metcalf Brayton, a well-known lawyer and United States Collector of Internal Revenue in South Carolina in 1880, and Helen (Chapman) Brayton. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Barron during his lifetime was often the scene of gatherings of cultured folk, kindred souls, who, like their host and hostess, were known for their love of the refinements of life.

The passing of Dr. Barron, at Orlando, Florida, on April 4, 1924, at the age of fifty-two, sundered many ties of relationship and friendship, and numerous associations, all of which he had cemented through years of happy and service-filled contact. His homegoing was at a time when he was at the very apex of his career, and it seemed that he could ill be spared from further practice in that noble profession which he had so signally dignified. Besides the memory of a happy life, courageously and sincerely lived, he left a notable record of having made valued contributions to the advance of the science of medicine.

FULLER, JEROME MITCHELL, Steel Expert—Member of a family old and distinguished in the South, late citizen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he is recalled with an affection which time will not dim, Jerome Mitchell Fuller was born March 10, 1887, at Kittrell, North Carolina, and died September 19, 1923, at Pittsburgh, aged forty-six years.

He was a son of Jerome Mitchell Fuller, Sr., and Virginia (White) Fuller, his father's line being of Irish and Scotch origin, the progenitor in America having settled in North Carolina in early days here. His father was a successful planter, prominent in the Kittrell community, a man highly respected for his integrity and courage. Jerome Mitchell Fuller, Sr., was one of several brothers to fight under Confederate colors in the war between the states—and the only one of them to come out of the conflict with his life. He was a great friend of Governor Vance, war Governor of North Carolina, and held the warm esteem of all who knew him. In the war he served as captain of Company S, North Carolina Infantry. He was military in his appearance, strict of his personal bearing, and keen of mentality. Virginia (White) Fuller also came of an old and proud lineage. Her father, James White, was of an old Virginia house, seat of which was on the eastern shore of the State. The diningroom of his residence was of historic significance, it having been where Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington at the close of the Revolution.

After he had secured his education—in the public schools of Richmond, Virginia, and at Blacksburg Institute, Virginia, also attending night school at George Washington University, of Washington, District of Columbia, for two years—Jerome Mitchell Fuller took the civil service examination, and received appointment to the Ordnance Department, United States Navy. He worked in that department until our country entered the World War, then was sent to Anniston, Alabama, to superintend erection and operation of a steel shell plant. He carried out his duties with full efficiency during the war, winning high commendation for his efforts from superiors, co-workers and the minor employees alike. Of pronounced inventive talent, he perfected a system of manufacture which enabled the government to turn out steel shells much more rapidly than had been possible before. At the close of the war, having served his country in this valued capacity, Mr. Fuller went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, secured a post with the Carbon Steel Company as a salesman of steel products, and held this with good return to his employers for about a year. He then went to work for the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Foundries, as a salesman, and sold specialty steels for this great concern for some time. His pronounced ability was widely known. An expert in steel manufacture, he was no less expert in its sale. His reputation brought him many lucrative offers, and in due course he accepted a proposition from the Molybdenum Steel Corporation, with which organization he continued until the time of his death, becoming one of the firm's most valued men.

Aside from the arduous activities of his career

proper, Mr. Fuller interested himself widely in general affairs. He was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, supported its works with liberal purse and personal effort, and was generously disposed to charitable causes. He belonged to the Edgewood Club, of Pittsburgh, made hobbies of gardening and sailing, and recreations of motoring and travel. Flowers, in particular, pleased him. At his home in Pittsburgh he maintained several choice beds.

Mr. Fuller married, October 27, 1905, in Columbia, St. Julienne Walker, daughter of Gustavus Walker, banker and prominent citizen of Columbia, South Carolina. Of this union was born a daughter, Sibylla, a talented young lady, very popular in circles of her preference in Columbia. Mrs. Fuller now resides in her native city, Columbia, where she returned and built her residence since the death of her husband. She is a lady of manner and charm, given to helpfulness to those in need, greatly esteemed by her intimates.

Mr. Fuller was a man of fine physique, pleasing personality, geniality, highly cultured and well read. His disposition was warmly humorous. His pleasing manner, coupled with his high intelligence and special knowledge of steel, made his success in the steel business assured and caused him to be the center of numbers of social circles. Though his life closed before its prime, he already had accomplished more of service to community and nation than many who live the allotted three-score and ten. The example of that life persists to inspire those who come after him.

BALENTINE, WILLIAM HAMPTON, Meat Packer—This country owes much of its widespread prosperity to the business men of the South who have had the vision and the enterprise to develop new fields and new resources. In this connection, a particularly significant contributor to Southern progress was the late William Hampton Balentine, head of the W. H. Balentine Packing Company, of Greenville, South Carolina, organizer and builder of an enterprise known throughout the country for the completeness and efficiency of its plant, and the quality of its product. Mr. Balentine also participated actively in all departments of community advancement.

William Hampton Balentine was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, June 24, 1878, son of Irby Taylor and Othella (Murff) Balentine, and a descendant of John Balentine, who settled in that county. His father was a merchant and planter, a veteran of the Civil War, for which he had enlisted although a mere boy, and during which he was taken prisoner. The son attended grammar school until the needs of his father's business demanded his assistance. He learned in his father's store the meat cutting and packing business which formed the foundation of his later success.

In 1900 Mr. Balentine and his brother-in-law, Thomas L. Gilreath, began a meat market business under the name of Gilreath and Balentine, which came to be popular with the housewives of Greenville, who liked both the service and the quality of meat purchased from the company. After some years, the junior partner sold his share to the senior, and Mr. Balentine started a shop of his own on North Main Street, in Greenville, which so prospered that within a few years he was able to take a larger and better location on Coffee Street. His business flourished. In September, 1917, he determined on a new venture and opened up a meat packing house. Purchasing the lot at the location now occupied by his company, he erected a building, installed a cooling plant and packing machinery, and launched his enterprise. The W. H. Balentine Packing Company continued to grow until it became one of the largest of its kind in the South. In 1922 Mr. Balentine acquired additional property, that of the Smith Grain Company, and improved his buildings. Today, the company occupies a four-story fireproof structure of concrete and steel which is three times as large as the original structure, and which is equipped with the most modern and most efficient kind of machinery. His lard refinery is a model for other plants in the South. Both for the quality of its meats and for the sanitary handling and packing of wares, the company is distinguished. Mr. Balentine remained in charge of the business until his death, when his sons continued its operation under the original name. He was also president of the Greenville Meat Market Company and retained an interest in five markets scattered throughout the city. He was a trustee of the Pioneer Life Insurance Company, and a director of the People's Building and Loan Association. He was also a stockholder in many local enterprises.

Though keenly interested in public affairs, Mr. Balentine was not an office-seeker. He once served as alderman, and he was active in promoting the Liberty Loan drives. He was a director and chairman of the Rotary Club and member of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the Greenville Country Club. His fraternal affiliations were with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World, as well as with the Free and Accepted Masons. A charter member of the Hejaz Temple, of Greenville, he was demitted from Omar Temple in Charleston, and his three sons joined the Greenville body, in which their father had been very active. He belonged to Walden Lodge, No. 274, and the Scottish and York Rites. Hunting and fishing were his favorite forms of recreation.

William Hampton Balentine married, November 20, 1898, in Pelzer, South Carolina, Lillie Mae Gilreath, daughter of James Hillard Gilreath, a planter of Greenville. Children: 1. William Louis, who married Annie Lou Gibson and has children: Louis Balentine, Jr., and Virginia Mae. 2. Carl E. B., who married Doris McGee and has children: Carl, Jr., and Billie Milton. 3. Beattie B., who married Vilma McGee and has children: Beattie, Jr., and Margaret Ann. 4. Lillie Othella. 5. Sophie Mae. 6 Lenora Ann. 7. William Hampton, Jr. 8. John Marshall. 9. Mary. 10. Sara. 11. David.

At the early age of forty-nine, when he was at the height of his success and public usefulness, Mr. Balentine died, May 27, 1927. In spite of the fact that he was a quiet, retiring man, Mr. Balentine had many friends and more public admiration than was accorded to many a man with a more spectacular temperament and career, for he was straightforward, honorable, kindly, and generous. His religious feeling was very deep and sincere, and found expression not only in his membership in the Buncombe Street Methodist Church and in his stewardship there, but in all the actions of his daily life, large and small. Success he looked upon not as a personal triumph but as a means for helping others more generously and for contributing more to the advancement of the best interests of the community. His was a conspicuous part in progress along all lines. When he was buried in Springwood Cemetery, hundreds gathered to do him honor, including notable representatives from the fraternal orders to which he belonged.

McCLURE, WILLIAM KYLE, Realtor—In business circles of Knoxville, Tennessee, W. K. McClure was, during his lifetime, recognized as one of the prominent forces in the material development of that city. For thirty years he was engaged in the real estate business in Knoxville; he did much to advance the interests of the community and contributed freely of his time and ability for the benefit and welfare of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. McClure was born on his father's farm in Hawkins County, Tennessee, November 9, 1863, the son of Mitchell and Barsheba Cobb (Kyle) McClure, and the eighth member of a family of twelve children. His paternal grandfather was James McClure, a native of Augusta County, Virginia, who married Susan Montgomery in 1815. They migrated to Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1830, and achieved success in farming and business. His maternal grandfather was Absalom Kyle, son of Robert Kyle, who in the early days of Hawkins County moved thither from North Carolina and settled upon a large tract of land at the foot of the ridge known as Stone Mountain. The maternal grandmother, Barsheba Cobb, was a descendant of Pharaoh Cobb, one of the heroes of the battle of King Mountain.

The early education of William Kyle McClure was obtained under the tutelage of his accomplished sister, Alice, who conducted a school on the family premises, after which he attended the McMinn Academy at Rogersville, where the instructors were Rev. J. Lyin Bachman and Professor Atwood W. Maine. When about nineteen years of age he decided to seek a business career. With this in view he entered the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he received a diploma.

In the fall of 1883 he located in Knoxville, where he accepted employment with Butt, Depew and Company, dealers in stoves and tinware. While with this firm he received, on one occasion, a prize for a superior salesmanship. Later he became a traveling salesman in the large hardware house of C. M. McClung and Company. His next position took him to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed for a short time by Scanlon and Company, also hardware merchants.

He then returned to Knoxville, formed the real estate firm of McClure and Maxwell, with Henry V. Maxwell as his partner, and entered upon the business to which he was to devote the remainder of his life. This partnership soon dissolved, but the business continued, usually under the name of W. K. McClure and Company, and became extensive and profitable. An early investment by Mr. McClure, in his own name, was that of the Oxford Hotel property.

When the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was preparing to build its trunk line through Knoxville, connecting the Middle West with the Southeastern Seaboard, he was commissioned to purchase the extensive areas of land necessary for the right of way through the city and for the large freight-yards and passenger station.

About the same time he was engaged in pur-

chasing and consolidating into a single vast tract the magnificent timber lands lying to the south and east of Tuckaleechee Cove, Tennessee, now a portion of the Smoky Mountain National Park. This was accomplished for a group of Pennsylvania capitalists who were then forming the Little River Lumber Company, which set up its saw mill in the Cove and named the place Townsend, after the president of the enterprise.

Mr. McClure afterwards, as an associate of members of this group, organized the McTownlee Company, the name of which was a composite of the names of its principal stockholders. He became its secretary and treasurer and arranged for the acquisition and improvement of several lots of land lying southwest of Church and Market (then called Prince) streets, which soon became one of the half dozen most valuable sites in the city.

It was largely with the same backers that, a few years later, he bought up tracts comprising some 20,000 acres of coal and timber land, in the main stretching northward from the junction of the Cumberland and Rockcastle rivers, chiefly in Laurel County, Kentucky. To this enterprise and to the organization, in order to take over and hold the land, of the Castle Craig Coal Company, of which he became president, Mr. McClure devoted his best energies during the trying decade which embraced the World War, with its immense effects, both of stimulation and depression, upon the economic life of the United States.

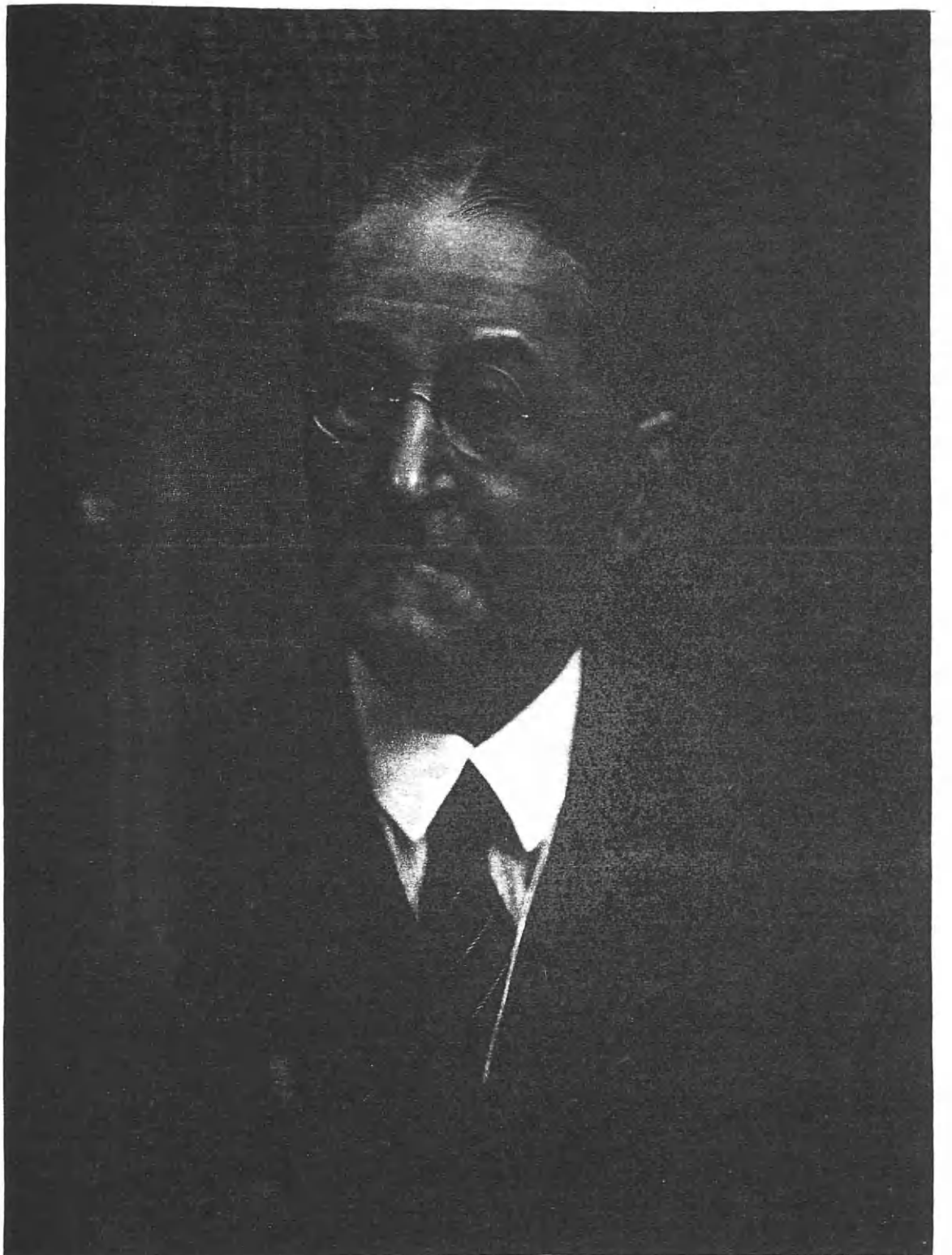
On June 18, 1889, William Kyle McClure and Lida Lewis, daughter of Duff and Helen (Arthur) Lewis, were married in the Church Street Methodist Church at Knoxville, by the Rev. Jonathan W. Bachman, formerly his family pastor at Rogersville, then, and for nearly forty years thereafter, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga. Mr. and Mrs. McClure were the parents of four children, all of whom reside in Knoxville: 1. Wallace, is an official of the Department of State of the United States. On February 14, 1918, he married Helen, daughter of the late Dr. George F. Mellen, long a professor at the University of Tennessee. They are the parents of two children, William Kyle McClure and George Mellen McClure. 2. Marguerite, married, June 6, 1922, Dr. J. H. Keeling, a physician, whose father had been of the same name and profession. They have two children, William McClure Keeling and Jennie Dickerson Keeling. 3. William Kyle, Jr., who is now the head of his father's business, which continues to bear the name of W. K. McClure and Company. On April 26, 1924, he married Louise Johnston, daughter of the late Thomas H. Johnston, a prominent manufacturer and capitalist. They have one child, Nona Louise. 4. Robert Lewis, who is a student in the University of Tennessee, class of 1930.

On April 2, 1921, Mr. McClure died at his home at 949 Temple Avenue, Knoxville. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Samuel M. Glasgow of the First Presbyterian Church. In addition to his immediate family Mr. McClure was survived by three brothers, Absalom K. of Rogersville, Hugh Walker of Albany, Georgia, and Andrew Fulton of Hawkins County; and by two sisters, Sarah Alice (since deceased) and Mrs. Mary M. Sevier, both of Knoxville.

Mr. McClure was known for his loyalty, trustworthiness and progressive business principles, and for his public spirit. He was a member and regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville. In politics he continued the tradition of his parents and staunchly supported the Democratic party—in the great underlying principle of which, a more generous distribution of the good things of life among the masses of the people, he believed ardently and as a matter of intellectual conviction. He was a devoted advocate of the Wilsonian world policy.

Though he took little interest in society, he possessed marked social gifts and was a member of the Cherokee Country Club from its organization. His life, outside of his business duties and civic work, was given unreservedly and wholly to his family. Believing very strongly in the advantages of higher education, he advised and provided a university course for each of his children. With pride he saw his sons go into the World War, but would fain have gone himself in their stead, urging that younger, rather than more advanced, lives should be safeguarded. Love of family was the guiding star of his career.

MAYNARD, JAMES, Lawyer, Manufacturer, Educator, and Philanthropist—For years one of the leading manufacturers of the South, James Maynard, as president of the Brookside Mills, of Knoxville, Tennessee, headed a company whose prominence was nation-wide. More than a business man, however, Mr. Maynard was unusually active in the charitable, religious, and social life of Knoxville, and of Tennessee. He held political offices of importance; and he was a lecturer in the University of Tenessee in which institution he professed and demonstrated a deep interest throughout his life, lending moral as well as financial support to it in its periods of storm and stress, and doing at all times whatever was in his



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James Maynard.

power to promote better and more thorough education for American youth. His death brought not only a sense of civic loss to the community in which he lived, but also profound sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances who knew the splendid character of his achievements and his usefulness to Knoxville, and his deeply human qualities of sympathy and understanding, his willingness to help people in time of need, and his kindliness which seemed an essential part of his nature. Mr. Maynard's passing was the cause of great grief among his family circle, for no one knew better than did the members of his immediate family the exemplary characteristics of the man.

James Maynard was a member of a very ancient and prominent English family, established centuries ago and honored many times for its services. In America the history of the family has been equally glorious, and has had among its members, such men as the Hon. Horace Maynard, of political prominence; Edward Maynard (1831-91), inventor of the Maynard rifle which was adopted by the United States Government and for which he received honors from Prussia and Sweden; George Willoughby Maynard, the well-known mural artist whose work has been exhibited in many public buildings throughout the United States; C. J. Maynard, who was president of the Newton Natural History Society and a noted editor and author; and S. T. Maynard, the well-known botanist and horologist, all of whom were lineal descendants of the first emigrant ancestor, John Maynard.

(Cutter: "Historic Homes and Genealogical Memoirs of Middlesex County, Massachusetts," Vol. III, pp. 1228-29.)

Maynard Arms—Argent a chevron azure, in chief two sinister hands couped at the wrist gules, in base a heart of the last.

Crest—A stag trippant proper attired and unguled or.

Supporters—Dexter, a stag proper; sinister, a talbot argent pied sable gorged with a plain collar gules.

Motto—*Manus labore cordis ardore.*

(Arms in Possession of the Family.)

(I) John Maynard came with his wife and one or more of their children probably, from England to New England, where he died in the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, December 10, 1672. He was a carpenter by trade and was employed March 4, 1638, to build a prison for the colony at Plymouth. He was also a surveyor of highways, freeman, and juror in Duxbury, Massachusetts. By 1639 John Maynard was living in Sudbury where he had a lot of four acres on North Street near Edmund and Henry Rice. In 1656 he was a petitioner for Marlborough. John Maynard married (first) in England, and (second), June 14, 1646, Mary (Starr) Axdell, daughter of Comfort Starr. By the first marriage John Maynard had one son, John, Jr., of whom further; and by the second marriage, he had Zachery, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah, and Mary.

(Temple: "History of Framingham." Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, pp. 185-86. Starr: "A History of the Starr Family." Hudson: "Annals of Sudbury," pp. 202-03. Vital Records of Sudbury, pp. 232-33.)

(II) John Maynard, Jr., son of John Maynard, was born in England in 1630, and died in Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1711. In 1638 he removed to Sudbury and was one of the forty-seven who shared in the division of the Sudbury Meadows. While a resident of Sudbury he served as one of its selectmen. He, like his father, was one of the petitioners for the grant of Marlborough, which he received in 1657; he settled there upon receiving his share. John Maynard, Jr., married (first), April 5, 1658, Mary Gates, daughter of Stephen and Ann (Hill) Gates, who was born in England. He married (second) Sarah (Blanford) Keyes. His children, all born in Marlborough, were by the first marriage. They were: Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Simon, David, of whom further; Zachariah, Sarah, Lydia, and Joseph.

(Temple: "History of Framingham," p. 634. Hooker: "Stephen Gates," pp. 11-12. Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough," p. 413.)

(III) David Maynard, son of John, Jr., and Mary (Gates) Maynard, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, December 21, 1669, and died in 1757. He married Hannah Wait, daughter of Joseph and Ruthannah (Hagar) Wait, who died in 1725. They were the parents of the following children: Kezia, David, Ruthannah, Jonathan, Martha, Jesse, Jotham, and Ebenezer, of whom further.

(Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough," p. 413. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 185. Wait: "Genealogical History of the Wait(e) Families," pp. 119-37.)

(IV) Ebenezer Maynard, son of David and Hannah (Wait) Maynard, was born May 18, 1716, and died probably in Westborough, Massachusetts, October 8, 1803. He married, February 15, 1743, Anne Dodge, daughter of Jabez and Margaret (Knowlton) Dodge. She was born February 26, 1720, or 1721, and died October 14, 1754. They were the parents of Joal, Malachi,

Ebenezer, Margra, Jonathan, of whom further; and Jabez.

(Dodge: "Genealogy of the Dodge Family," p. 43. Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough," p. 114. Westborough Vital Records, p. 181.)

(V) Jonathan Maynard, son of Ebenezer and Anne (Dodge) Maynard, was born in Westborough, probably, July 8, 1752, and married August 25, 1774, Zipporah Bruce. They were the parents of the following children: Zipporah, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Ephraim, of whom further; Edmond, and Nancy.

(Westborough Vital Records, pp. 70, 71, 72, 182.)

(VI) Ephraim Maynard, son of Jonathan and Zipporah (Bruce) Maynard, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, April 29, 1783, and died February 10, 1864. He was a wheelwright and lived all his life in his native town of Westborough where he died. Ephraim Maynard married, March 14, 1813, Diana Cogswell, daughter of James and Rebecca (Baldwin) Cogswell. She was born April 13, 1793, and died March 31, 1876. Ephraim and Diana (Cogswell) Maynard were the parents of: Horace, of whom further; Diana Cogswell, Clarissa Forbush, Harriett Baldwin, and Eleanor.

(Jameson: "The Cogswells in America," p. 145. Westborough Vital Records, p. 246.)

(VII) Horace Maynard, son of Ephraim and Diana (Cogswell) Maynard, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, August 30, 1814, and died in Knoxville, Tennessee, May 3, 1882. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College in 1838. Shortly after that he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he held the position of Tutor, and subsequently of Professor of Mathematics and Natural History in the East Tennessee University. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon a practice of law which became lucrative. He became very important as a lawyer and was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Amherst College in 1862. Horace Maynard was a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh congresses and all those from the Thirty-eighth to the Forty-third. He was commissioned Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey from the United States in 1875, and resided in Constantinople until 1880. In August of that year he was appointed Postmaster-General, of the United States, being a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes, and at different times of his life was called upon to give advice and assistance in legal cases that were famous in their day. Horace Maynard married, August 30, 1840, Laura Ann Washburn. (Washburn VII.) They were the parents of Edward, Washburn, Eleanor, Ephraim, Laura, James, of whom further, and Anne Mary.

(Jameson: "The Cogswells in America," p. 146. DeForest and Bates: "The History of Westborough," pp. 441-42. Lovejoy: "History of Royalton, Vermont," p. 1016.)

(VIII) James Maynard, son of Horace and Laura Ann (Washburn) Maynard, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, July 15, 1853. After receiving the customary preliminary education, he became a student at the University of Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872, and from which he received his degree of Master of Arts in 1875. He obtained a degree of Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College in 1874, and the Bachelor of Laws degree the following year, from George Washington University, followed by the degree of Master of Laws from the same institution in 1892. Throughout this period of study he was acquainting himself, not only with the legal profession, and its acts and problems, but with those bits of general information on all subjects that go to make for the widest sort of culture; and in later years he continued his studies of literature and the classics, both critically and appreciatively. It has been said of Mr. Maynard that he was one of the most widely informed men of his day on all matters of general information.

But his interests were not confined to any one type of activity; and it was only natural that he should acquire, early in life, a desire to know more about political and diplomatic matters. In 1874 and 1875 he was committee clerk on banking and currency in the House of Representatives in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1875 and 1876 he was commissioner to take testimony for the Southern Claims Commission; from 1876 until 1880, Marshal to the Consular Courts in Turkey; from 1880 to 1898, he practiced law in Knoxville, Tennessee, his native city. Along with his other activities, he spent considerable time in the legal department of the University of Tennessee, giving his talents to interpretation of the laws, delivering addresses that were winning for him a reputation in legal circles throughout the United States, and a position as a logician of the first order; and, in 1897 and 1898 he lectured on international law, utilizing in his work much of the first-hand experience which he had acquired during his diplomatic work in Turkey, as well as the knowledge which his father had passed on to him as a result of his observations while United States minister to Turkey.

Then in 1898 James Maynard, extending his

W. H. Balentine

W. K. McClure

interests to the world of business, first became connected with the Brookside Mills, which since that year have taken so much of his time and energy and have grown and developed along with the development of Mr. Maynard himself. He became president and director of these mills, which represent now one of the largest textile interests of the United States, a position that they attained under the wise leadership of Mr. Maynard. From the earliest period of his association with the Brookside Mills he showed a remarkable talent in dealing with his fellowmen, both his associates in the business and those who worked under him. Probably no one connected with the company was held in higher personal esteem; for he had, at all times a reputation for kind and considerate treatment of his employees. And he never visited the different departments of the mill that he did not have a jovial smile on his face and a word of good cheer for the workers whom he encountered. The Brookside Mills did not represent his only business interests, however, for he was a director of the Mechanics Bank and Trust Company from 1896 until 1922, and was an active member of the Manufacturers' Association of Knoxville, of which he was president in 1903 and 1904. Keenly interested in politics, he was a member of the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he supported; served as Republican member of the Tennessee State Board of Fraudulent Elections from 1909 until 1913; and in 1914 was delegate-at-large for the Republican National Committee.

Educational activities at all times absorbed some of Mr. Maynard's best energies; for he was intensely interested in young people. Throughout some of the most trying years in the history of the University of Tennessee he worked with it and struggled to keep it in a healthy state. At a time when it was very low financially, Mr. Maynard acted as treasurer and much of the university's success in overcoming the obstacles that confronted it was a direct result of Mr. Maynard's untiring efforts. Always he labored in its behalf, endeavoring to keep it financially sound, and to secure for it the very best men to head the departments in charge of educating the youth. From 1898 until 1919 he was a trustee of the University; and from 1895 onward he was president of the board of trustees of the Knox County Industrial School, which is a prominent institution in this region of the South. His treasurership of the University of Tennessee came between the years 1900 and 1914. After 1915 he was president and trustee of the Lawson McGhee Library. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and of the Alpha Delta Phi; the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Always active in charitable work in Knoxville, he served from 1905 onward, as a member of the State Board of Charities of Tennessee.

Reticent to force himself before the public, he actually shrank from public life. Some of his political and business associates tried their best to persuade him to become a candidate for the Governorship of Tennessee, but he steadfastly refused to put himself so much into the limelight. He preferred the quiet pleasures of life; reading, motoring, enjoying the fine family life that makes for the best type of American home. Perhaps the most conspicuous attainments of Mr. Maynard were his writings, his charitable and philanthropic work, and public addresses; but though he contributed articles now and then to newspapers and magazines and lectured on historical and literary topics, his public utterances were invariably of the very best taste, so that they seemed but to emphasize the inherent modesty of the man.

James Maynard married (first), on April 10, 1879, Caroline Jones Taylor of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and (second), on December 16, 1911, Andasia R. Purnell, of Maryland. By the first marriage there were two children: James, Jr., now deceased, who was married and left one daughter, Carolyn; and Horace, also deceased.

On April 14, 1926, in his seventy-third year Mr. Maynard died. His death came as a great shock to the community which knew well the valuable work that he had done, although he had performed it in his customarily quiet way. He left in Knoxville a vacant place that will not for a long time be filled. Important citizens of Knoxville, in public addresses and statements, rendered high praise to his work and to his worth as a man in testimonials which resounded with sincerity and truth. Dr. Whitaker in a memorial address delivered on April 25, 1926, said:

> In my judgment, and I think that in this case my judgment is correct, the most beautiful part of Mr. Maynard's life was his love for children. Whether this love began or only began to be more active, at the death of his first son, I do not know. But however it began, he carried it with him into the other world. This love was not merely a sentiment, nor an emotion; it was a force. For many years he devoted every Sunday afternoon to the religious instruction of the children at the Industrial School. He frequently gave me the privilege of going with him and speaking a few words to the children. The occasions were most informal and the teaching was the teaching of fundamental religion. Many a child who had the benefit of this instruction will carry with him through life portions of psalms, and hymns, and words of Christ that

they committed to memory under his instruction; and these treasures memory will restore to them in times of stress and trial. It may not be known to many, but it is known to me, that the prayer for children now incorporated in the new Prayer Book and used in our services every Sunday morning is due to Mr. Maynard himself. After conversing with me about the lack of such a prayer, he brought the matter before the General Convention in New York and secured instructions from the Convention that such a prayer should be incorporated in the Book of Common Prayer.

And the Irving Club, of which Mr. James Maynard was president, and which devoted itself to critical study of the best literature of ancient and modern times, gave high praise to Mr. Maynard as follows:

The beloved president of the Irving Club died suddenly at his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, April 14, 1926. The club, as an expression of a deep sense of personal loss and a valuation of his worth to country and state, would pay fitting tribute to his memory. He was truly its guide and inspiration, as he was the generous benefactor and exemplary citizen. Mr. Maynard's wise counsel, his ardent attachments, his genteel courtesy, his thoughtful attentions, his kindly intercourse, marked him as a Christian gentleman and an unselfish friend. His eagerness of vision, his breadth of culture, his diversity of knowledge, his keenness of literary criticism, his wide excursions in the domains of travel and art, designated him as a scholar and a connoisseur. . . . The Irving Club expresses sympathy with his family in the loss which they, in common with the club, have suffered.

GEORGE F. MELLON,
JAMES D. HASKINS,
CHARLES BELL BURKE.

("Who's Who in America," 1922-23, p. 2070. Jameson: "The Cogswells in America," p. 146. Family data.)

(The Washburn Line.)

This was originally a family of knights and although it has been intensely loyal both in its hundreds of years of history in England and in its seven generations in America, it has more recently turned its talents and time to civil professions and offices.

(I) John Washburn, son of John and Martha (Stephens) Washburn, was born in Evesham, Worcester County, England, in 1598, and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, between 1666 and 1670. He is said to have been secretary in England to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. He was one of the fifty-four purchasers of the town of Bridgewater from Massasoit, the Indian. He was in Duxbury in 1631, and served in the expedition against the Narragansetts in 1645. John Washburn married in England, in 1618, Margery Moore, daughter of Robert and Ellen (Taylor) Moore. They were the parents of four children, all born in England, and among them, John, of whom further.

(II) John Washburn, son of John and Margery (Moore) Washburn, was born in Evesham, County Worcester, England, in 1621, and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 12, 1686. He was a tailor and soldier and very wealthy. John Washburn married, in 1645, Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Experience and Jane (Cooke) Mitchell, and they had James, of whom further.

(Washburn, G. T.: "Ebenezer Washburn," pp. 51-53. Washburn, J. C.: "Genealogical Notes of the Washburn Family," p. 25. Mitchell: "Bridgewater, Massachusetts," p. 332.)

(III) James Washburn, son of John and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Washburn, was born about 1672 and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 11, 1749. He married, in 1693, Mary Bowden, and they had James, of whom further.

(Washburn, G. T.: "Ebenezer Washburn," p. 56a. Mitchell: "Bridgewater, Massachusetts," p. 323. Washburn, J. C.: "Washburn Family Genealogical Notes," p. 26. Bridgewater Vital Records, Vol. I, p. 332.)

(IV) James Washburn, Jr., son of James and Mary (Bowden) Washburn, was born in Bridgewater, October 6, 1698, and married, November 23, 1732, Elizabeth Leonard. They had Jonah, of whom further.

(Bridgewater Vital Records, Vol. I, p. 330; Vol. II, pp. 386-87. "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," Vol. II, p. 1056.)

(V) Jonah Washburn, son of James and Elizabeth (Leonard) Washburn, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, February 16, 1733, and died in Randolph, Vermont, March 12, 1810. He served as lieutenant in the Massachusetts Militia in the Revolutionary wars. In 1756 he married Huldah Sears, daughter of David and Phebe Sears. They were the parents of Azel, of whom further.

(Lovejoy: "History of Royalton, Vermont," p. 1014. Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. II, p. 1050. D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. XX, p. 215.)

(VI) Azel Washburn, son of Jonah and Huldah (Sears) Washburn, was born in Middleboro, April 26, 1764, and died in Royalton, Vermont, April 15, 1841. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with a Master of Arts degree in 1786, and spent the rest of his life preaching in New England and New York. Azel Washburn married, December 30 (or 31), 1790, Sally Skinner, and they had a daughter, Laura Ann, of whom further.

(Lovejoy: "History of Royalton, Vermont," pp. 201-02, 1014-15. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. XXIV, p. 41.)

(VII) Laura Ann Washburn, daughter of Azel and Sally (Skinner) Washburn, was born in Royalton, Vermont, January 15, 1813, and she died in 1896. She married Horace Maynard. (Maynard VII.)

(Jameson: "The Cogswells in America," p. 146. DeForest and Bates: "History of Westborough," pp. 441-42.)

JONES, MERRITT HENRY, Jeweler—Merritt Henry Jones, a native of Chatham County, North Carolina, was born August 14, 1845. His parents were Algernon Sidney and Elizabeth Rencher (Merritt) Jones. Algernon Sidney was the son of Henry Jones who was a prominent planter of Orange County, North Carolina. In the year 1860 Algernon Sidney Jones moved with his family to Mississippi and settled across the border line near Memphis, Tennessee, where he became a pioneer planter.

The family of Jones is an old one in the South; one whose ancestors were distinguished for many excellent qualities both in this country and in the Old World. The immigrant ancestor on the Jones side of the family came originally from England and settled near Raleigh, where he held land grants from King Charles. These grants are now in possession of the State Historical Society of North Carolina and the old homestead is one of that community's landmarks.

Merritt Henry Jones, or M. Henry Jones, as he was almost always known throughout life, received his early education in private schools in his native county, reëntering school after his family had moved to Mississippi. In 1862, at the age of seventeen, he left school and enlisted in the Confederate Cavalry under General Forrest, serving in many of his engagements. He was a member of the daring expedition which occupied West Tennessee and captured Fort Pillow. After the battle of Selma he surrendered at Gainsville, Alabama.

During the first few years after the war he engaged in business in Jacksonville, Florida, with Greenleaf and Crosby, manufacturers of jewelers' products.

In 1882 he returned to his native State, settling in Raleigh, where he became associated with H. Mahler, serving this business as an expert jeweler and diamond setter. After five years' association with this firm he, in 1887, moved to Durham, where he established a business of his own which rapidly grew and prospered, later, taking into partnership William G. Frasier of that city. The business was for many years located at No. 111 East Main Street in a building which he had erected, and is now operated in the First National Bank Building under the name of Jones & Frasier Company.

Mr. Jones was always active in community affairs; there was scarcely a phase of Durham's life with which he was unfamiliar. A loyal and devoted citizen, prominent in all worthy causes that were initiated by his fellows, he served as a member of his city's Board of Aldermen and was a member of the Merchants' Association and other civic bodies; he was a charter member of the North Carolina Jewelers' Association, also a member of that national body. At a State convention of this organization, held in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, many years after his death, beautiful tribute was paid to him and his honorable business dealings. He was a member of his city's Board of Education from practically its beginning, being secretary of the same at the time of his death. Mr. Jones took active part in all movements to increase educational possibilities in his native State and in the South. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, retaining a life membership in his Jacksonville, Florida, lodge. He was also affiliated with the Knights Templar, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Jones was a warm friend of the negro and did much for them. He was highly esteemed by that race. His family came first—while hunting, gardening, reading and chess-playing were things that he especially loved. In his younger days he was a marksman of great ability, while throughout life he maintained his love for the out-of-doors and the beauties and glories of nature. The Protestant Episcopal Church was his religious choice; his parish, St. Philips of Durham, in which he served as both vestryman and superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1874 Merritt Henry Jones married (first) Mary Agnes Center, daughter of Colonel George Center, in Lake City, Florida. She died in 1876. He then, on September 23, 1885, in Wilmington, North Carolina, married (second) Betsey McLaurin, daughter of John and Catharine (Blanks) McLaurin. Mr. McLaurin was a Confederate veteran, having served as a private at Fort Fisher. The McLaurin family, of Scotch descent, is a prominent one which has long been honored in the South. From this union of M. Henry and Betsey (McLaurin) Jones there are six children: John McLaurin, who married (first) Violet Theile, deceased, and (second) Mary Ann Chambers. Evelyn, who became the wife of Benjamin W. Hawks; they have one son, Benjamin Guilford.

Catharine, married James Wilson Pierce; their children are James Wilson, Jr., and Henry Jones. Elizabeth, the wife of Carlton A. Andrews; their two children are Sarah McLaurin and Carlton Austin, Jr. Merritt Henry and his wife, Eulalia McNeeley, have one daughter, Betsey McNeeley. Agnes became the wife of Milton L. Hancock; they have a daughter, Betsey McLaurin and a son, Walton Milton.

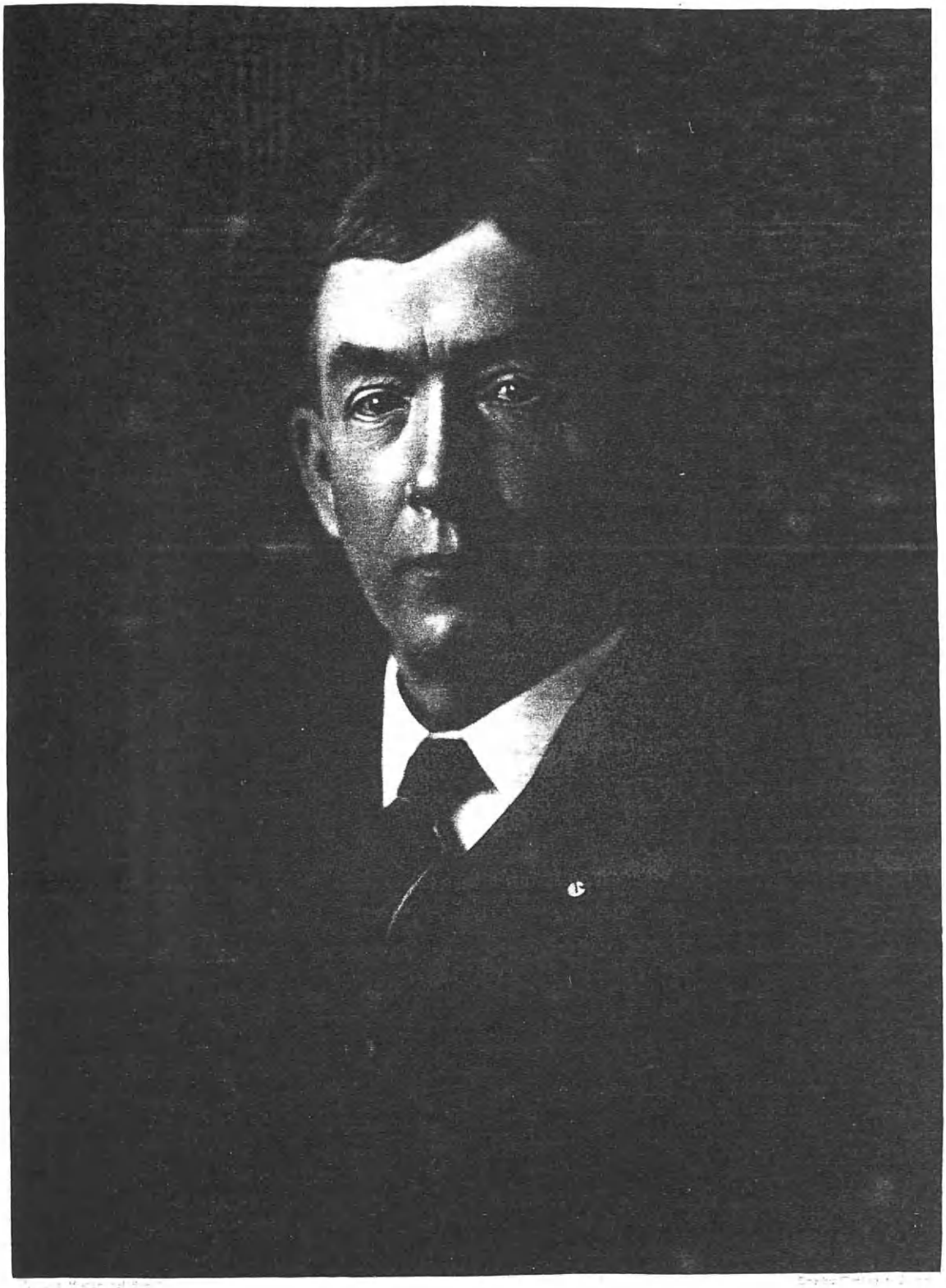
The death of Merritt Henry Jones, which occurred at his home on September 9, 1915, after a brief illness, was the cause of widespread and sincere sorrow wherever he was known. He was a man of strong convictions who fought for what he considered right and just and who was fearless and uncompromising in the defense of his opinions.

A man of generous spirit, who had given much, both of his time and his material resources to the welfare and development of his city, community and State; a man whom the people could trust, one whose very word was his bond and whose strength of character built a staple business for himself and helped others in times of need. Of strong and vigorous ancestry, he was a man whose success was the result of his own efforts and one who will be remembered as a devoted father, a most useful and substantial public servant and loyal friend.

MESSICK, ERASTUS RADFORD, Business Man—Wholesale Grocer—For many years Erastus Radford Messick played an important rôle in the life of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where he had been a business leader in his capacity of wholesale grocer and commission merchant, and had taken part to a large and valuable extent in the affairs of his community. His business was conducted along the lines of strictest integrity and fair dealing, and in all his transactions and his methods of merchandising his high principles were constantly manifest to all who took the trouble to investigate them. Straightforward and honest, wise and careful, he was a man whose success was a just reward of his efforts, and one who had many friends in his community—people who relied thoroughly upon him and who during his life paid their highest tribute to him in the form of unending trust and confidence. Mr. Messick's death, it is hardly necessary to point out, caused widespread grieving in Winston-Salem and wherever he was known; for he was considered by everyone privileged to share his acquaintance as a leader in all good movements, and as a highly substantial and useful member of his community.

Born on August 8, 1865, in Pamlico County, North Carolina, he was a son of Shadrick R. Messick, who died shortly before the turn of the century, a planter and cotton grower and a prominent figure in his day, after whom the Pamlico County "Mesic" post office was named. The mother, Shadrick R. Messick's wife was Sarah Rebecca (Harris) Bennett, who was the widow of Samuel Bennett. Shadrick R. and Sarah Rebecca (Harris-Bennett) Messick had a family of seven children, of whom E. R. Messick was the eldest. The Messick family is an old one in this country, this branch having been established in Maryland in Colonial days by E. R. Messick's great-grandfather, who came from Germany in that period.

Erastus Radford Messick received his early education in the Pamlico County schools, and subsequently attended the Bryant-Stratton Sadler Business College, in Baltimore, Maryland. Until he was seventeen years of age, he worked on his father's farm, and so enabled himself to pay his own way through business college. To a great extent self-educated, he laid the foundations early in life for a successful career by diligent reading and by informing himself on all subjects, including the Scriptures; for he was a most earnest student of the Bible and was ever eager to acquaint himself with ancient and Biblical history. His first work was as a clerk in a general store in Cash Corner, with J. W. Muse, Pamlico County, North Carolina, where he remained for a year, at the end of which time he went to Newbern, North Carolina, being employed by his brother, J. W. Messick in retail grocery store. As a boy his first positions taught him how to save and gave him ambition to have a business of his own and he thus educated himself as a bookkeeper and continued his ambition. After one year's work with his brother he went to Baltimore, studying bookkeeping in Bryant-Stratton Sadler's Business College until he completed his course. He then took a position on the road with Dobson Brothers, manufacturers, of Pilot Mountain, North Carolina. Then, a year later, he came to Winston-Salem, where he opened a retail grocery store on Main Street in 1889, a project in which he was associated with his half-brother, S. O. Bennett. In 1897 they dissolved partnership, and he became engaged in the wholesale grocery business for himself. This business he built up to a very substantial basis over a period of many years, always being careful to conduct it on the highest principles of fairness and consideration of others. In a letter dated September 15, 1897, sent to the retail trade soon after he went into business for



E. R. Musick

himself, Mr. Messick explained clearly and succinctly his policies as a wholesale grocer and commission merchant—policies which went a long way toward making him successful as he was, and from which he never deviated throughout his long career:

DEAR SIR:—A new applicant comes to you today for favors. That is, the business is new, though I hope you consider me an old friend who needs no introduction.

The purpose of this letter is to tell you that I have this day opened, in the new Kester building, on Main St., opposite Brown's Warehouse, a strictly wholesale grocery and produce commission business. "I am not the only pebble on the beach," neither do I want to insult your intelligence with any such stuff as "I can sell you goods cheaper than any one else on earth." I know I can't, and you know so, too.

But I will tell you what is a fact. I have had more than seven years' experience right here in this line of business. I know what class of goods the trade wants and I know where to buy the goods. I have bought direct from first hands—the manufacturer and importer—and I have bought at the right price; and I am going to sell that way.

I want some of your business, and I am going to merit your confidence. How so? By "doing by you as I would have you do by me." Sell you the goods you want at the right price—just as low as you can buy them anywhere. That is fair and just, is it not?

On that basis I beg you to send me a trial order for anything you need that is usually sold by wholesale grocers. If I charge you too much for any article, send that article back at my expense. I do fully and freely guarantee the price of every article I sell and I also guarantee the quality to be O. K. and just as represented.

I will cheerfully and gladly send samples of sugar, coffee, syrup, molasses, flour, meal, feed stuff, etc., with quotations, on application.

In conclusion, I again beg you to favor me with a trial order. Yours truly,

E. R. MESSICK.

In addition to his work of establishing a profitable and trustworthy business enterprise and one that would meet with the favor of his customers in the many communities that he served, Mr. Messick rendered valuable aid to many individuals by teaching them, especially young men fired with ambition to build for themselves successful business careers, the essentials of management and business administration, with the result that today many of them are thoroughly established in enterprises of their own. Feeling eventually, however, that his health was not such as to permit him to continue in business without a period of rest, he retired from active endeavor in 1920, selling his wholesale grocery to Hauser Brothers. For a one-year period he piloted the business for the new owners, showing them how it could best be managed and making it possible for them to undertake immediately a policy of expansion and growth that might otherwise have required a number of years.

Even after his retirement, Mr. Messick was constantly consulted by many of the citizens of Winston-Salem for his ideas pertaining to store and business management. As a matter of fact, he maintained his interest in two building and loan companies, and was at the time of his death vice-president of the Piedmont Building and Loan Association. Also active in all the affairs of his community and State, he was a strong Democrat in his political views, and from 1903 to 1907 served the First Ward as alderman. Although he was several times asked to be mayor of Winston-Salem, he declined to become a candidate; for he was primarily a home-loving type of man, not given to office-seeking propensities or a desire for public life. A member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he held in this organization the rank of Noble Grand; and he was for five years president of the T. P. A. A supporter of all moral movements designed toward social uplift, he was a strong Prohibitionist and a free giver to all charitable enterprises. His religious affiliation was with the Fourth Street Church of Christ, in which he was elder and deacon, first clerk of the church, secretary and treasurer, and teacher in the Bible class. He had a master memory of Biblical passages, and his knowledge of the Scriptures, together with his modest ways and his determination to live according to the Christian teachings, made him a delightful companion and an unusual type of man.

On January 14, 1891, Mr. Messick married, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Rebecca Jane Stone, daughter of Jonathan Atlas Stone, a planter and merchant of Franklin County, North Carolina, and Margaret Ann (Dent) Stone. Mrs. Messick, on her father's side of the house, was granddaughter of Representative Jonathan Murray Stone, of Nash County, North Carolina; and on her mother's side, of James A. Dent, one of the most prominent business man in that region of the State.

Erastus Radford Messick, whose death occurred at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on July 29, 1927, was a man who was dearly loved and cherished in his community, one whose own efforts built him a splendid business enterprise and whose tastes were the highest. He spent much of his time at all periods of his life in reading, was greatly interested in his library, and during his later years did a great deal of traveling with his wife. A lover of beautiful and noble things, he was a perfect example of the Christian gentleman, a man whose word was his bond and whose good

deeds and private charities were so many and so extensive that they could not begin to come to the attention of his fellowmen. A delightful friend and companion, he was especially known for his beautiful home life and his constant attentions to his wife and his daughter, Nellie Elmere Messick, who became the wife of Dr. Robert Alexander Moore, as well as to his two grandchildren, Robert Moore, Jr., and Radford Messick Moore.

Perhaps the best indication of the esteem in which he was held by his fellowmen is contained in the resolutions passed by the Salem Lodge No. 36 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows upon the occasion of his passing. They said in part:

He was a kind husband, a loving father, and a true friend. As an Odd Fellow he loved its principles, revered its teachings, and illustrated in his daily walk among us the beauties of Friendship, Love and Truth. Like Jonathan with David, his soul was knit with his brethren in the advancement of our order. . . . His spirit has returned to his Maker, leaving to us the timely remembrance of his good deeds, and the certain knowledge of his inheritance with the just ones made perfect.

HARTH, JOHN TALLEY, City Engineer—Determined to become a professional man and handicapped by circumstances beyond his immediate control, John Talley Harth, of Columbia, South Carolina, applied himself so faithfully to study of electrical engineering that he became at an early age city engineer and held the position for seventeen years, his death alone ending his service. He was a man imbued with a progressive spirit and devoted to the promotion of sporting events that brought his native city into prominence and prosperity. He was first in many enterprises that appealed to the people and was ever ready to give his time and labor to the promotion of any cause that looked to the advantage of the community. His entire life was spent in working for this district, and his friends were as numerous as his extensive list of acquaintances. He inherited the nobility of a splendid father, whose work for the people during the prevalence of an epidemic has been made a notable part of the history of the medical profession in America. In his veins ran the vigorous blood of the Anglo-Saxon race and in his brain the power lay to carry him onward and upward and ever to the benefit of all with whom he was civically associated.

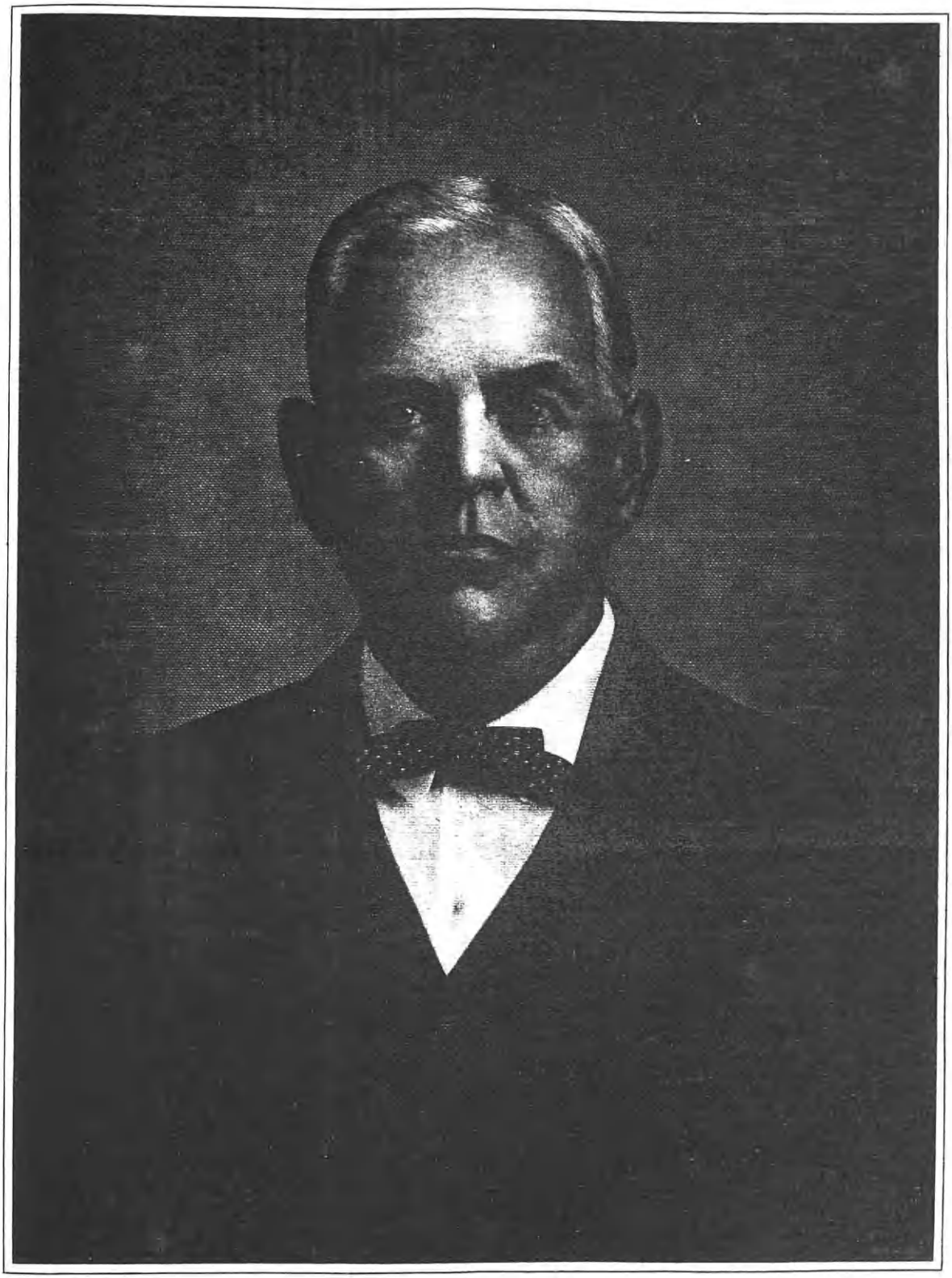
John Talley Harth was born in Columbia, October 12, 1872, a son of William Edward Harth, a physician, and Carrie (Watson) Harth. The ancestors of the Harths came from England in early colonial days and here became well known and respected citizens of various communities. Dr. Harth practiced his profession in Florida at the time of the yellow fever epidemic and did such valuable relief work at that time that he received the highest encomiums from the people of the State and from his fellow-practitioners. He died October 5, 1923. His son, John Talley, was educated in Columbia and finished high school, afterward taking a correspondence course in electricity. He was compelled to go to work, however, at anything he could get and when he was twenty years of age he became a member of the Columbia Band. The organization became moribund and he abandoned it and obtained a position as overseer of a construction crew working for the Columbia Street Railway Company. After several months at this occupation he withdrew and established himself in business as the Cotton States Electrical Supply Company. He was successful, and in 1898 he was appointed by the City Council to the post of city engineer, which he held until his death, seventeen years later.

Extremely interested in racing of all forms, he originated the first automobile race held in South Carolina and was the first man to own a "horseless carriage" in the State. He also promoted horse racing and was the bicycle racing champion here at that time. He was active in church work and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd. He was a member of the National Guard Band and attended all the meetings and encampments of the guard. He belonged to the Electrical Union of America, and was a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Columbia, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He died in Columbia, December 24, 1915.

John Talley Harth married, in Columbia, South Carolina, October 11, 1892, Iva Caughman, daughter of Captain A. H. Caughman, a merchant, of Lexington, South Carolina, and they were the parents of two children: William Henry and Edith Pellitier, deceased.

A sunny disposition, an engaging manner and an intense devotion to duty and to the advancement of the community happiness were attributes of Mr. Harth that will ever be sacred memories to all who knew him, either personally or by reputation. He was a valuable citizen of South Carolina and a loyal son.

HINSHAW, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Man of Affairs—During fifty years, George Washington Hinshaw—better known locally as Colonel Hinshaw, the honorary rank having been assigned him through long and affectionate and prominent



G. M. Hinshaw

association with the people of the city—resided in Winston-Salem. Here he spent, in fact, the whole of his distinguished career, and is recalled with a sense of loss that is both deep and sincere. Capitalist and man of general business success, his benefactions were numerous, and his life is fit subject indeed for biography.

The family of which he was a member traces its ancestry through five hundred years, back to the 1400's, in Ireland. Its origin was in County Tyrone, Ireland, but, several centuries ago, due to political and religious unrest and the quest of bettered circumstances, certain ancestors removed to England. Quakers, they could not find the tolerance even in England which they desired, and in the 1700's the line was brought to America, the native founding member having been William Hinshaw, grandfather of George Washington Hinshaw, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hinshaw, and grandson of forebears of prominence in England. Several generations are here presented, of this honorable line:

(I) Benjamin Hinshaw, great-grandfather of George Washington Hinshaw, lived with his good wife in Chatham County, North Carolina, having come to this commonwealth from England at some time after 1750. They had several children, among whom was:

(II) William Hinshaw, born in Chatham County, North Carolina, June 28, 1789. He attained to affluence, as affluence was judged in those days, and was able to care for his father in the latter's eventime of life, Benjamin Hinshaw having died in 1840. In the meanwhile, William Hinshaw had wed, taking to wife Ruth Hinshaw, daughter of Jesse and Mary Hinshaw, she having been born in Chatham County, September 9, 1791. They raised a large family of children, one of whom was:

(III) Zimeri Hinshaw, born September 28, 1822. Prior to the Civil War Zimeri Hinshaw was a planter of extended estate. On his plantation he had a tannery, smithy and all things needed for the upkeep of the little community that represented his holdings. Famed far for his hospitality, he had ministers of all faiths to his home for their conferences, and was a large factor in establishing the oldest Methodist Protestant Church in Chatham County. His mother, Ruth (Hinshaw) Hinshaw, the noted Quaker preacher, probably was responsible for a goodly share of his religious feeling. It was genuine, lasting, and of marked good to the community at large, coming from a man of sterling character who truly loved his neighbor as himself. He married Martha McMath Clark. Mrs. Hinshaw remained on the home plantation to do what she could to keep it in operation. His wife felt the cause of the Southland intently, and assisted materially the Confederate soldiery, for relief work. Hers was a great courage, an admirable womanhood.

(IV) George Washington Hinshaw, son of Zimeri and Martha McMath (Clark) Hinshaw, was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, on the estate of his father, April 22, 1847. With his brothers and sisters he attended a school maintained on a plantation nearby, then studied in Guilford College, oldest Quaker college in the South. War broke out between the States during his first term there (he was then fourteen), and at the age of seventeen he joined the Junior Reserves, serving through the war, commended for his bravery in action on several occasions. He returned to college to resume the courses dropped, but after about two years was forced to discontinue them, due to eye trouble contracted during the war. It followed that he became a teacher in a Quaker school in Yadkin County, North Carolina, and there exercised as instructor for about two years. Then, taking a trip through Winston, he liked the town so well that he decided to come here as a permanent resident, and, securing a place as a clerk in the general store conducted by Hodgin and Sullivan, began the period of residence which was to endure through fifty years, until the time of his demise. In due course Mr. Hinshaw became a partner in the firm, but a few years subsequently disposed of his share of the holding and founded a separate institution, a general store to do business at retail, under the style of his own name. It followed that he took into the enterprise one of his brothers, and the store then became known as Hinshaw Brothers. After having operated the establishment more than thirty years, Mr. Hinshaw, with his brother, closed it out, sold the site, and retired forever from retail merchandising—more than well repaid for his long service in that direction. Mr. Hinshaw was a man of many parallel interests. In association with the Freis brothers and several others they established the first Chamber of Commerce ever supported by Winston-Salem. This was of great benefit to the dual municipality from its inception, and Mr. Hinshaw was one of its initial presidents in charge of operations, putting the institution on its feet for all time. He helped to establish the community's first cattle fair, was a founder of the public schools system in Winston-Salem, member of the city's Board of Aldermen, and served on several important commissions under as many Governors, by appointment, for his value as an organizer and wise executive in public affairs was

recognized widely through the State's political spheres. Mr. Hinshaw held vast tracts of lumber land. He was a prime mover in bringing the railroads to Winston-Salem, with the resultant benefit that accrued immediately to the trading area, and held office in a number of corporations, notably having been identified with the Granite Corporation of Mt. Airy, North Carolina, on whose board of directors he served long. He was one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the Winston-Salem People's National Bank, the oldest bank in the county, upon that banking house's foundation, was a founder of the city water works, and, in fine, in all directions accomplished widely to the benefit of the general welfare. He was a force in establishing the Children's Home, a generous donor to charitable causes. Communicant of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, the denomination held his support steadfastly, and, a leader in church work, he held the posts of steward, district steward, secretary and treasurer of the local denomination, was a member of the State Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Board and its secretary through eight years, and became the virtual head of certain of its departments, known well in church circles of the United States for work successfully accomplished. His efforts in the cause of education, likewise, were of similar result.

In 1922, apropos of Mr. Hinshaw's constant efforts for betterment of education, his family received the following letter, significant of the esteem in which Mr. Hinshaw was held in educational circles of the State:

It is with pleasure that I inform you that at the September meeting of the board of directors of the North Carolina College for Women, one of the new dormitories, just completed, was by unanimous vote, named the George W. Hinshaw Building, in honor of your much beloved and distinguished father, whose memory every member of the board holds dear.

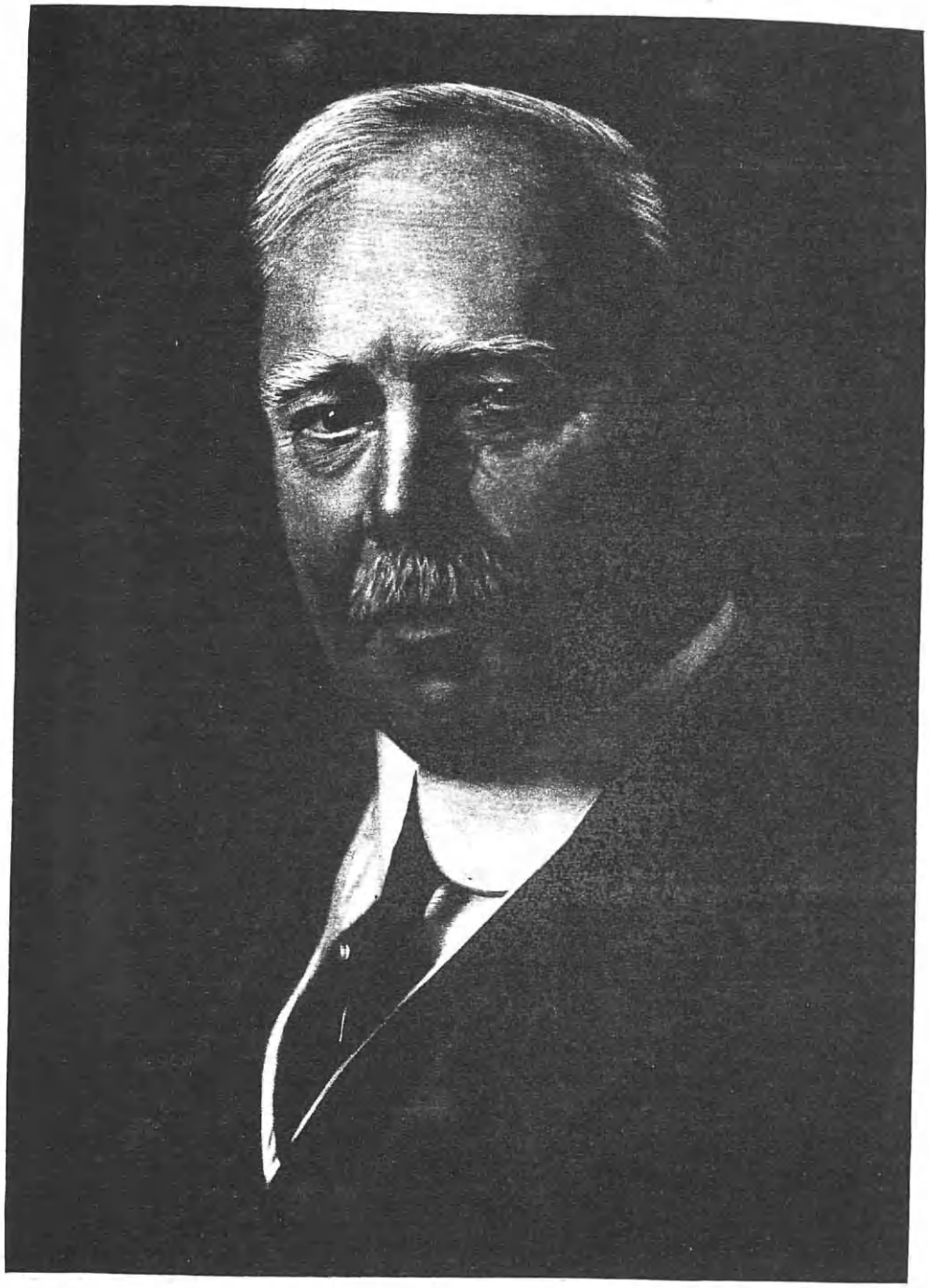
A strong Democrat, Mr. Hinshaw did not seek office, invariably turning a deaf ear to suggestions, frequently made, that he accept nomination. Nor was he much concerned with club life, though he was a member of Norfleet Camp, Union of Confederate Veterans, preferring instead the pleasures of the society of his loved ones at home. He took his greatest happiness and relaxation in the home, reading, talking with the members of the family, laughing with them, and advising in each instance where fatherly advice was needed. He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and of swimming. A naturalist of some ability, he loved birds, flowers, and took interest in insect life. He was a student of all these things, and also a student of history.

Mr. Hinshaw married, October 12, 1870, in Winston, North Carolina, Emily A. Miller, daughter of Harmon and Ellender (Van Hoy) Miller, her father having been proprietor of the first store in Winston. Of this union were born children: 1. Ella May. 2. Ida Clifton. 3. Mary E. 4. George Miller, who married Eva Wharton, and they have a daughter, Emily. The daughter still maintains the family home at No. 414 Cherry Street. George Miller Hinshaw has taken his father's place in many affairs of the city. He maintains a diversity of interests, and is of prominence.

George Washington Hinshaw died, in Winston-Salem, July 5, 1918, at the age of seventy-one years, following an illness of several months. Expressions of regret came to the family from all sides, and from cities throughout North Carolina and the South. And to the present time, more than a decade since, the feeling of affection borne his memory has not dimmed.

PEGUES, MARLBOROUGH, Cotton Broker and Planter—In the succession of able and public-spirited men whose achievements have gone to the making of present-day America and its distinguishing traits of prosperity and progress, a notable and picturesque figure is that of the late Marlborough Pegues, of Greenville, South Carolina. A cotton broker who maintained successful offices in his own city and in Spartanburg, and who had lucrative connections throughout the South, Mr. Pegues was also a descendant of the famous Huguenots who have given to South Carolina her distinguished atmosphere, and owner of a plantation which came down direct in the line of descent to him from his earliest paternal ancestor, that Claudius Pegues, to whom King George II had granted land when he came from France to Cheraw, South Carolina, in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Marlborough Pegues was born in Marlborough County, South Carolina, April 15, 1863, son of Rev. Mr. Rufus Randolph Pegues and his wife, Nancy (Gillespie) Pegues. The father, a planter and owner of the historic plantation, also followed the vocation of minister, and was prominent in the Methodist Conference of the State. He provided liberal educational facilities for his son, who made an excellent start under Miss Fan Beverly, as governess, a woman of culture and refinement, and who continued his early studies under private tutors. He graduated from Wofford College, in Spartanburg, in 1884, and left an indelible imprint



Clement Manly

on college life by introducing there the game of football. He purchased the first football for the school.

Mr. Pegues chose the cotton industry as a vocation early in life, and rapidly extended his knowledge, and he soon came to be recognized as an authority. He was cotton buyer for Inman & Company of Atlanta for several years and resided in Texas till 1900. He then took an executive position with the Pelzer Manufacturing Company at Pelzer, South Carolina, remaining in that connection for nine years. In 1911, he moved to Greenville and opened a cotton brokerage partnership with William Lucas. After five successful years, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Pegues then launched on an independent career as cotton broker and met with spectacular success. He had offices in Greenville and in Spartanburg, both of which were maintained and kept busy until his death, which occurred on November 28, 1922, when Mr. Pegues was fifty-nine years old. In addition to his brokerage business, Mr. Pegues operated his famous hereditary plantation, to which the Civil War had added historic flavor through its use as an encampment by Sherman's army. The troops quartered there looted the place, taking the stock and most of the articles of value. This plantation is still owned and maintained by the Pegues family. Mr. Pegues was a distinct influence in the welfare of the city and in its social life, in spite of his quiet and unassuming personality, for it cloaked a mentality and character of great strength. He thought straight and without bias, and humor leavened his life. He loved books, his home and his friends, and enjoyed the outdoor sports of golf, hunting, and fishing. He was a member of the School Board, a trustee, an originator of the Greenville Country Club, a charter member of the Poinsett Club, and a member of the Cotillion Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was active in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and generous in his response to both, while his wife was treasurer of the Woman's Service League.

Marlborough Pegues married, June 14, 1900, in Norfolk, Virginia, Susanne Payne, daughter of Walter Thweatt and Susan (Minetree) Payne. Her father was foreign freight agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Five children were born of the union: 1. Susanne, who married Robert J. Stephenson, Jr. 2. Marlborough. 3. Effie Lloyd, who married Walter Allen, and has a daughter, Effie Lloyd. 4. Frances. 5. Lena.

The life and achievements of Mr. Pegues were of the kind which inspire others to success and participation in public affairs. He had the thorough esteem and admiration of his community, and the warm love of his many friends. His was a genuinely religious nature, and he was active in church work, long steward of the Buncombe Street Methodist Church. He was, moreover, a good father and a devoted husband—the sort of man known as the "salt of the earth."

MANLY, CLEMENT, Lawyer—Known to associates of the bar as "judge" and to the people of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as "colonel," these titles having been accorded him as a mark of respect, the late Clement Manly was outstanding in the bar of this city and State, a figure widely known for his legal talents and affectionately regarded in Winston-Salem's general activities as a foremost citizen.

"Colonel" Manly was a member of a family old in the annals of the Southland, the founder of his line in America having settled in North Carolina territory during Colonial times. From the first generation to the last, the house has been distinguished for its brilliant men. Colonel Manly's uncle, Charles Manly, was honored with election to the Governorship of North Carolina; his father became a noted justice of the Supreme Court of this State; and he himself attained to distinctions far beyond the mean average of the average attorney.

Born in New Bern, North Carolina, March 14, 1853, he died November 26, 1928, at the age of seventy-five years, in Winston-Salem, where his career had centered through nearly forty years, Colonel Manly having retired from active practice as a barrister twelve years before (in 1916). He was a son of Judge Matthias Evans Manly and Sarah (Simpson) Manly. His father lived to the great age of eighty-three years, having practiced law all his life. Judge Manly was a leader of his generation in the profession. As justice of the Supreme Court he attained to that dignity to which his native talents, training and breeding entitled him. In the family were nine children (four daughters and five sons), of whom Colonel Manly was fourth-born.

In private schools of his native New Bern and at Hillsboro, Colonel Manly received a sound academic preparation for professional studies. The family moved to Hillsboro during the war between the States, then moved back to New Bern, this occurring before Colonel Manly was of age. His father desired that he should take up the law, and was overjoyed when Colonel Manly himself showed a preference for the profession. Accord-

ingly, the Nation's capital being considered the seat of law in the United States then as now, he was sent to Washington, District of Columbia, where he studied in Georgetown University Law School. This law school, a Catholic institution, is noted for the quality of its graduates; and Colonel Manly did as much as any of his classmates to reflect distinction upon the *alma mater*. After he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws, he returned to New Bern, where he practiced for a time with his father, before being admitted to the Bar of North Carolina. Admitted to practice before the courts of this State, he went into active practice immediately, commencing on a career destined for great accomplishment.

Licensed as a lawyer in 1876, at the age of twenty-three, Colonel Manly joined in partnership with Senator F. M. Simmons of New Bern, after leaving association with his father. Following dissolution of this very successful partnership between Colonel Manly and Senator Simmons, he came to Winston-Salem, in 1890. Here he entered partnership with Governor R. B. Glenn, until the late governor took the oath of office, in 1905. W. M. Hendren came into the firm in 1900, and several years later State Senator B. S. Womble was admitted to partnership, forming the firm of Manly, Hendren and Womble, which became one of the best known law firms in North Carolina. Following his retirement from practice before the courts, Colonel Manly continued associated with the firm in advisory capacity until his demise, handling many important legal matters for old clients who would go to no one else for their counsel. He was considered one of the South's outstanding lawyers, was counsel for the great R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the Wachovia Bank, and many other important interests, and held directorships in the Wachovia Bank, Wachovia Trust Company, and Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Constantly interested in general affairs, Colonel Manly was chairman of the State Democratic executive committee in 1896, and was reëlected for a second term. He himself never aspired to public office, but saw to it that, to the best of his influence, suitable men were chosen for responsible posts. He was known as a deeply religious man, one who took an active interest in St. Leo's Catholic Church, of which he was a member from the beginning of his residence in Winston-Salem, through a period of thirty-eight years. Also, he was known as an ardent sportsman, particularly caring for baseball. A music lover, he was a member of the civic music commission in Winston-Salem for many years, and was partially responsible for much of the choice music brought here from other centers. Colonel Manly was gifted with a clear, keen and kindly wit, and had legion friends. His popularity was such that he led in club and social affairs. He was president of the Twin City Club, belonged to the Country Club, and held affiliation with similar organizations elsewhere, also being a member of the American Bar Association and North Carolina Bar Association. During the World War, though too advanced in years for service in the military forces of the Nation, he supported the Allied cause with great liberality and true patriotism, contributing heavily to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns for funds. His charitable nature brought help to the needy whenever asked. Quiet, he saw to it that his gifts were made and received without display.

Colonel Manly married at Richmond, Virginia, January 6, 1885, Emily Buford, daughter of Colonel Algernon Sidney and Emily (Townes) Buford. Colonel Buford was an outstanding figure of his time. He was president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for a number of years (now the Southern Railroad), was a veteran of the Confederate service, and held a high position socially. Mrs. Manly survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in Winston-Salem. A lady of cultured refinement and charm, she has a wide circle of friends, and is a leader in social affairs.

Characteristics of Colonel Manly which endeared him to his fellowmen will cause his memory to be carried through many years. Loyal to his friends, his family, his community and the traditions of the Southland, he was an aristocrat, of the aristocracy of mind and blood which made up the old South. He was true to his ideals, and his career inspired numbers of men who touched upon its course.

BRYANT, THOMAS BRAXTON, Merchant, Planter—Many men enter one line of work, and discover later that their adaptations are broader than supposed; then enter a second line, maintain the first as they develop the second, and contrive to succeed in all major undertakings. Such talent is best known as versatility, and its possession assures unusual recompense to the one who owns it.

Thomas Braxton Bryant, late of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was a man of pronounced versatility. Beginning life as a planter, he continued this line of endeavor until death, succeeding roundly in it. But discovered, by chance, that he

was gifted as a seller of livestock; and thus opened a new channel of endeavor which lasted more than thirty years, and in which he succeeded equally. More than this, he gave of his attributes as business man and citizen to the development of his community, here being remembered as a foremost figure, whose accomplishments were for the enduring benefit of Orangeburg and South Carolina.

Years given him were sixty-six. Born in Dorchester County, South Carolina, September 5, 1861, he died May 7, 1928, at Orangeburg. His family was one of the oldest in the State, its progenitor, John Bryant, native Englishman, having settled on lands in what is now Dorchester County during colonial times. John Bryant cleared his land and occupied a position of distinguished standing among contemporaries; and each generation that has come after him has produced men who were leaders in their several fields of enterprise. Thomas Reeves Bryant, father of Thomas Braxton Bryant, was a planter, whose wealth was accounted large previous to the war between the states. He took part in that war, helped to guard Fort Sumter, and later was active as a member of the Vigilantes in preservation of law and order during the terrible reconstruction period. His wife was Drusilla (Wimberly) Bryant. The Wimberlys, like the Bryants, are an old family; and hence on both paternal and maternal lines of descent, Thomas Braxton Bryant inherited the best of blood and antecedents, with the traditions of the Old South.

Born during the first year of war between North and South, Thomas Braxton Bryant came of school age during the reconstruction. Due to the country's devastated condition in that period, opportunities for a real education were limited. His father's broad estate was nearly in ruins, and the family property had been dissipated in a lost cause. But Mr. Bryant did attend the common school and had further instruction in private schools. He thought best to leave his directed study, however, when fifteen, that he might begin at once to further his life's work. During the balance of life he applied himself to business and affairs of citizenship, and by reading and contact with his fellowmen became well educated in the broadest sense of the word.

At fifteen, leaving school, with his brother, U. G. Bryant, he went to work at cutting timber on his father's plantation. This they shipped to Charleston. The work was hard, but Mr. Bryant stood it well, and to it may be attributed much of the physical excellence of his later years. Later they purchased a plantation at Fort Mott, in Orangeburg County. It was while successfully conducting this farm that a friend one day asked him to sell some livestock for him. Consenting, he found little difficulty in finding a market. This gave him pause, and decided him in a resolution to deal as a merchant in livestock, with special attention to horses and mules. He entered the livestock field in 1889, going West as far as Texas to purchase the stock, on frequent trips. With it he would return East, and from offices in Orangeburg disposed of what he had. His firm grew and prospered. In 1911 he and his brother, U. G. Bryant, severed connection, each going into business for himself. Mr. Bryant continued successfully to sell stock until 1920, when he retired from the field. As a planter he was similarly fortunate, and never ceased giving attention to his farms, until the time of his demise. He had a very good plantation (already of mention) at Fort Mott; another near Orangeburg, and a third near the scene of the old battlefield, Eutaw Springs—the last being known as "Blackbranch," situated on the Santee River. Though he owned other plantations from time to time and was fortunate in their operation, he retained the three mentioned until the last, giving them his best attention. They still are in the family. Mr. Bryant had many other business interests. He was a director of the People's National Bank, owned a large business building in the commercial center of Orangeburg, erected a large and attractive residence in Orangeburg, held other property interests, and in short was a dominant citizen of his community.

Despite pressure of his many responsibilities in the field of business, Mr. Bryant did not neglect the general affairs which fall to the lot of able citizens. Never once did he decline to serve in public or semi-public capacity, when requested, and when he believed he could be of service to the people-at-large. He contributed liberally to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross appeals during the World War, acting as a patriot in his attitude and activity to and in all causes for the Allied Nations. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic Order. He was a lover of horse races, and was a reliable judge of horses, whom he understood as few men do. He took his greatest happiness in the circle of his family, with wife and children finding the deepest of content.

Thomas Braxton Bryant married (first), in February, 1893, at Newberry, South Carolina, Leila Wertz. He married (second), June 27, 1895, at Orangeburg, Talulah Ray, daughter of Thomas Ray, merchant, and Angeline (Jackson) Ray, Mrs. Ray being of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Bryant

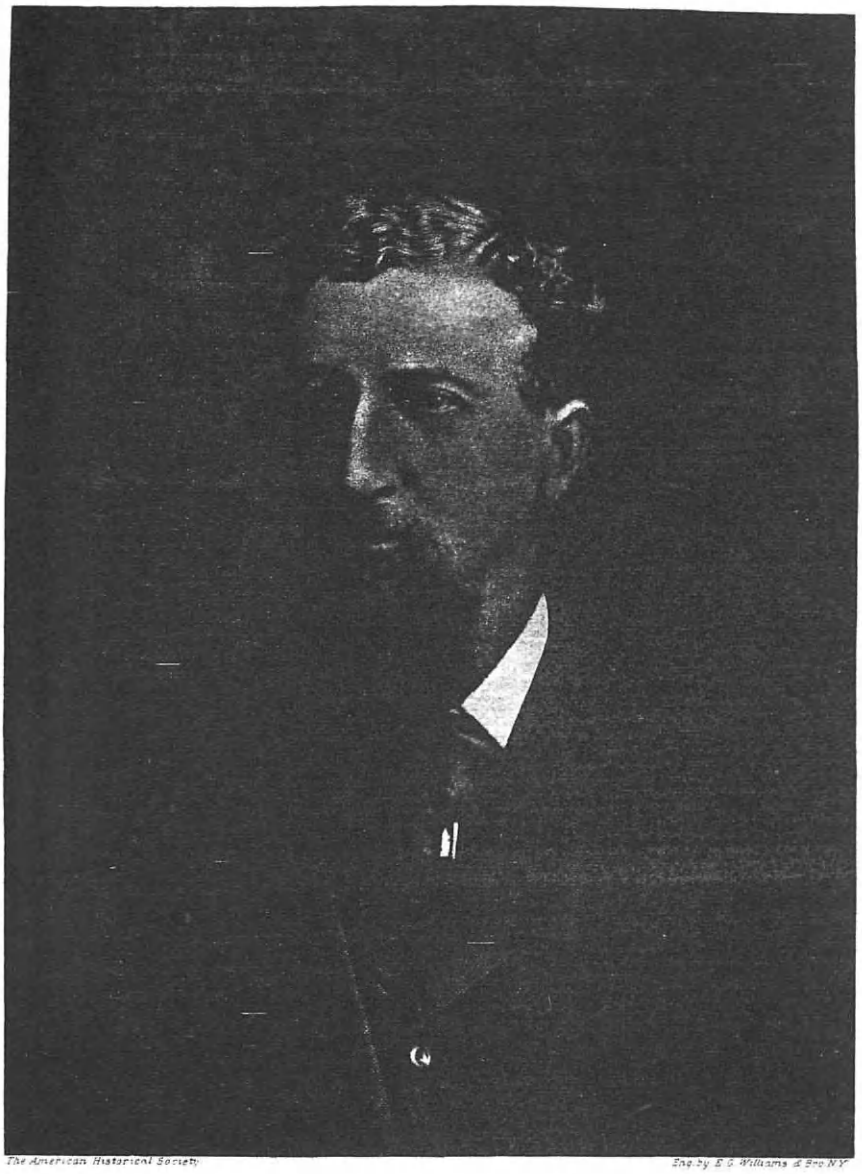
survives her beloved husband, and continues to reside in Orangeburg, where her friends are many and sincerely attached. She is a true Christian lady, cultured and refined. Children: 1. Susie, who married D. P. Courtney, and they have a daughter, Virginia. 2. Ruby, who married H. C. Richards. 3. Marie, who married Garwood James. 4. Maude. 5. Doris, who married William Davis, and they have a daughter, Betty Ray. 6. Thomas Braxton, Jr., lawyer, now engaged actively in practice at Orangeburg. 7. Helen. 8. Angie Ray, a student at Converse College. 9. Mamie, a student in the Orangeburg High School.

Member of the Orangeburg Baptist Church, Mr. Bryant assisted in the works of this denomination with liberality, and during a number of years served the church as trustee. He was a very quiet, home-loving man, devoting practically all of his time to his home and his business responsibilities. One of his outstanding characteristics was the love showered on his children. Genial, kindly in his humor, he attracted friends wherever he chanced to go; and at the time of his passing tributes came from all walks of existence, from rich and poor, prominent and inconspicuous, all attesting to a sincere regard and warmth of feeling felt for one dearly regarded in life. He will not be forgotten.

The life and works of Thomas Braxton Bryant inspired those around him, and in retrospect cannot fail to inspire others still. What he accomplished was through his own efforts, without favor or undue assistance other than that accorded a man whose ways are known to be honorable, and whose ability is marked.

WHITAKER, WILLIAM ASBURY, Tobacco Planter and Dealer—One of the first to recognize the advantage of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as a tobacco center, the late William Asbury Whitaker engaged there in the tobacco business in the early seventies. Continuing in this business until his death in 1912, he became one of the leading tobacco men in North Carolina, built up a very large and prosperous business and acquired a high reputation for business ability and integrity. He also took a very active and helpful part in civic affairs and was a leader in bringing to his community many of the conveniences and improvements of modern civilization. His success as a business man and citizen was the more to his credit, because he had to overcome many difficulties in his early life, the death of his parents, when he was quite young, and the disastrous years of the Civil War and of the reconstruction period combining to make the acquisition of an education and his start in business life very difficult. With characteristic determination and courage he overcome all these obstacles. Throughout his entire life he was always very sympathetic towards others, who had to face similar problems, and this attitude found expression in his active and effective work in behalf of the cause of education, temperance and religion. In every respect he was one of the most useful, most representative and most highly respected citizens of Winston-Salem.

William Asbury Whitaker was born on a farm in Yadkin County, North Carolina, June 13, 1843, a son of the late John and Mary (Vestal) Whitaker. Both his parents died during his early boyhood and he grew up among relatives. Thus forced to begin work at an early age, his educational opportunities were very limited. However, he made the best of them and, as the years passed, wide reading, careful observation and his naturally fine mental equipment made him an exceptionally well informed man. During his early years he worked on farms and as a clerk in a country store. At the outset of his career the South was still suffering severely from the effects of the Civil War, and Mr. Whitaker was one of its sons, who did much, in his community and State, to overcome the post-war depression and to bring back prosperity. During the early seventies he went to Augusta, Georgia, as a representative of the late Joseph Anthony Bitting, one of the leaders of the tobacco industry in North Carolina. After about a year in Augusta he was attracted to Winston-Salem as a promising tobacco center and, removing there, he engaged in the tobacco business together with Mr. Bitting as a member of the firm of Bitting and Whitaker. After the death of Mr. Bitting he took over the entire business and from then on until his own death he continued to operate it under the name of W. A. Whitaker, a name which stood for all that was best and most honorable in the business world. In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time and energy by his large business interests, he found it possible to give his attention to many other enterprises. For many years he served as an officer of the First National Bank, being first vice-president and later president. He also organized and for a time was president of the first street car system and of the first electric lighting company of Winston-Salem. He was a strong supporter of public education and for many years was a member of the local Board of Education. Another cause that enlisted his continuous interest and support was that of temperance, of which he was a pioneer advocate. His



The American Historical Society. Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

William A. Whitaker

religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, while his fraternal associations were with the Masonic Order, of numerous bodies of which he was a member, up to and including the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Whitaker married, December 30, 1881, Anna Bitting, a daughter of his early employer and business partner, Joseph Anthony Bitting. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were the parents of five children: 1. William A., now a resident of New York City, a veteran of the World War, during which he served in the commissary department under General Sibert. 2. Grace Buxton, who married Ery Kehaya, of New York City. 3. Lyman Beckwith, a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana. 4. John Clarke, of Winston-Salem, likewise a veteran of the World War, during which he served in the navy for one and one-half years. 5. George Betton, treasurer of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem.

Joseph Anthony Bitting, father of Mrs. Whitaker, was one of the pioneers of the tobacco industry of North Carolina. He was a son of Walter and Mary Gertrude (Stultz) Bitting, of Stokes County. Throughout his active career he followed farming and tobacco manufacture, owning a farm of between eight and nine thousand acres on the Yadkin River, some twenty miles from Winston-Salem. It was one of the leading tobacco plantations in Western North Carolina, and before the Civil War a large force of slaves were used in its operation. Mr. Bitting at one time was president of the First National Bank of Winston-Salem. He was a courtly Southern gentleman of the old school, and a man of great integrity in private and public life. He belonged to the Episcopal Church. By his marriage with Louisa Wilson he was the father of twelve children, five of whom are now living.

Mr. Whitaker died at his home in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, December 6, 1912. His death, of course, was an irreparable loss to his family. To his friends it meant the passing of a genial and loyal companion, while the community, where he made his home for so many years and which greatly benefited by his broad-minded and public-spirited activities, mourned him and still cherishes his memory for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart and for his numerous kind deeds.

GLOVER, JULIUS, Attorney—Member of an old and honored family, the late Julius Glover added lustre to a name brilliant in the annals of the South since early days of pioneer history. Native of Orangeburg, South Carolina, he was born December 4, 1847, and died July 15, 1901, at Orangeburg, South Carolina, aged fifty-three years. Death seized him at the very height of his useful and exemplary career, but not before he had accomplished widely to the lasting benefit of persons around him. Several generations of the line have attained distinction in South Carolina, and four are of note in the present narrative, written as a memorial tribute to Julius Glover, lawyer, loyal citizen and man of affairs.

Joseph Glover, born June 8, 1719, died August 3, 1783, a colonel in the Revolutionary War, the ancestor of Julius Glover, was a man of strong mind and character. He founded the Glover family in South Carolina and from the progenitor have sprung succeeding generations of influential men. The seat of the family continues to be in South Carolina.

Sanders Glover, son of Joseph Glover, born December 20, 1759, died October 26, 1814, near Charleston, South Carolina, a planter of much prominence, was also an ancestor of Julius Glover. Among his children was one Thomas Worth Glover, born December 24, 1796, at Grove Hall Plantation, St. James' Parish, Goose Creek, Charleston District, South Carolina, and died October 2, 1884, at Orangeburg, South Carolina. He was of note as a lawyer and jurist in Orangeburg, his reputation having been so great as to entitle him to distinction as one of South Carolina's foremost members of the profession. He was honorary judge for life, Circuit Court justice from 1822 to 1838, a member of the State Legislature in 1838, and Clerk of the House of Representatives in South Carolina until 1852. His passing brought a deep sense of loss not alone to the people of Orangeburg, but to the State as a whole. Thomas Worth Glover married Caroline Elizabeth Jamison, a sister of David F. Jamison, president of the South Carolina Secession Convention, and of this union was born Julius Glover.

Julius Glover, inheriting the traditions and breeding of the old Southland, attended the elementary schools of his native community, Orangeburg, South Carolina. His preparation for college was perfected by private instruction, according to the position of his father and the family, and he had just completed this preparations for college when he decided he must join his people in the war between the states. That was in 1865, when he was seventeen. He served valiantly under Hagood, and did all that he could for a cause that was lost. The conflict done, he returned to his studies, entering the University of South Caro-

lina, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The law held for him an appeal which could not be denied. His father wished him to follow the profession in which he had found a notable career; and the son, admiring his father and realizing the fulness of service to be had for mankind in the law, prepared himself for the bar examinations. He passed them, in 1870, when twenty-two. For the next twelve years, until 1882, he practiced with success in Orangeburg, leaving here for Charleston at the close of that period, two years before his father died. He served as master of equity for several years in Orangeburg County. He stood well as an adviser among professional men of his time. During the reconstruction period, in which the South bound its war-wounds, he was of value as an influential factor for general development; and even through the turn of the century into the final year of life, he worked continuously for the common weal. Mr. Glover was a a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Orangeburg, South Carolina, Protestant Episcopal Church, and was active in works of the denomination. Much of his influence he gave, politically, to the Democratic party. Mr. Glover was a member of the bar associations of South Carolina and America. He took his recreations as a student, notably reading of the classics, and of the law, never losing the devotion which he felt for the profession of his choice.

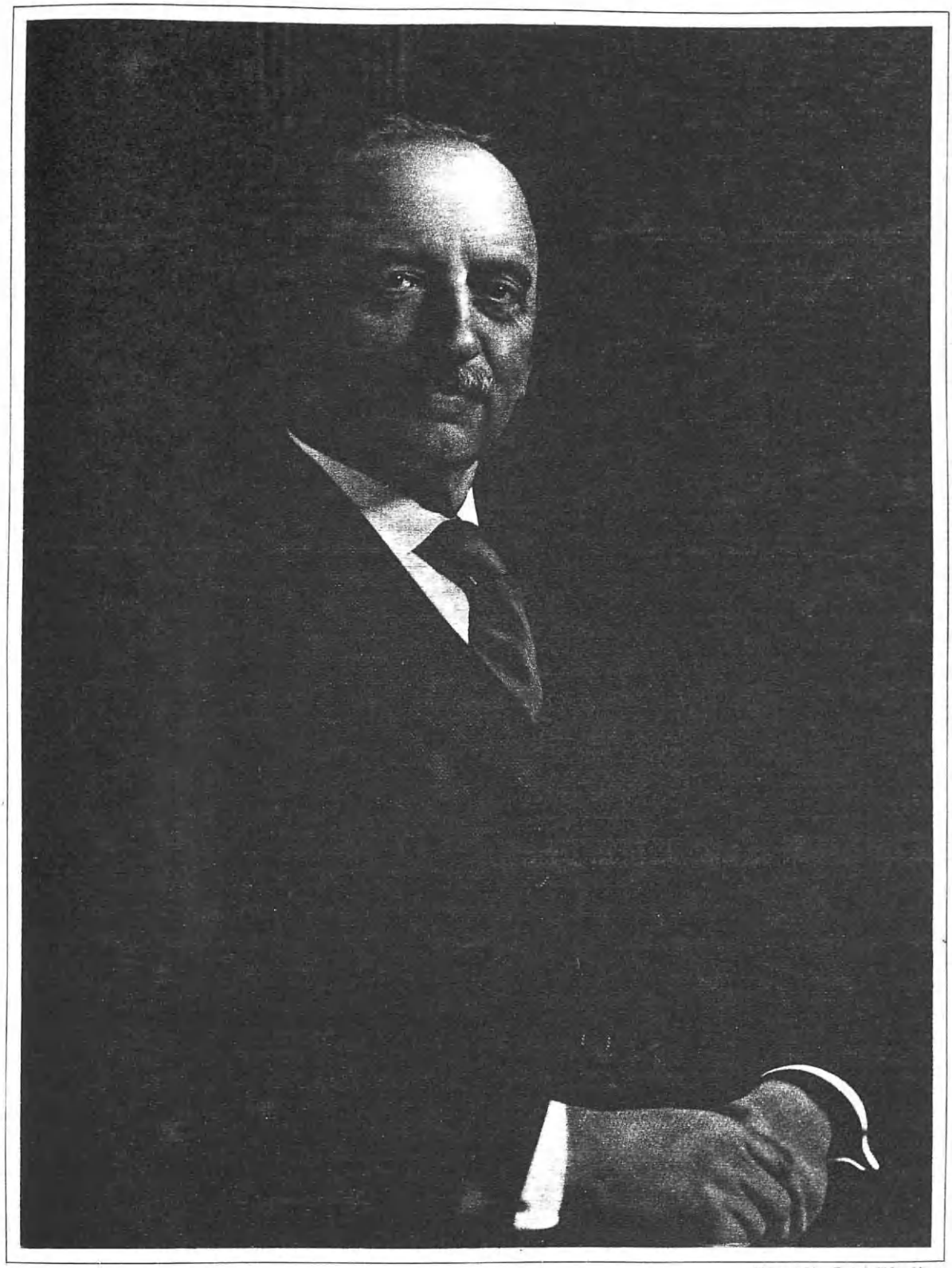
On November 3, 1875, at Orangeburg, South Carolina, Julius Glover was united in marriage with Cornelia de Treville, now deceased, daughter of William J. de Treville, a lawyer and man of influence of Orangeburg. This marriage joined together two of the city's dominant houses; and of it was born a son, William Lloyd Glover.

William Lloyd Glover, son of Julius Glover, was born June 13, 1878, at Beaufort, South Carolina. He continues to make his home in Orangeburg, where his family has held leadership through three generations, himself being of the third. Just as his father and grandfather were dominant in the field of law, so is he dominant in financial matters, one of the State's outstanding figures in economic development, widely connected with enterprises for the public good through economic improvement. He is the active vice-president of the Edisto National Bank and the Executive Office thereof; a director of the South Carolina National Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, the South Carolina Power Company of Charleston, South Carolina; and member of the advisory board of the Federal Reserve, at Richmond, Virginia. He is of prominence fraternally, being active in the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masonic Order. In the last named, he is Past Master of Shibboleth Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Temple at Charleston, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Glover formerly was president of the Orangeburg Rotary Club, and is now vice-president of the Alumni Association of the University of South Carolina, this university being his *alma mater*, as it was his father's, and grandfather's before him. He is accounted a most valued force in the upbuilding of community and State.

Certain men appear destined for large positions. Such a one was William Lloyd Glover; such was his grandfather, Thomas Worth Glover; and such his distinguished father, Julius Glover. The family always held honored position, which now is supported worthily by William Lloyd Glover.

NOTHNAGLE, WILLIAM, Furniture Business Executive—Engaged prominently for many years in the furniture business in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was active in social and fraternal affairs as well as in the general industrial life of his community, William Nothnagle was highly esteemed by his numerous friends and acquaintances in this city and State, while among the members of special groups who knew him intimately he was cherished for the delightful comradeship which his company afforded others. There was no question of public importance in which Mr. Nothnagle was not keenly interested and often an active participant, with the result that in many fields of endeavor he was esteemed and admired. His death came as a great shock to all who knew him, ending as it did a life which had been useful to the community in which he lived and an asset to his city and his fellowmen.

Mr. Nothnagle was a son of George E. and Anna (Reusch) Nothnagle, his father having been a native of Wiesbaden, Germany, where he was born on July 6, 1830, and he died on September 10, 1903, in the United States. It was George E. Nothnagle, the father, who was the founder of the furniture business that came to be known as George E. Nothnagle and Son, of Bridgeport; for, while still a young man, he came to America on a sailing vessel that took three stormy months to make the passage, since only two passenger vessels were then crossing the Atlantic and they were side-wheelers, and, landing in New York, went immediately to Bridgeport to take charge of the Hubbel and Curtis Upholstery Shop, with which he obtained his first experience in the



Engraved by Campbell-Newman

William McKinley

furniture business. After thirty years with this firm, he went into business for himself, purchasing the store of Kiefer and Company, Main and Fairfield streets, where George E. Nothnagle and Son started its career on January 1, 1883. Upon the death of the senior member in 1903, William Nothnagle continued the organization under his father's name. George E. Nothnagle, the founder of the business, was a most accomplished citizen, a thorough mechanic, and he understood the business from the raw material to the finished product. While he belonged to no fraternal orders, he was one of the founders of the Bridgeport Turn Verein, and was the first physical director of that society, which subsequently elected him an honorary member. He was beloved by all who knew him, both young and old, for his kindly ways and his lovable character.

The son, William Nothnagle, of whom this is a record, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on June 10, 1849, and received his early education in this city. When he became old enough to be interested in business affairs, he immediately became identified with the furniture establishment of his father, in the affairs of which he remained active for the rest of his life. Upon the death of his father he took over full control of the business, which he brought up to the high standards that it attained in his generation. He ever revered the honesty and integrity of his father, and felt honored to continue serving the public in the same manner as that instituted by the elder Mr. Nothnagle, the founder of the business; and, like his father, he came to be highly respected and admired throughout the business world for his excellent qualities as an executive and his utter fairness in all his dealings with his fellows, those from whom he bought as well as his own customers. In the business William Nothnagle had associated with him his three sons, William A., Harold E. and George E. Nothnagle, and, in more recent years, Leonard L. Crabtree, his son-in-law. A number of employees of the Nothnagle store have served the institution and its customers for more than a score of years, while a few of them have been with the organization twice that time, showing thereby their loyalty to the store and indirectly the high calibre of the company itself.

A good citizen, Mr. Nothnagle took great pride in his native city, and was always ready to aid in any movement tending toward its progress and betterment. He was a kind father and a devoted husband, and was fond of no other thing in this world so much as the home circle in which he passed most of his leisure hours. In the activities of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce William Nothnagle was a leader, while he also was affiliated with the Manufacturers' Association and many State and national furniture dealers' associations. He also belonged to the Pequonnock Yacht Club, and his religious faith was that of the United Church.

William Nothnagle's wife was, before her marriage, Lucy Johnson, daughter of Benjamin Johnson. By his marriage there were three sons and two daughters, all of whom survived their father: 1. William A. 2. Harold E., of Stratford, Connecticut. 3. George E. 4. Emma, now Mrs. Leonard L. Crabtree. 5. Helen. The father of this family was also survived by his wife, Mrs. Lucy (Johnson) Nothnagle; by a sister, Mrs. Edgar Vinton; and by six grandchildren—Esther, Billy, Jean, Emmy Lou, Clarabel, and Sally Nothnagle, all of Bridgeport.

William Nothnagle's death, which occurred on November 10, 1928, was, indeed, a cause of widespread and general sorrow among his many friends and acquaintances in Bridgeport and the surrounding community. He has left, of course, a lasting monument to his memory in the shape of the store which he did so much to build, the institution of George E. Nothnagle and Son, which, by this time, is most certainly an institution in the life of the people of this city. And in the policies and the character of this store his influence remains, as it must remain for years to come in the minds and hearts of the people who were associated with him and who worked under his direction, and must become a tradition to accompany the name of Nothnagle. He will long be remembered as a representative of that type of business man that brings the essential principles of life—honor, fairness and integrity—into the organization and existence of a great commercial enterprise.

BAKER, SAMUEL CHANDLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Late of Sumter, South Carolina, Dr. Samuel Chandler Baker is recalled by the citizens of this community as one who contributed generously to the professional, economic, civic and social betterment of city, county and State. His life record, containing unusual attainments, has inspired numbers of men, and is perpetuated in the annals of South Carolina's medical profession for marked excellence.

Dr. Baker belonged to one of the old families of the United States. The line to which he owed his birth was founded in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1680, by Richard Baker, who, with his brothers, Thomas and William, came here from England.

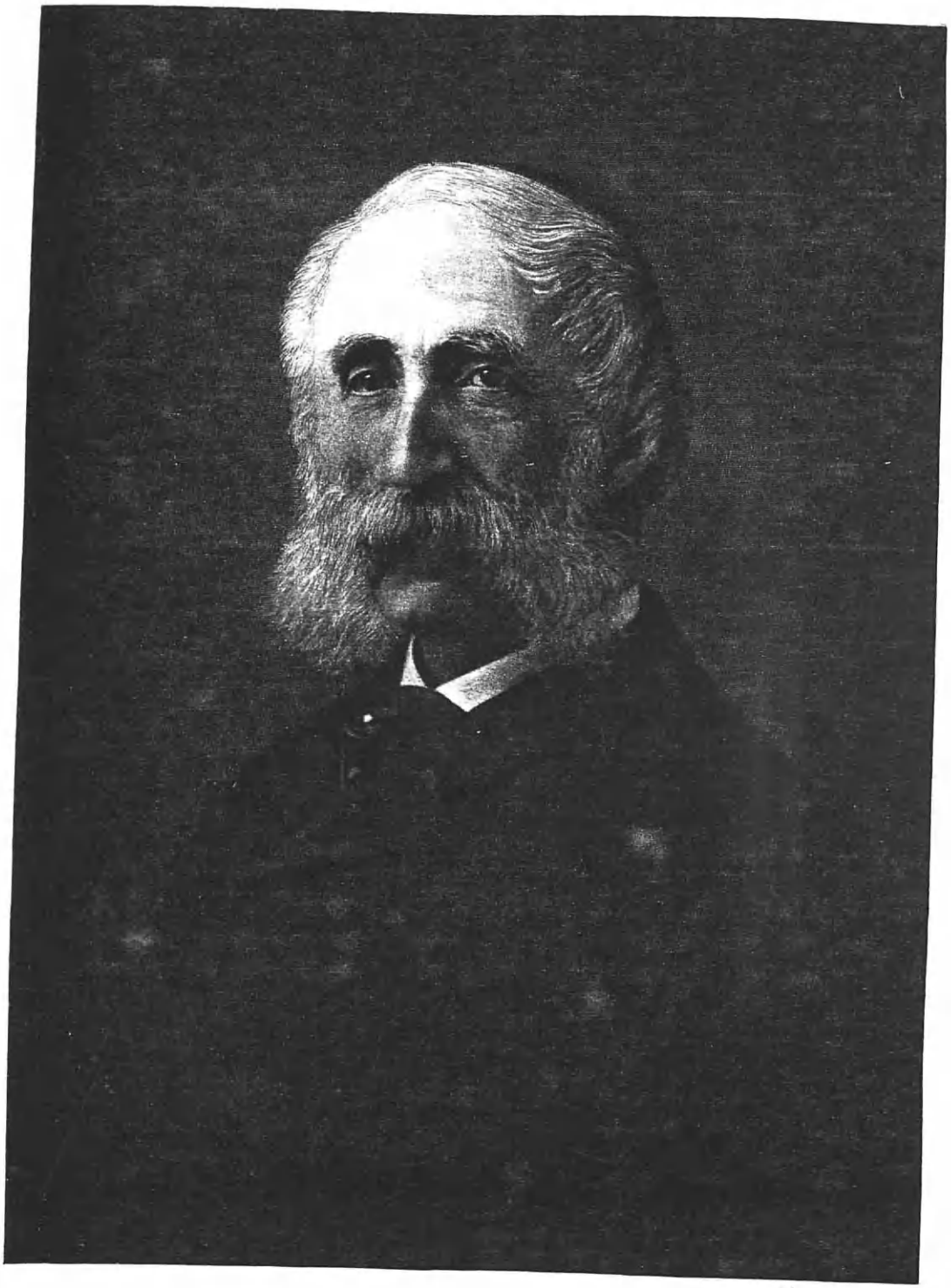
They were sons of Sir Francis Baker, Bart., who lived in the west of England. Richard Baker became the father of a son, in 1682—William Baker, who married Susan Bolyn. They had a son, Francis, born about 1705. He married Mary Shephard; and they had a son, Francis, 2d, who married Ann Simpkins. Francis Baker, 2d, was a maritime figure of prominence during the Revolution. In that war he engaged as a blockade runner. Francis Baker, 2d, had a son, Thomas, who married Rachael Brodhead Furman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Richard Furman, founder of Furman University, the State Baptist Convention (of South Carolina), and active in the foundation of the Southern Baptist Convention. Charles Richard Furman Baker, son of Thomas and Rachael B. (Furman) Baker, was the father of Dr. Samuel Chandler Baker. A physician and planter, he was educated in South Carolina College. At the outbreak of the war between the states, though too advanced in years for service, he lent his surgical instruments and other medical equipment to the Confederate cause. He married Mary Jacqueline Burch, and died in 1880.

There were no schools near the home of Dr. Samuel Chandler Baker during the early part of his life. He was born December 15, 1866, at Oakland Plantation, Sumter County, South Carolina; and his introduction to letters was in a blue-backed speller. He attended private schools, later was tutored by Mary S. Chandler, and at fourteen received the post of secretary's page from his uncle, Colonel John C. Burch (maternal), who at that time was Secretary of the United States Senate. His father had died in this year, and Dr. Baker—Chandler, as he then was known—faced the responsibilities of life thus early. He lived with his uncle's family in Washington, District of Columbia, carried on studies at night with his cousins, and during the day performed his duties at the Capitol Building. Dr. Baker resigned as page in 1882, at the death of his uncle, and returned to South Carolina, here resuming his studies, at Mayesville High School. The following September he entered the freshman class at Davidson College, North Carolina, became a member of the Eumenean Literary Society, served it as secretary and as president in his senior year, and took part in oratorical contests. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and continued his studies, for medicine, under Dr. P. B. Barringer, the summer following.

In September of 1886, Dr. Baker was elected principal of Ridgeway High School, where he taught one term, afterward returning to the preceptorship of Dr. Barringer. He entered the Medical School of the University of Virginia in November, 1887, graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1888, at the age of twenty-one, and began at once the upbuilding of a career of note. Subsequently, it may be noted, he took post-graduate work in a number of well-known schools of medicine. In 1893, Dr. Baker attended New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He spent several weeks in clinics and hospitals in different parts of the country. In the fall of 1888 he joined association at practice with Dr. John J. Bossard, of Sumter—a leading physician of this community. Dr. Bossard retired shortly after this, and Dr. Baker carried forward the work alone, until 1893. Returning from post-graduate school in New York then, he opened a small medical and surgical infirmary, in association with Dr. A. C. Dick; and they removed into a more spacious building than they first opened, in 1895. The Baker-Dick Infirmary prospered. Later, it was bought out entire by Dr. Baker, and became the Baker Infirmary, from which developed the Sumter Hospital, later sold to the Tuomey interests, and called the Tuomey Hospital. From the beginning of this hospital unit in 1894, until his entrance into the World War in 1917, Dr. Baker served as president and moving spirit in this institution of mercy.

Holding a broad diversity of interests, Dr. Baker was much interested in the development of telephone communication. He founded, with other interested men of the city, the Sumter Telephone Company, and was secretary and treasurer and general manager of the organization for some time, later becoming president. Under the direction of Dr. Baker and associates this company became the first independent telephone exchange in this part of the country. Later, Dr. Baker sold his telephone stock. Professional duties demanded his full attention.

Intensely interested in surgery he gave up general practice and devoted himself exclusively to surgical work, becoming one of the most outstanding surgeons of his State. He was a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, which he served for years as secretary, later as president; and of its board of Counsellors was chairman at the time of his death—March 20, 1918, in Sumter. While president of the South Carolina Medical Association, Dr. Baker proposed the erection of a monument to Dr. J. Marion Sims, and was later successful in procuring from the State Legislature an appropriation for this purpose. Although this project was delayed by the



Rev. Llewellyn Chaplain

intervention of the World War, it has since borne fruit in the form of a dignified and appropriate monument on the State House grounds in Columbia, South Carolina. Dr. Baker was a member of the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association (South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia), vice-president and member of the executive council of the Tri-State organization, member of the Sumter County Medical Association, as president and secretary, and president of the City Board of Health. He helped stamp out an epidemic of smallpox during his first term at the head of the health board, about 1894. Dr. Baker served as representative from South Carolina at a meeting of the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, when the committee convened in Chicago, 1905. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the South Carolina Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Blue Lodge and Chapter in the Masonic Order; Knights of Pythias; Improved Order of Red Men; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; held office in the last three bodies, locally, and was a charter member, secretary and author of the constitution of the Fortnightly Club, of Sumter. For two years he held the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce; and the chamber, it was recognized, had never before made such progress as it did under his direction. Dr. Baker was a member of the Board of Regents for the State Hospital for Insane. Appointed by Governor Manning, he assumed the post and helped re-organize the institution from a house of detention to a real hospital. Thousands who have lived and other thousands still to come have been and will be benefited by the eminent physician, in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of those confined to this "living death."

Dr. Baker was appointed brigade surgeon of the National Guard; but this appointment he refused, when he found it would not give him active service. He received a Federal appointment as captain, and was sent to Camp Wheeler, at Macon, Georgia, October 9, 1917, where his surgical ability drew such notice that he was sent to New York, for special study of brain surgery. In New York he contracted the fatal illness which brought him home to Sumter. He died in the hospital he had founded many years before. The first gold star sewn on the service flag hanging in the Church of the Holy Comforter, of Sumter, was put there in recognition of his sacrifice to his country's service.

On April 30, 1890, at Washington, District of Columbia, Dr. Baker was united in marriage with Jeannie McLellan Moses, daughter of Franklin J. and Emma Buford (Richardson) Moses, her father having been a lawyer of wide distinction. Of this union were born children: 1. Emma Richardson, who married Clarence Saxby Anderson; and they have children: Emma Baker, Jeannie McLellan, Clarence Saxby, and Florence Chaplin. 2. Charles Richard Furman, who is following in his father's footsteps to an honored standing in the medical profession. He is a high honor graduate of the University of Virginia, where during his academic course he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. In 1926 he received from the same institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years he served as interne at St. Luke's Hospital, after which he entered New York Hospital as interne to devote his talents to the special study of surgery. At the present time, January, 1930, he is serving as house surgeon, at the last-mentioned institution, and has made plans to begin the practice of his profession in his own Southland upon the expiration of his interneship in June. Mrs. Baker continues to make her residence here. Her friends are legion, devoted to her most warmly.

Hundreds of friends, from both Carolinas, came to pay their last respects to Dr. Baker. Tributes were many, spontaneously given, from all walks of life in which he had held contact.

Endowed naturally with the precision necessary to a surgeon, Dr. Baker was mentally clear, alert and of quick decision. He was impatient of trivialities or inefficiency. His remarkable poise enabled him to keep his temper in all times of vexation. Jovial, given a keen sense of humor, he was the center of several professional-social groups, and a popular figure in any gathering of men and women. His ruling passion was the public's service; and in this field he accomplished more than his share, first, through his profession, and secondly, as citizen and benefactor.

An eminent surgeon, public-spirited citizen and devoted patriot, he gave, even to the last, to the service of his fellowmen. He gave his life for the country's cause.

CHAPLAIN, CHARLES LLEWELLYN, Retired Lawyer—A life of singular charm and culture was that led by the late Charles L. Chaplain, of New Haven, Connecticut. For the greater part of the span allotted him he was in a low state of health, but his spirit continued high and his courage seldom flagged, as he pursued the even tenor of his way, often regaling family and friends from the abundance of good nature and resourcefulness as an entertainer that were his. The

warmth and sincerity of his personality drew to him many who became intimates and rejoiced in their happy association of kindred spirits. Though a sufferer from impairment of physical powers, he was ever mentally alert and never by word did he betray the fact of bodily weakness. He lived above his infirmities and for his family and those who were privileged to move within the charmed circle of which he was at once the center and circumference.

Charles Llewellyn Chaplain was born in Cambridge, eastern shore of Maryland, October 17, 1816, the son of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Chaplain. His preparatory courses finished, he entered Yale University and studied for the law. With his degree, he returned to his native Maryland, settled in Baltimore, and, having been admitted to the bar, practiced in that city for about two years. A strongly affectionate tie that he had made during his university career called him back to New Haven. There he married the young woman of his choice, whose hand he had won while a student at Yale, and they determined to make their home in that city. Not long before the happy event the family circle had been invaded by the sorrow attending the death of Mr. Chaplain's brother when a student at Harvard University.

Following his admission to the bar and short period of practice, the health of Mr. Chaplain did not mend as had been fondly hoped by family and associates, and he was enabled to accomplish very little professionally and scarcely anything requiring physical strength. Thereafter he lived in semi-retirement—cheerful, courageous and carrying his mission of joyfulness and mirth with happy contagion to his host of friends. He loved folks and was never in better form than when acting the rôle of entertainer, of which he was a past master.

Though never given to engagement in practical politics, nor courting ambition for public office, Mr. Chaplain was loyal to his Democratic faith. The policies of that party and his own ideals of life and service seemed to harmonize with nice effect. And he had been indigenous to the soil where Democracy has some of its strongest roots running deep through treasured ancestral lines and historic-traditional relations. In his religious fellowship with the famous old Center Church at New Haven he was ardently helpful in the promotion of various activities for good so far as his strength permitted.

Charles Llewellyn Chaplain married, December 1, 1842, at New Haven, Frances Edwards Whitney, daughter of Eli and Henrietta Frances (Edwards) Whitney, her father the distinguished inventor of the cotton gin and the firearms that bear his name, and who has his place among the immortals of America. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Chaplain was blessed with five children: 1. Henrietta Whitney, deceased. 2. William Richards Thomas, deceased. 3. Frances Edwards, who was born in the old Eli Whitney house at Elm and Orange streets, New Haven. 4. Elizabeth Stoddard. 5. Alice Llewellyn. 6, Charles Francis, on the day after whose birth, in 1859, the mother of this family died.

With the passing of Mr. Chaplain, the city of New Haven, and all those fine associations to which he had given of his splendid endowments, suffered an irreparable loss. By kindly bearing, sincerity of purpose and joyous service he impressed his personality upon a large following that embraced neighbors and friends who knew him for his real worth and mourned him as one of their very own. His memory will endure so long as the spirit of the friendships that he cemented to himself shall remain.

HOLT, WILLIE EDGAR, Retired Business Leader—Visualizing the future of the city of Durham, North Carolina, on the basis of its potential values in trade, commerce and civic growth, the late Willie Edgar Holt was one of the foremost of the promoters of movements in that direction. A former business leader, who accumulated a goodly competence from his endeavors, he retired to give closer attention to his private interests. He had the distinction of organizing the first strictly cash meat business in North Carolina, an example which has since been followed with signal results in that State and elsewhere.

Willie Edgar Holt was descended from an English ancestor who came to Virginia and settled there in colonial days. His father, Thomas Henry Holt, deceased about thirty-one years at his son's passing, was a prominent merchant in Richmond, Virginia. His mother before her marriage was Ellen Missouri Morrell. The educational period of the son, Willie Edgar, was passed in the Richmond public schools, where he acquired an excellent record for scholarship attainments. Throughout his life he followed his student propensities and continued to keep himself well informed and a devotee of good literature.

Mr. Holt's first employment was in the Allen and Gentel factory in Richmond, where he began at the age of sixteen years. Six years later he embarked upon his own business career by opening a meat market in South Richmond. Success attended his undertakings from the beginning.

Seven years later he disposed of his establishment to good advantage.

Mr. Holt then removed to Durham, North Carolina, and in that city of promise resumed his old business of dealing in meats and provisions. His stand was at the old City Market, where he held forth until that institution was removed. He then located in another building, and about 1912 disposed of that business. He was the first man in North Carolina to establish a retail meat business on a strictly cash basis, and, as the saying goes, he made a big success of his then new idea. For about a year he was a partner of David Durham in the manufacture of cigars. Some time prior to his passing he retired from active business owing to failing health.

Mr. Holt was a public-spirited citizen, whose interest and faith in Durham's opportunities never abated. He was one of the city's most consistent "boosters," and for his enthusiasm and practical faith he became favorably known as one of the original "bigger and better Durham" men of the community.

In politics, Mr. Holt was a staunchly loyal Democrat, who gave strength to the party cause and sinews to its exchequer. He was a generous contributor to many worthy causes, and was especially charitable to persons in needy circumstances. He was popular with his associates, and was well known for his social attributes. In fraternal life he was a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His favorite sport was baseball, the center of his affections and greatest interest his home, and the medium of self-culture the reading of the best in literature and of the daily press. One of the highest points of his career on which he prided himself was never to permit a debt to hang over his head. He was an attendant of the Church of Christ Scientist, and was much interested in the branch of that church and its work in Durham.

Willie Edgar Holt married, December 24, 1894, at South Richmond, Virginia, Minnie Estelle Smith, daughter of Robert Henry Smith, a machinist in the service of the Southern Railway at Richmond, and a Confederate soldier who served through the Civil War. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Holt: 1. Hazel Odell, married Marion Fowler and has children, Marion F., Jr., William Holt, and Thomas Durham. 2. Raymond Henry, married Ella Erhart, and has children, Raymond H., Jr., and Jack Elbert. 3. Carl Earl. 4. Endi Missouri, married Y. Z. Cannon, and has a son, Harold Lee. 5. Minnie Estelle, married S. V. Norwood. 6. William Edgar, a student. 7. Beulah Lee.

The death of Mr. Holt, on February 12, 1920, at his home in Durham, removed a citizen and former business exponent, who had made a success of life on the self-made plan. His record stands as one of the worthy examples of individual endeavor in North Carolina history, and he will long be remembered by the people of Durham for his interest in them, in their successes and in the local civic pride which has done so much to elevate Durham to the plane of model cities.

ROLLINS, MAJOR WILLIAM WALLACE, *Executive*—Born to a heritage of colonial tradition, which called for industry, honesty, vision and intellect, William Wallace Rollins, throughout a long life spent in the region of his birth, fully met the test and left an honored name in the community of which Asheville, North Carolina, is the hub.

Known far and wide as Major Rollins, a title won in the Civil War, when he served his State, he was called to important office in many instances, serving faithfully and meritoriously, but there is little question that he will be best remembered by the majority of the people as the most generous individual who ever lived in the community. He gave more than freely to all worthy causes, upon the self-imposed principle that what he had gathered was the property of any other who had been less successful and who needed it for the preservation of life or comfort. He was a big man in many ways and contributed immensely to the material growth of Asheville and the general prosperity of the district. An instance of this was that he never locked his coal bin, explaining to any who were curious that if anyone needed coal badly enough to steal it, it was his duty to provide them the opportunity, for it would have been physically impossible for him to have investigated thoroughly in a search for the actually needy. He was loved while he lived and will be long remembered in grateful affection by the entire community.

Major Rollins was born near Spartanburg, South Carolina, July 14, 1825, a son of Thomas Jefferson Rollins, a minister and large land owner, whose ancestors came from England in colonial days and settled in Virginia, from whence they spread into other fields. The mother of William Wallace and his brother and three sisters was Mehitabel (Clemmons) Rollins. William attended school at Mars Hill College and studied law at home. His family moved to the Avery's Creek section of North Carolina in 1845 and it thus became possible for the boy to take advantage of the opportunity to attend college. There is a tale told

that while he was on his way afoot to enroll at Mars Hill he met the late Nicholas Woodfin, pioneer resident of Buncombe County, who was so impressed by the youth that, after giving him some good advice, handed him a dollar. Major Rollins was fond of relating that this dollar was the first one he had ever owned. It was the foundation of his fortune and Mars Hill is now one of the leading Baptist schools in Western North Carolina. His first work was as a clerk in a general merchandise store, from which he graduated into more comprehensive fields. During the war of the Rebellion he served as a major in the 3d North Carolina Regiment and more than thirty years later was compelled to decline an appointment by President McKinley as brigadier-general during the Spanish-American War. For many years he was the largest tobacco grower in the South and won the title of the "Tobacco King" when dealing in eastern markets. In 1873 he was elected president of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which office he held for six years, during which period the line was built from Salisbury to the site of the present Swannanoa tunnel. It was a great disappointment to him that the line was not completed into Asheville during his administration, but when it did reach the little city he gave the land upon which the depot was built and which today is held at a value of not less than $1,000,000 and on which the present freight depot of the Southern Railway stands. Major Rollins in 1889 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of North Carolina, in which office he served with distinction until 1892. He was one of the leaders in 1897 of the General Assembly during the memorable contest for the election of the late Judge Pritchard to the United States Senate and in which he gained State-wide attention. He served in the State Senate from 1896, representing Buncombe, Haywood and Madison counties, and in 1897 was appointed by President McKinley to be postmaster of Asheville, serving seventeen years, when he voluntarily retired from active affairs. During the height of his activities he took an important part in civic matters that involved the happiness of the whole people, for he was proud of Asheville, having come to it when it was a small village and lived to see it grow into a prosperous and flourishing little city with a great future. He was at one time the owner of the eleven acres comprising the Battery Park, a property that he sold for a price less than one foot of business frontage costs today. He was a considerable property owner in Asheville and Madison County, his great plantation in the last named section, having been for many years one of the finest tobacco producing areas of the entire South. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, which has seven tunnels through the mountains and serves an immense and fertile territory. He was always a staunch member of the Republican party and devoted in religion to the Baptist Church, of which he was a firm supporter and heavy contributor. His death occurred in Asheville, North Carolina, March 24, 1925, in his eighty-eighth year.

William Wallace Rollins married, in Marshall, North Carolina, October 28, 1868, Eliza Gudger, daughter of J. J. Gudger, a planter. Their children are: 1. Dr. Wallace E., married Helen Collins and is now professor of Biblical history at the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. 2. Thomas S., married Ida Pritchard and they are the parents of: i. Elizabeth, who married John Deegan and has one daughter, Jane Pritchard. ii. Lillian, who married Dr. Benjamin Merriwether and they have one son, Thomas Rollins. iii. Katherine, who married Robert Wright and they are the parents of Robert and Evelyn. iv. Thomas, Jr. 3. Emma, married Richard J. Tighe, and they are the parents of: i. Richard W., who married Elena Lanehan, and they have one daughter, Emmeline. ii. William R., who married Caroline Yancy. iii. Katherine. iv. Helen L. v. Wallace. 4. Carrie, married Dr. Joseph T. Sevier and they are the parents of Joseph, Jr., and Rollins. 5. Katherine C. 6. Sadie M. 7. Myrtle J., married Baxter B. Bell; their children: i. Baxter, Jr. ii. Jackson Rollins. iii. Thomas Rollins.

A pioneer resident, whose vision pictured a wonderful destiny for Asheville, a faithful public official and a man of means who did not forget the less fortunate, a man who loved his country, his city and his neighbors, such a man was Major William Wallace Rollins, and because of these rare attributes his memory will be long cherished, his name ever revered by all who knew him.

COVINGTON, CHARLES COLEMAN, Philanthropist, Capitalist—The biographer is deeply aware of a melancholy gratification for the privilege of recording the names of those men who have held high positions in life and have passed out of the mortal ken. It is indeed gratifying to prepare the record of Charles Coleman Covington late of Wilmington, North Carolina. Probably no man in Eastern North Carolina contributed more to humanity and to the civic and reli-

C. C. Arrington

gious life of the community than did Mr. Covington. He was a leader in many worthy enterprises, and was always to be found supporting any project which he believed designed to improve conditions, social, economic or otherwise. He was an ardent church worker and a devout Christian, a man who lived in accordance with the teachings of his religion; and he belonged to a number of organizations which are foremost influences in the Wilmington community and in North Carolina and the South. In all of the fields of work in which he participated he came to be widely and favorably known, and he won a host of loyal friends and acquaintances wherever he was known, with the result that his death was extensively mourned.

Mr. Covington was born on July 3, 1857, in Rockingham, Richmond County, North Carolina, a son of Edwin Poythress and Louisa (Coleman) Covington, and a member of an old and honored family of the Southland. His father, an outstanding man of his day, was a merchant in Rockingham, North Carolina, who later in his life came to Wilmington, where he founded the business that Charles Coleman Covington later purchased. He numbered among his friends, whom he often entertained in his home, many men who were prominent in national life, and both father and son were friends of Governors and other leading citizens. The elder Mr. Covington was a merchant and landowner and a member of the Home Guards, while he was also connected with a mill that made textiles for the Confederate Army at the time of the Civil War. The earliest member of the house of Covington to come to America was a native of England, who came to Essex County, and who lived in Virginia in the seventeenth century. It was Virginia that William Covington was born in 1728; he enlisted in the 4th North Carolina Regiment on March 28, 1777, served as adjutant, and was a prominent figure in the early history of his country. The Covington family moved from Rockingham, North Carolina, where the man whose name heads this review was born, to Wilmington, in 1871, and so it was in this city that Charles Coleman Covington entered the famous Jewett School, from which have emerged many of the most noted and most useful men in this State. When the University of North Carolina opened its doors after the war between the states Mr. Covington was among the first to enroll and he was graduated from the institution in 1878. He afterward became associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business here in Wilmington, though later he embarked in the wholesale and importing molasses business under the name of the C. C. Covington Company. He continued in this business until about January, 1919, when he sold it to the American Molasses Company, of New York City. Thereupon Mr. Covington retired from active endeavor, but maintained an office in the Murchison Building up to the time of his death, and continued to evince much interest in commercial affairs. He was a leader in every movement to promote the welfare of Wilmington's business interests and the prosperity of its people.

Also active in community affairs, Mr. Covington was a member of the Rotary Club, which had made him an honorary member since his retirement from business, while his affiliations with different school and civic societies were many. He was president of the alumni of the University of North Carolina, his *alma mater*, and was also the president of the Dialectic Society to which he belonged while a student at that institution. He was always interested keenly in educational matters, and he was a donor to many institutions aside from his own university. He was personally responsible for sending many needy but impoverished boys to college and thus providing them with the means for obtaining an education. Also an ardent church worker, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and gave his old home to that church to be used as a district parsonage, while he also sent missionaries into fields of foreign service and paid their expenses during their travels abroad. A few years before his demise he joined the St. James Episcopal Church. He gave a memorial room to The North Carolina Women's College in memory of his parents, as well as a room at the orphanage in Raleigh. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, having been entitled to membership in this body by his lineage on both sides of his family. His was one of the few families having two members belonging to this body. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Board of Navigation, and had a great deal to do, in this connection, with the development of the Port of Wilmington. He was also a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association. He belonged to the Wilson Memorial Committee, and was at all times an admirer and staunch supporter of Woodrow Wilson, whom he considered one of the greatest of men. During the World War Mr. Covington was appointed by H. A. Garfield, United States food administrator, as a member of the Conservation of Fuel Committee in the United States Fuel Administration, serving from November 1,

1918, to February 28, 1919. He gave liberally to the Red Cross, the Liberty Loans, and War Saving Stamps, and contributed largely of his time and money for the cause. He was a member, too, of the Geographical Society, and, believing that the laws of his country should be upheld, was a delegate to the Anti-Saloon League in 1917. He was the oldest son of his family, as was his father in his, and as were his male ancestors for five generations before him. His sister, Cecelia, married Herbert Dalton Thompson of Wilmington, but after their marriage they lived in Baltimore. They have four children. 1. Nora Louise, 2. Herbert Dalton, Jr. 3. Marguerite Vertner. 4. Edwin Covington. A brother, Frank Leak, married Maybelle Sebrell, another sister, Louise Keith, married Isaac Wright Murphy, at whose home Mr. Covington died. Mr. Covington's two nephews, Herbert and Edwin, inherited his membership in the Society of Cincinnati. Having no children, he naturally wanted his sister Cecelia's children mentioned, as they will be the next representatives of the family. Along with his many other attainments were the quiet assistance and nevertheless strong support that he gave to worthy political causes, for in this respect he was ever an influence for good. He was known to his Rotary friends as "Uncle Charley," and many, indeed, were his friends in the Wilmington community and wherever he was known. He was a talented and gifted speaker, and his services as toastmaster and speaker were sought in many quarters at different times in his life. His political alignment was with the Democratic party, whose policies and principles he regularly supported, though he never sought office. Mr. Covington was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias, the Carolina Yacht Club and the Cape Fear Country Club. During the period of American participation in the late World War, he was active in all drives and campaigns and made speeches and sold bonds to render his full share of support in the cause of his country. His favorite diversions were reading, or, if he preferred out-of-door recreation at a given time, hunting. And the remarkable fact about the character of Mr. Covington was that, no matter in what occupation or undertaking he might be engaged, he ever devoted his full measure of energy and enthusiasm to it, with the result that his fellowmen and his city and State benefited most materially from his life and his works.

Charles Coleman Covington married, on December 18, 1884, at Brompton Place, Bladen County, North Carolina, Emmie C. Cromartie, a daughter of Duncan Cromartie, a planter, a slave owner, a Confederate Army veteran, and county treasurer in his day, and of Mary Ann (McKay) Cromartie, a niece of General James Iver McKay, who represented Bladen County in Congress from 1821-49. He it was who was the first to be called "The Watch Dog of the Treasury." Mrs. Covington is a charming hostess, a staunch church member, a member of the Colonial Dames, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of Sorosis (Woman's Club) of which she was once president; United Daughters of the Confederacy; director in Young Women's Christian Association; active in Young Men's Christian Association, and associated with her husband in his many activities. They were contributors to the Women's Guild of Churches, Salvation Army, and they jointly were active, and gave pleasure and happiness to other people. She has an exceedingly large circle of friends and has traveled abroad and extensively in the United States. Mrs. Covington is particularly interested in fine family heritages.

The death of Charles Coleman Covington took place at Greensboro, North Carolina, while he was there visiting his sister, Mrs. Louise Keith C. Murphy on January 14, 1923, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow and regret among his many friends and acquaintances wherever he was known. He was interred in the old Leak graveyard, in Rockingham, where his ancestors rest beside him. One close to him wrote: "He was the happiest person I ever knew; he enjoyed a joke, loved his home and adored his wife." Many, indeed, were the expressions of sympathy and tribute that were made public at the time of his death, but foremost among these was the editorial comment that was made by a local paper:

> The death of Mr. Charles C. Covington, at Greensboro, Sunday night, brings grief to Wilmington, because the community has lost a citizen whose personal worth in many respects is difficult to estimate. First of all, his moral value in the upbuilding of the best in Wilmington and the wholesome effects of his public spirit made him a man whose loss touches practically all who knew him intimately. In a business sense, his death falls heavily on the city. It was hoped he would be spared to carry out exceedingly important undertakings which he had in view.
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> The first thing that comes to mind at the ending of the life of a citizen like Mr. Covington is the vacant place it will make in the circle working for the promotion of all matters intimately connected with the moral and civic progress of his adopted city during almost a lifetime. . . .
>
> Mr. Covington was a man of extraordinary vision, but he was earnestly practical at all times and never visionary. He could see a great many opportunities in Wilmington, and he proved what could be done for himself and the city by making the most of an oppor-

tunity which he developed into a great importing business. In his molasses import business, he covered several southern States and made Wilmington the leading molasses port on the South Atlantic. His traveling salesmen went as far into the Southwest as Birmingham, and though he had strong competitors his sturdiness and characteristic integrity, carried into the methods of his business dealings, made for him a patronage that he held firmly till he retired.

Mr. Covington did not work for himself alone. He devoted much of his wealth to good causes, and Wilmingtonians know him best for his generosity, benevolence and liberality. He was a man of cheerful, companionable disposition, but in good causes he was fearless and uncompromising. He was the zealous exponent of all good work, and he put forth both his earnest efforts and his money in doing what contributed to the best side of life in Wilmington. Surely such a man can but be sorrowfully missed from our midst.

The memorial notice inserted in the paper by J. A. Taylor had only the highest praise for the character of Mr. Covington:

It is profitable to contemplate a career which has won success in all things worth while. This is the ultimate test of human excellence, and when it can be said of a man that every relation of life was made the better for his having lived, we record a personality whose influence will live and bear fruit after the spirit has left its earthly habitation. To lift the mercantile pursuit to a standard of principle and conduct comparable with callings generally held to be more ethical; to be foremost in all good works in the furtherance of civic righteousness; to dedicate means and services to the needy and sorrowing, and to do all these worth while things in modest and unostentatious attestation of the Christian faith is the monument that Charles Coleman Covington has left to his community and to his State. Neither thieves can break in and steal nor moths corrupt.

STOWE, JAMES PINCKNEY, Merchant—One of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Belmont, North Carolina, a man who had long been a useful factor in the commercial activities of his district, who had fought for the Confederacy when a boy and who, after peace had been restored and the Union preserved, was loyal and devoted to the Flag of a united country, was the characterization bestowed by his compatriots on James Pinckney Stowe. A fitting eulogy would be incomplete did it not include mention of his devotion to the church, his helpfulness to others, his interest and activities in civic affairs and his unostentatious charities. He never aspired to public office, although he might have had almost any within the gift of the electorate, but he stood ready at all times to lend a helping hand in any public enterprise that was initiated for the benefit of the whole people. Whatever of progress was made in his district during the years he labored were largely due to his coöperation with the enterprising spirits whose civic pride was fully shared by him. He was a man of great industry, fearless nature, impeccable honesty and Christian charity. He loved his fellowmen and showed it in a lifelong devotion to their happiness in so conducting his business and social affairs that no question ever arose as to his full accord in the promotion of the growing prosperity of all. He had a legion of friends, making them readily through an unusual personal magnetism and retaining them through life. His loss to the community was a severe one and his place cannot readily be filled.

Born in Gaston County, North Carolina, May 6, 1845, on his father's farm, he was a son of Jacob Stowe, who died during the Civil War, and of Sarah (Meyers) Stowe. Jacob Stowe was a prominent man of his day, a pioneer of the county and a successful farmer. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and one daughter, James Pickney having been the last born. The family is of Scotch and English descent, the original settlers having established homes in Virginia and North Carolina in colonial days. Country schools furnished James Pinckney with his early education and he worked on the farm with his father, spending his spare time in reading informative books and attaining much useful knowledge. When he was eighteen years of age and following the Battle of Gettysburg, when the Confederacy was in dire need of soldiers, he enlisted in the 16th North Carolina Regiment at Orange Courthouse, Virginia, making the trip there from his home on a flat car. The regiment was commanded by Colonel W. A. Stowe and the young soldier soon came under fire in the Battle of the Wilderness and Ream's Station. He was a sharpshooter and as such was frequently in the vanguard of the assaulting troops under Colonel Stowe. He was promoted to colors guard and as such was designated to protect the flag at all costs. He was near the famous "Crater" at Petersburg when the mine was blown and spent a year or more in and around Petersburg. Upon his return from the war he found that his father had died and he set himself to work on the farm, in 1870 removing to a farm near Belmont. Here he remained and followed the occupation of farming until 1891, when he came to Belmont and established a mercantile business, which was successful from the beginning and into which he later took his son-in-law, G. M. Gulick, eventually selling the property to his partner and retiring. He was a deacon in the First Baptist Church and active in its interest. He belonged to no clubs, preferring to spend his

hours of recreation in his home or in the hunting field. He died in Belmont, January 16, 1916.

James Pinckney Stowe married in Gaston County, North Carolina, in 1867, Elmira Kendrick, daughter of Lafayette and Ellen (Lewis) Kendrick. Her father died when she was a child. Their children were: 1. Robert Lee, deceased at the age of eight years. 2. Edward, deceased in infancy. 3. Mary Clementine, married G. M. Gulick and they are the parents of: Melva, Edith, deceased; Floyd, deceased; Blanche, and Jonathan. 4. Laura Eliza, married Graham Todd, and they are the parents of James Graham. 5. Sarah Emma, married W. J. Francis. 6. Wade Hampton, married Ethel Lineberger and they are the parents of: Charles and Richard. 7. Lizzie, married Robert Suggs, and they are the parents of Robert and Margaret Elmira. 8. Delambert, married Aurelia Hand, and they are the parents of Myra Catherine.

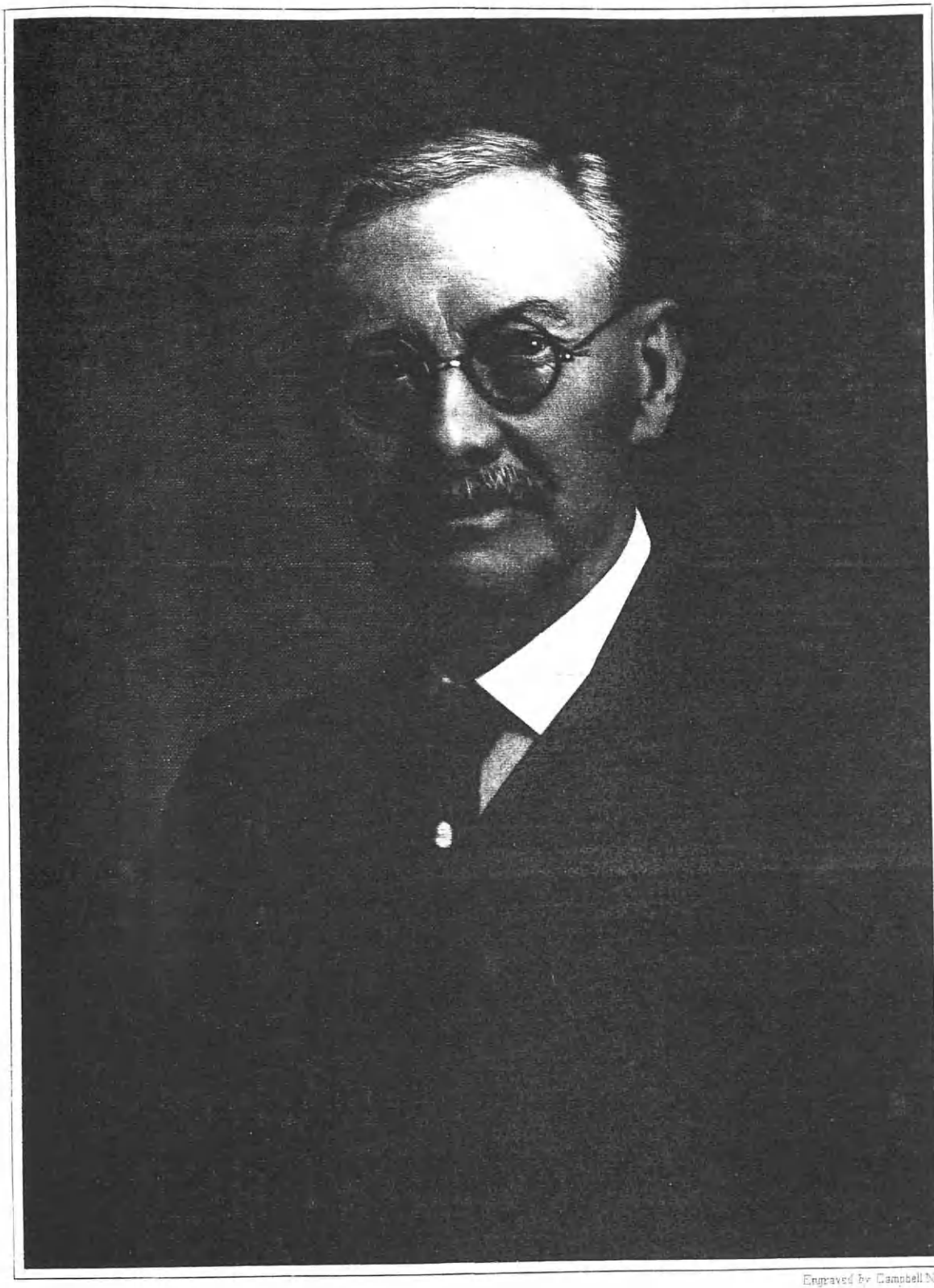
As a farmer, as a veteran of the Confederacy, as a business man, Mr. Stowe was always energetic, industrious, scrupulously honest and acquired a competency by his own efforts and by giving every man his full due. He was always devoted to the progress and contentment of his fellowmen and in all circles held a high position of respect and esteem. His devotion to little children was one of his most delightful characteristics, and to his young friends his absence was a sad loss, while to the community it was a serious blow, for he was one of the great powers in the commercial world of this section of North Carolina.

DOWELL, REV. GEORGE JAMES, Baptist Clergyman—Eighty years spanned the life of Rev. George James Dowell, Baptist minister, who served the Lord nearly fifty-five years. It was a life truly great, replete of good to man. The people of Raleigh, North Carolina, recall him with tenderest affection, and this memorial is written to perpetuate his memory.

The Rev. Mr. Dowell was born January 5, 1848, at Snow Hill, North Carolina, descended from ancestors long in this State and formerly of Virginia, the progenitor of the house having come from England to Virginia in Colonial times. His father, who died about 1874, when Rev. Dowell entered the ministry, was a very highly educated man for his period. He possessed the degree of Master of Arts when it carried with it a larger significance than it does in current times, and for long years taught in schools throughout the State of North Carolina. He married Rosina Duffey, who, as himself, took much pleasure in education and was a teacher. In the family were eight children, and it is of the eldest that we write.

Educated by his parents in the home, the Rev. Mr. Dowell secured a rounded academic training, and at the age of eighteen years was enabled to take a post at teaching, in Holly Springs, North Carolina. He became interested in religion at about this time, heard the call, studied all faiths, and in 1874 began to preach, at Carey, North Carolina, where he lived then. He preached all around that section in most every church within a wide radius, taught in Salem and Leechberg for eight years; at Mt. Moriah two years; at Hephzibah for five years; and about 1882 moved to Eagle Rock, North Carolina, taking the pastorate of the Baptist Church there and remaining at the pulpit for five years. He took two churches in Martin County, at Hamilton and Williamston, which he held eight years, then went to Durham, where he was in charge of the Second Baptist Church for four years and a half, afterward going to Lumberton, remaining there two and a half years. Still later he preached four and a half years at Carthage, and was requested so earnestly to return to Williamston that he acceded, staying there ten years, removing thence to Ayden in Pitt County, where he continued in service six years, and then came to Raleigh. Here he had intended to retire, but instead continued to preach from time to time in surrounding towns. Two years before his demise he actually did retire. He gave his life to preaching, but held other interests, as he was a man of active mind. At Carey he was a partner in a pharmacy, associated with Dr. S. P. Waldo. His hobby was vegetable growing, and he always kept a fine garden. He visited the sick a great deal, went to the Bible for all his problems, finding it an unfailing source of wisdom in his hours of need, and was wont to baptize thirty to forty-five persons at one time. A Democrat, he did not bring politics into his church. In younger days he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but gave it up later in life. A diligent reader of good books, he was a student of Greek and Latin, and a master of English. It is of interest to note that when he was a youth he helped survey the lines of march for the Confederate Army in North Carolina. He gave his whole life to this State, just as he gave it to his faith for the souls of men and women and children, his parishioners.

The Rev. Mr. Dowell wrote frequently of his work. The following will help the reader to realize with insight the sincerity with which he approached the salvation of mankind, winning to the Lord numbers of souls. He tells here of work at



Engraved by Campbell N...

Geo. J. Dowell

Salem, North Carolina, concerning a meeting of several days' duration:

The meeting was quiet all day, but in the afternoon after I had tried to preach, Sister Bennett Olive and Sister Amos Maynard said to me, "Do you see that old lady? She is not a Christian, and she is ninety years old. Go and speak to her."

I was embarrassed and did not know she would come next day. She said she had no one to come with her. Then Mr. Jim Young said he would come with her. Next morning she came, and we had one of the most solemn quiet meetings I ever saw in my life. Just before time for recess she was sitting there and presently she slapped her hands and rose up like a girl of twelve years. She said, "Thank God, I have found Him!" Her praising and rejoicing enthused others, and the whole congregation was rejoicing and weeping for joy. It was something like 12:30 o'clock, and time for dinner. We left the house and the good women spread their cloths on the ground, and were beginning to spread their food upon them, but they had a spiritual feast which caused them to shout aloud as they remembered the goodness and mercy of God, in saving their dear old sister. I opened the doors of the church. Some said the old sister was too old to join the church and be baptized, but she wanted to follow the example of her Master. A granddaughter said, "If my grandmother dies following her Lord, she couldn't die in a better way."

Sunday morning found a goodly crowd at the water. I asked Brother Wiley Wetherspoon to go in on the opposite side and to assist me, as gently as possible.

When she came up from the water she was shouting and the people who crowded the banks caught the spirit of the Master, and it seemed to me as if fifty or more people were shouting their praise to Him at once.

The Rev. Mr. Dowell was twice married; (first), in 1868, to Stella Eatman. Of this union survived a son, William Burton, who married Ida Hickman; and their children are: Lilla Earle, Arthur, William Burton, Jr., and Herbert. Mrs. Stella (Eatman) Dowell died in 1876, and Rev. Dowell married (second), January 11, 1877, Frannie Yates, daughter of Alvis and Mary (Howard) Yates, her father having been a farmer and miller at Carey, North Carolina, with a grist and sawmill there which he operated during the Civil War. Of this union were born children: 1. Spright, who married Camille Early; and they have children: William Dowell, Camille, who married Charles Scott; Edwin, Mary, and Spright, Jr. 2. Rosina, who married Rufus Theodore Coburn; and they have children: Rufus Theodore, Jr., Frannie, Rosina, and Geraldine. 3. Clyde, who married (first) H. H. Powell, and (second) Roland F. Beasley; there being children of the first union: George and John. 4. Elizabeth, who married Claude Jenkins; and they have children: Elizabeth, who married Dever Smith, and Claude, Jr. 5. George James, Jr., who married Lillian Weaver; and they have children: George Emory, Lillian and Lucille. 6. Patta Simmons. 7. Alvis Yates, who married Emma Harelson; and they have children: Margaret, Yates, and Josephine.

The Rev. Mr. Dowell died in Raleigh, March 2, 1928. Tributes came from every side, from every village and hamlet in which he had preached, from grandparents, parents and children of persons to whom he had ministered.

He was a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. Innately modest, he never pressed himself forward, but served wherever he thought he could do the most good. On the day he was buried one who had known him said, "Brother Dowell was too modest to appreciate his own true worth." Much of his life was spent in mission fields, where the work was hard and the remuneration small. On these fields he laid foundations deep and strong. He was a gentleman in all senses of the word, had a high sense of honor, and could not do a little thing. He was always found on the right side of every moral question. He had strong convictions and the courage to defend them. At the same time he was charitable in his judgments toward those who differed with him. He never compromised with error, but he knew how to "preach the truth in love." The esteem in which he was held by the churches in which he had served was shown by the large number of members of his former charges who attended the funeral. There were many from out of town. Floral offerings were numerous, beautiful. These bore silent testimony to the love of the donors for a venerable servant of God.

Those whom he left behind sorrow, but not as those who are without hope. They have every assurance that their loved one has received a "crown of life," and has entered upon that "inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away."

His life was gentle, sweet and beautiful.

HARPER, HENRY GREEN, Wholesale Druggist—For twenty-three years Henry Green Harper was associated with John M. Scott and Company, wholesale druggists, of Charlotte, North Carolina. During this period, solely through his own fine ability and energy, Mr. Harper rose from a minor position to the managership of the company, of which he also became secretary and treasurer, and a member of the board of directors. He was a man of the strictest probity in all his relations with others, possessed of sound judgment and the keenest sense of business trends and property values. His career was a record of achievement rare even in this day of large achievements,

and his life may well prove an inspiration for those who follow him.

Mr. Harper was born on April 16, 1870, in Nash County, North Carolina, a son of Samuel Harper, who died there in 1913, and of Martha (Gay) Harper, and a descendant of a family, members of which came to North Carolina from England in the days before the Revolutionary War. His father, a political leader and the owner of extensive properties, was also a deacon in the First Baptist Church, of Castalia, and widely known throughout the State as an upright, Christian gentleman.

Henry Green Harper attended a private school in Castalia, and Lake Forest College, at Lake Forest, North Carolina, and when he completed his education at the age of eighteen, became a clerk in a drug store in Spring Hope, North Carolina. He continued this work for a period of two years, after which he came to Charlotte and accepted a position as clerk for the Reese and Robinson Drug Company of this city. Three years later he entered the employ of the John M. Scott Company, wholesale druggists, at first as a bookkeeper, but later in various other positions of confidence and trust. This connection, which was to continue for so many years, proved to be the one for which Mr. Harper was looking, and to the work of this company he devoted his life. His brilliant business talent, together with his strict attention to the task at hand, soon brought him merited promotion and resulted finally in his being chosen manager of the company, a position which he filled with the utmost competence and efficiency until the time of his death. He was also later elected secretary and treasurer of the firm and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Harper was frequently consulted by large financial interests on matters of considerable importance. He was a stockholder in the National Bank of Charlotte, and held stock in the Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta. In addition he was interested in Charlotte real estate.

Politically, Mr. Harper was a member of the Democratic party, active in party councils, and vitally interested in every movement which had for its purpose the promotion of civic welfare. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy causes, and served for a time on the Camp Green Committee for soldier welfare work. He was affiliated for over twenty-five years with the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and of the Meyers Park Club. His favorite recreations were golf, riding, hunting, and fishing. Mr. Harper was a staunch Baptist and a profound student of the Bible. A member of the First Baptist Church of Charlotte, he was active in all church work, serving as chairman of the Board of Deacons, treasurer of the church, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

On November 23, 1893, at Charlotte, Henry Green Harper married Cora McLaughlin, a daughter of Joseph McLaughlin, a well-known financier. Mr. and Mrs. Harper became the parents of five children: 1. Pearl Marion, who married A. M. Webb, secretary and treasurer of the Chemical Construction Company, and they are the parents of two children, Pearl Marion, and A. M., Jr. 2. Henry Green, Jr., now assistant manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; he married Marion Propst, and they are the parents of one child, Henry Green, 3d. 3. Martha Elizabeth, now deceased. 4. Mable Barron, also now deceased. 5. Robert Jordan, now a student in his second year at Cornell University, and recently elected president of his class. Henry Green Harper, Jr., was graduated from the University of North Carolina. At the time of the World War, he was commissioned a captain in the United States Army.

Mr. Harper, for so long a resident of Charlotte, died at his home here April 18, 1923. His passing was a severe loss to the community in which he played a part of the greatest prominence, and to the individual members who regarded him with the most affectionate esteem. The value of his life and work in Charlotte will long remain a vital force in years to come.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM H., Banker and Broker—Having entered the office of one of the oldest and most prominent banking and brokerage houses in Bridgeport, Connecticut, his native city, as a boy just out of grammar school, the late William H. Griffith not only continued for the balance of his life in the banking business, but remained associated throughout his entire career with that same firm. This was rather typical of him, because loyalty was always one of his outstanding characteristics. Showing early in his career exceptional ability and aptitude for the duties of a banker, frequent promotions came to him as the years went by, until he finally became one of the senior members of the firm, and for many years directed its operations. Considered one of the leading private bankers of Connecticut, he was also very highly regarded in financial circles in New York City and was one of the most respected and prominent citizens of Bridgeport. Next to his business, religious affairs received the major

Engraved by Campbell, N.Y.

W. L. Griffith

share of his time and attention and for many years he was an active member and most liberal supporter of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport. As far as his large business interests and his heavy responsibilities permitted, he also spent considerable time in travel and his journeys in this country and in foreign countries usually were extensively used by him for the purpose of indulging in what was perhaps his principal hobby, photography, an art in which he reached very great expertness as an amateur.

William H. Griffith was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, a son of William H. and Mary (Beardsley) Griffith. His father for many years conducted a well-known and successful grocery business on Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, on which street his home was also located, west of Broad Street. On his mother's side Mr. Griffith was a member of the Beardsley family, an old Bridgeport family, whose homestead on North Avenue now is known as the Pierce home. Mr. Griffith was educated in the public schools of his native city and, after having graduted from grammar school at the age of fourteen years, entered the employ of T. L. Watson and Company, bankers and brokers. This firm, in which Mr. Griffith in later years owned a large interest and in the active management of which he took a leading part for many years, was founded in 1866 by the late General Thomas L. Watson. Mr. Griffith's first position was as an office boy, a position from which he advanced step by step to others of ever increasing importance and responsibility, becoming successively clerk, teller, cashier, a junior partner and finally one of the senior partners. At the time of his death in 1928, Mr. Griffith's fellow-members in this firm were John E. Judson of New York City, James H. Watson, Daniel J. Morgan, Robert D. Hartshorne, Kintzing P. Emmons, and Maxwell Lounsbury Griffith, Mr. Griffith's only son. The firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and an associate member of the New York Curb Exchange and maintains a branch office at No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. Mr. Griffith was in full charge of the main offices of the firm at Bridgeport, and the growth of its business was largely the result of his efforts and ability. He was widely known for his extensive knowledge of financial affairs and for his keen judgment, and many people constantly consulted him in connection with their own financial affairs.

Though he devoted himself to the exacting duties of his position with tireless energy, he found it possible to give much of his time and attention to other interests. Foremost among these was his participation in religious affairs. For many years an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgeport, he served as chairman of its Memorial Committee, was a member of its Building Committee, and was treasurer of its board of trustees. He liberally supported its various activities and only a short time before his death he presented to it a new organ, to be installed at a cost of $50,000 in the new church edifice now being built on Golden Hill. Though fond of the company of others and himself a man of very pleasing personality and appearance, he belonged only to two clubs, the Brooklawn Country Club and the Contemporary Club, both of Bridgeport, preferring to spend most of his leisure hours with his family. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, but, though he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs, he never cared to take an active part in public life and never sought or held public office. Had he cared to do so, he would undoubtedly have met with success. His principal hobby was photography, to which he devoted much time and in which he attained considerable skill, being considered one of the best amateur photographers in Connecticut. Together with his wife he traveled widely both in this country and abroad and his skill in photography enabled him to make many fine pictures of interesting places in Europe and America. His choice of subjects and his fine sense for composition resulted in many beautiful photographs and were proof of an unusual artistic taste. Mr. Griffith was also very fond of outdoor life and was keenly interested in trout fishing and other sports. Besides his fine residence on Clinton Avenue in Bridgeport, he also maintained a winter home in Florida, a beautiful country place at Ridgefield, Connecticut, a camp on Raquette Lake in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Griffith married, in 1894, Sarah Elizabeth Lounsbury, a daughter of the late William Lounsbury, for many years a prominent shoe manufacturer of Bridgeport. Mrs. Griffith is a member of an old Connecticut family, two of her father's brothers having had the distinction of being elected Governors of Connecticut, Phineas C. Lounsbury serving in that office during 1887-89, and George E. Lounsbury during 1899-1901. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith were the parents of two children: 1. Maxwell Lounsbury, a member of his father's banking firm, T. L. Watson and Company; married Eleanor Leete, daughter of William White and Sarah (Rockwell) Leete, and they

have two children: Mary Elizabeth, and Maxwell Lounsbury, Jr. 2. Margaret Lounsbury, wife of Rev. Embree Hoss Blackard, pastor of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas City, Missouri; they have one child, Margaret Lee.

Mr. Griffith died at his home in Bridgeport after an illness of a few weeks, December 30, 1928. He was laid to rest in the Lounsbury family plot in the cemetery at Ridgefield, Connecticut. His funeral, held at his late home, was very simple, in keeping with Mr. Griffith's nature and desires. It was attended by many of his friends and business associates, from which latter group a number were chosen to act as honorary pallbearers.

By his passing his family lost a devoted husband and father, his many friends a genial and loyal companion, his business associates an exceptionally able and inspiring leader, his church one of its most faithful members, and his community an upright, representative and useful citizen of the highest type. Those who knew him best will miss him most, but the memory of his fine life, of his beautiful character, and of his many good deeds will long remain fresh even in the minds of those whose contacts with him had been less intimate.

McDONALD, A. MORRIS, Political Leader —A citizen of far-reaching influence in his community, a pioneer in the progress that has made Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the prosperous and well-contained area which it has become, a leader who contributed liberally to the advancement of Charlotte, assisting it to the position it has since occupied as center of the State—A. Morris McDonald was all three, and more. A native of the county, he served it generously. Long prominent in public affairs, he came to be widely known and respected for his championship of worthy causes, for his honesty of purpose, and for his wise counsel. He took politics seriously as the instrument for civic, social and economic advancement; believed in the inherent virtues of democracy, and followed the precepts of the Democratic party with unswerving devotion. In the social and business life of Charlotte he enjoyed a prominence and esteem that left no margin, or little, for expansion. Successful in his many business undertakings, he applied himself with diligence to whatsoever his hands and mind found to do; he did it, and did it well. Judgment and conservatism of the proper sort served to turn his industrial ventures into profit. Men followed him, not alone in politics and things economic, but in spiritual guidance likewise. He was indeed a leader, a foremost figure whose name will not go down as that of a member of a hall of fame, as that of his country's savior, or in any similar scroll of greatness, but who was none the less great as representative of that vast body of citizenry to which the wealth and culture of our Nation are due. An editorial article which appeared in one of the newspapers of Charlotte at the time of his demise paid him tribute, under the heading: "A Good Citizen," saying in part:

> And in his passing there goes another of the older citizens of this community whose pilgrim feet in the years ago blazed for those of this generation the path of progress and advancement which for them has been made easy to tread.

A. Morris McDonald was born in Morning Star Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, August 22, 1866, a son of the Rev. William and Carrie (Morris) McDonald. For twenty-five years his father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, North Carolina, and was a wise and good man, pious and intelligent. On the paternal side he was of Scottish descent, his forebears having come to America and taken residence in the South during pioneer years. His mother, Carrie (Morris) McDonald, was a daughter of Colonel Zeb Morris, one of the best-known men of his period in North Carolina, and a grandson of John Ford, one of the signers of the historic Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

A. Morris McDonald secured his preparatory training at Fort Mills Military Academy. Later he continued his studies at Davidson College, and was distinguished as a brilliant student. After graduation, he became a member of the Bain faculty, teaching there several years, afterward becoming clerk in the office of the Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg County, during the incumbency of J. W. Cobb. He served two years in this capacity, until December 5, 1898, when he became a candidate for the office, following Mr. Cobb's announcement that he would not run again. Mr. McDonald was elected, and served eight years, until 1906. During that period he was clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the county. His interest in education tended to increase with the years. Later, he served for a time as superintendent of education for the county, winning favorable opinion everywhere as a talented educator of vision and stability. Constantly he retained a keen concern in the welfare of the school system, even after severing his active connection with the school affairs as official. Retiring from public affairs, he became associated with the Southern Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, of Charlotte, in asso-

Benj. Page

ciation with the late W. S. Alexander, its founder and president. In 1914 he was elected to the Board of County Commissioners, two years later was re-elected, and served as the board's chairman throughout. Again he was elected to the board, and gave to the county the best of guidance in his every responsibility. While Mr. McDonald was chairman of the board a system of county financing was adopted which has since been retained, because of the excellence with which it was drawn, to meet all possible contingencies. This was the issuance of serial bonds, which provided for the payment each year of a certain amount of the principal along with the interest—a system calculated to lessen gradually the county's indebtedness, and regarded as a sound piece of financing. Mr. McDonald was regarded by business men of the city and county as exceptionally able, and was credited with having put the county on a sound financial basis. On his retirement from the board after the third term, he was named State Deputy Tax Commissioner of the Mecklenburg-Gaston District; and this office he continued to fill with great honor to himself and to the Democratic party, together with equally great service to the people, until the time of his last illness. Almost continuous obligations of public office did not prevent Mr. McDonald from being a highly successful business man. He had extensive interests in Charlotte besides the one already cited (Southern Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, as noted), and was the owner of extensive real estate in Mecklenburg County, having been also a director of the Charlotte National Bank. Fraternally identified with the Knights of Pythias, he was active in the order and in social life of the community, belonging to the Charlotte Country Club, of which he was a charter member, and others. He was a member, and a progressive one, of the Chamber of Commerce. When he came to Charlotte he brought with him his membership in the Philadelphia church and became a communicant of the First Presbyterian, in which he was a constant worker for good and a generous contributor of financial support. During the period of America's participation in the World War he was of valued assistance in the various campaigns of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps, giving of his effort elsewhere, whenever possible, for the furtherance of the Allied causes. Citizen and patriot, his record must inspire respect; and just as his life in the living gave inspiration to many, so may this abridged chronicle inspire still others with the rightness of a career well employed.

A. Morris McDonald married (first) Nona Caldwell, of Newell, Mecklenburg County; and (second) Annie Howard, daughter of Samuel Blythe and Margaret (Oliver) Howard, her father having been a prominent cotton planter, and a supporter of the Presbyterian Church. Of the first marriage were born children: 1. John Caldwell, who married Janet Mellon, and they have children: Jane Mellon, and John Caldwell, Jr. 2. Katherine, wife of Joseph Gregory Hays, and mother of a son, Joseph, Jr. Of the second marriage were born children: 3. A. Morris, Jr., Doctor of Medicine, of Charlotte. 4. Samuel Howard, of Charlotte. Mrs. Annie (Howard) McDonald survives her husband, and makes her residence at No. 909 South Tryon Street, Charlotte; her friends are many. Mr. McDonald is survived also by a brother, John C. McDonald, of Raleigh; and three sisters: Mrs. Parks Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte; Mrs. Joseph M. Barrett, of Matthews; and Mrs. A. M. Gray, of Statesville.

Years given to A. Morris McDonald were a few months less than sixty. Truly it may be said that not one of them was wasted, but rather, that all were employed to the benefit of man. He died, in Charlotte, March 12, 1926. Said a local publication, remarking editorially, in conclusion:

> How swiftly and how rapidly have these leaders of the other days been passing. The record of their achievements as worthy apostles of good citizenship will remain long in the hearts of the people, and will be cherished by them preciously.

PAGE, BENJAMIN, Former Mayor, Meriden, Connecticut—Engaged prominently in the vicinity of Meriden, Connecticut, in the insurance business, Benjamin Page was a highly esteemed and beloved citizen of this community, whose work, both in private and public life, was such as to render valuable aid in the line of city development. He was at all times active in politics, having been an outstanding figure in the ranks of the Republican party in this Connecticut community, and at one time served his municipality faithfully and well as its mayor. He also held other posts of public character, and in all of them performed his duties in none but the most praiseworthy manner. He had a host of friends in Meriden and throughout Connecticut, and they were bowed down in grief on the sad occasion of his passing.

Mr. Page was born in North Branford, Connecticut, September 4, 1840, son of Benjamin and Sarah E. (Merriam) Page. After he had attended the public schools of North Branford, he became a student at the State Normal School in New Britain, Connecticut. Upon being graduated from that institution, he taught school for a time in

Wallingford, East Haven, Branford, and South Meriden. While principal of the school at South Meriden, Mr. Page became established in the insurance business in this city, and on New Year's Day, 1929, a little more than two months before his death, he had completed sixty-four consecutive years as an insurance salesman. The original insurance business which he established in 1865, and which he conducted thereafter under his own name, became known in 1892 as Page and Pardee, for in that year he took into partnership with him Leroy C. Pardee. In 1916, Mr. Pardee's son, Stanley Pardee, became a partner, and after the death of the elder Mr. Pardee, in 1923, Mr. Page's sole partner. Along with his work in this connection, Mr. Page also was frequently called upon to aid in the settlement of numerous important estates, and so proved himself a valuable friend to many bereaved families. He was also active in politics, having been elected Republican alderman from the Third Ward in 1883, and having served for four years in that capacity, for two of them as president pro tem of the council. In 1889 he was elected mayor of the city, and in that office served for two terms, although he declined the Republican nomination for a third term. In 1894 he was elected a representative in the Lower House of the Connecticut State Legislature, while for ten years he was also collector of city taxes, and, under Mayor George S. Seeley, served as a member of the board of fire commissioners. Fraternally he was very active, having been an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Masonic Order he belonged to Meridian Lodge, while in the Odd Fellows he was affiliated with Pacific Lodge. He was also a director of the Meriden National Bank, vice-president of the Meriden Savings Bank, and president of the Curtis Home. From 1894 onward he was a director of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, of Middletown, Connecticut. He was also one of the incorporators of the Meriden Hospital, and was a member of the John Couch branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Colonial Club of Meriden. A communicant of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church from 1864, he was senior warden of that church from 1894 onward, while he was a member of the vestry from 1870. He was the last surviving member of those who attended the diocesan convention of 1870, in which year he was a delegate from St. Andrew's to that gathering. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Episcopal Church Scholarship Society, an organization which helps ecclesiastical students through their college courses; while he was also a member of Christ Church Cathedral Chapter, of Hartford. With the sole exception of the Rev. A. T. Randall, he was the last survivor of the original board of the Curtis Home.

Benjamin Page married, in 1864, at North Branford, Connecticut, Margaret A. Cook, daughter of Leverett and Thankful (Stevens) Cook, of Wallingford, who died a number of years ago. By this marriage there was one child, who is now Mrs. Frederick W. Kilbourne and is the sole survivor in the immediate family of Benjamin Page.

The death of this great Connecticut citizen came on March 2, 1929, at his home, No. 190 Cook Avenue, Meriden, and was a cause of widespread sorrow among his fellowmen. For he had been a successful and useful business man, one who had taken a significant part in the daily more important industry—insurance, and a thoroughly public-spirited and civic-minded resident of his community. His service in the office of mayor and in the other public posts that he held was of the highest order, and won for him only the unmitigated praises of his constituents. Strictest integrity, combined with unusual executive ability that seemed a part of his very self, brought him into his high place in Connecticut life; while his broadness of mind, his wide experience and his unfailing knowledge of men and affairs made a man whose advice and opinions were constantly sought. And now, although he is gone, having passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, his influence remains as a force for good in his community; as does his memory, which lingers in the minds and hearts of his fellows to inspire them toward better things and greater accomplishments in their own lives.

PRITCHARD, ARTHUR THOMAS, Physician and Surgeon—Throughout the years of a life all too short, Arthur Thomas Pritchard occupied a place of genuine importance in the life of North Carolina, his native State. The son of a distinguished father, and a member of an old Carolina family, he chose to pursue the practice of medicine, and in this field achieved a career of the greatest brilliance. His fame spread, indeed, throughout the South. At Asheville, where he made his home, he was always active in the care of the sick and injured of the community, counting his own convenience and safety as nothing when opposed to his professional duties. "Arthur Pritchard was a friend of the great Public and served them as

such. In him, the kingliest and most cultured found companionship. In him, the unlettered and needy found a friend."

Dr. Pritchard was born January 28, 1882, at California Creek, near Marshall, Madison County, North Carolina, a son of Judge Jeter C. and Augusta Lillian (Ray) Pritchard, and a descendant of the ancient Welsh family of Pritchard of Prichard, which traces its ancestry to Caradoc Vraich Vras, Earl of Hereford and Prince between the Wye and Severn, who reigned between the years 520 and 570 A. D. William H. Pritchard, Dr. Pritchard's grandfather, of Welsh and Irish ancestry, was a carpenter and builder at Jonesboro, Tennessee, pursuing his vocation with an earnestness, energy and honesty, typical of his race. Well-educated and fond of reading, he devoted all his spare time to books. When the war between the states broke out, he enlisted in the army of the Confederacy, a member of the 60th East Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Colonel John H. Crawford. This regiment, at the siege of Vicksburg, was most highly praised for its bravery and endurance, and Mr. Pritchard himself took part in many of the most important engagements of the war. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he died at Mobile, Alabama, of diseases contracted from the exposure and suffering of four long years of continuous fighting. He had married, before the war, Elizabeth Browne of Irish parentage, and of this marriage, a son, Jeter Conley, was born July 12, 1857.

Not yet eight years old when his father died, Jeter Conley Pritchard faced the most adverse circumstances and triumphed over them by force of an indomitable will. Apprenticed as a printer, he eked out his existence, toiling by day in the print shop, during the trying days of reconstruction in the Southland, and by night pored over such textbooks as were obtainable. His progress was so rapid that at the end of the apprenticeship he readily secured the position as foreman of the Union Flag newspaper office at Jonesboro, where he remained until the summer of 1873. From that time he advanced swiftly toward the success which crowned his career. After further newspaper work he came to Madison County and entered politics. Quickly perceiving the necessity for a knowledge of the law, he set about obtaining it in characteristic manner, and in 1887 secured his license to practice in the State. He proved his qualities of leadership as Republican member of the State Legislature, and was later nominated successively by his party for the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and United States Senator. Though defeated by close margins in a strongly Democratic State, he was subsequently chosen by the State General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Vance, resigned, and in 1897 he was reëlected to this position for another term of six years. As the only Republican representative from the Southern States in the Senate, he soon found himself called into consultation by the president and his Republican colleagues concerning all matters relating to southern affairs. In these conferences Senator Pritchard acquitted himself well, his careful recommendations tending to strengthen his influence and bring him into greater prominence in public affairs. In 1903 he retired, as he supposed to private life, accepting a position as assistant division counsel of the Southern Railway, but on April 1, 1903, President Roosevelt appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and he entered on a judicial career that speedily won for him a great reputation as a jurist. President Roosevelt further demonstrated his confidence in Judge Pritchard by appointing him to succeed Judge Simonton as judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, on April 28, 1904, and in this position he remained until the time of his death. During his period of life as a jurist Judge Pritchard attracted much attention throughout the courts of the country for his many learned decisions, while his courtesy, his fairness and impartiality on the bench, won for him the highest personal regard from the bar, irrespective of the admiration aroused by his unusual judicial qualifications. Judge Pritchard was prominently mentioned on several occasions for the Republican nomination for President and Vice-President, and during the period of the World War, he spent every spare moment in government service. His death was a severe loss to his many friends in every part of the country. The following quotation from an Asheville paper expresses the sentiment of that community:

> Honored in his profession, trusted by his business associates, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him in any relation, Judge Jeter C. Pritchard leaves behind him an enviable record of a noble, useful, and worthy life. In his death North Carolina lost a valuable citizen and Asheville one of the most active leaders in the development of her resources.

Judge Pritchard was thrice married (first), on September 18, 1877, to Augusta Ray, and of this marriage there were four children: 1. William D., who was first lieutenant in the 13th Cavalry, killed at Camp Stozenbury, Philippine Islands, in November, 1904. 2. Ida, who married Thomas S. Rollins, an Asheville attorney. 3. Arthur Thomas,

the subject of this record. 4. George M., of Asheville. Judge Pritchard married (second) Melissa Bowman, and they became the parents of one son, J. McKinley. Upon the death of his second wife, Judge Pritchard married (third) Lillian E. Saum, who survived him.

Arthur Thomas Pritchard, distinguished son of a distinguished father, received his early education at Horner Military Academy, Oxford, North Carolina, and later entered the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then undertook the course of study at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following a year of practice at Marshall, Dr. Pritchard came to Asheville, in 1906, and in this city made his home until the time of his death. Quickly winning the confidence of his patients, he built up a successful practice, his fame as a surgeon spreading throughout the South. In the last year of his life, he performed considerably more than a thousand operations in his own hospital, the French Broad Hospital, of Asheville, of which Dr. Pritchard was one the founders, and of which he served as president since its opening in 1922.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Pritchard immediately enlisted, and was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He served as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and was there promoted to the rank of major, attached to the operating teams of Base Hospital No. 65, and later, No. 11, for the most part in the Argonne. He was honorably discharged from the army on April 6, 1919. Upon his return to Asheville he gave up his general practice to confine himself entirely to surgical work. Dr. Pritchard was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, of the Tri-State Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of Buncombe County. He had served as president of the latter society, and only a week before his death was elected president of the surgeons of the Southern Railway, at a meeting held in Mobile, Alabama, the term of office to have lasted four years. Dr. Pritchard was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, at the University of North Carolina, and was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being an Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree.

On April 23, 1922, Dr. Pritchard, with a group of his professional friends organized the French Broad Hospital, which grew in an astonishingly short time to become one of the most used and useful institutions in Asheville. His unexpected death found him in the midst of preparation for building a new wing to the hospital, and in his memory his associates carried through these plans to completion. On January 16, 1928, the addition to the French Broad Hospital was dedicated as the Arthur Thomas Pritchard Memorial Wing and this is indeed a splendid monument to the man whose passion, whose interest and ambition centered, in his last years, in this work.

On June 6, 1910, at Asheville, Arthur Thomas Pritchard married Robin Gertrude Kennett, of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard became the parents of one child, Arthur Thomas, Jr.

Dr. Pritchard's death occurred on May 26, 1927, at his home in Asheville, where till the very last he worked faithfully in the alleviation of pain and suffering. It seems impossible to speak of the desolate sense of loss which his passing brought to the community, or to express adequately the extent of its deep affection for him and the constant value of his work and presence. The quotations which follow from editorials in the Asheville press can only indicate the regard which must always remain profound and unfathomable:

Dr. Pritchard's untimely death is a grievous loss to the whole community and especially to the medical profession in which he had attained a distinction that promised for him many years of usefulness. As a physician and surgeon he had not only the talents but the personality that inspired in his patients confidence and a sense of well-being.

Young as he yet was, honors crowded upon Dr. Pritchard and his fame as a surgeon spread far and wide. A great sense of loss attends the announcement that he is dead. Those who enjoyed his friendship—and their number is legion—will miss him and grieve for him, but they will look back upon his life in deep gratitude for the splendid service with which he enriched an honored name and shed new lustre on it.

DICKINSON, ROBERT EDMUNDS, Manufacturer—After having been connected for the first twelve years of his career as a business man with two important railroad companies in the South in positions of importance and responsibility, the late Robert Edmunds Dickinson, in 1907 became manager of the vast lumber and manufacturing interests in the United States of a large and long established English firm. In these several positions he invariably displayed unusual executive ability, a characteristic which also enabled him to bring great prosperity to a lumber manufacturing company, which he founded in 1922 and which he developed into one of the most successful of its type. With typical thoroughness

and energy he devoted himself unsparingly to its development and management during the last seven years of his life, taking great pride in its steady growth and in the world-wide reputation which it and its products enjoyed. To him his business was not just a means of gaining material success, but he always regarded it as an essential part of his life, and, indeed, it typified all of the many fine qualities, which made up his own personality—courage, industry, honesty, fairness, to mention only a few. However, in spite of his great devotion to his business interests, Mr. Dickinson did by no means permit them to absorb him to the exclusion of other interests. His family and his home received at all times from him much more of his time and attention than the busy man of affairs is wont to give in these directions and there he spent the happiest of his hours. In still another sphere of activity, that of religious work, he accomplished much of lasting value and for many years his denomination, the Southern Presbyterian Church, greatly benefited by his active participation in its work and by his generous support of its various enterprises. Thus his entire life was representative of the highest type of manhood and public-spirited citizenship. Through his business activities he made important contributions to the material progress and welfare of his community and his country; by his ideal family life he set a fine example of moral worth; his patriotism and unselfish public spirit were examples of high civic virtue; and his appreciation of all the finer things of life gave proof alike of the breadth of his interests and of the idealism which permeated all of his business and personal relations.

The Dickinson family is of very ancient origin and is supposed to trace back to the Norman Lord Gautier de Caen who came to England as a companion of William the Conqueror. He was granted the old Saxon Manor of Kenson, Yorkshire. His descendants were Lords de Kenson until the middle of the seventeenth century. All English authorities agree that John Dickinson of Leeds was the first to bear the surname of Dickinson, a corruption of De Kenson. Prior to that they simply went by their christian names, *viz.*, Walter of Kenson or William of Kenson. All the ancient families of England had their coats of arms, and those of Kenson Manor House appeared upon trappings and furniture as early as the reign of Henry III, and were certainly used by John de Caen in the time of Edward I. Eventually, three brothers immigrated from England to America. Of Henry, the second of the three immigrant brothers, we know nothing except that he settled in Louisa or Caroline County, Virginia. Many of Henry Dickinson's descendants greatly distinguished themselves. Among these were: Major Dickinson, who fell at the Battle of Monmouth during the Revolutionary War; General Samuel Dickinson of Kentucky; Hon. David W. Dickinson; Hon. James S. Dickinson of Alabama, and Henry Dickinson, father of Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee, Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet during 1909-11; Dr. S. W. Dickinson, distinguished physician and medical writer; and Hon. Asa D. Dickinson, uncle of the subject of this article, who was a famous figure in the educational and law circles of Virginia, for many years, served as a member of the House of Representatives from Prince Edward County during 1857-59, as a member of the Virginia Senate during 1860-63, as judge of the Third Virginia Circuit during 1870-82, and for many years as an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

Through his paternal grandmother, Mary (Purnell) Dickinson, Robert Edmunds Dickinson is also a direct descendant of Bartholomew Dupuy and his wife, Countess Lavillon. Bartholomew Dupuy was a noted Huguenot, born in France in 1652, a native of the Province of Languedoc. Though he had inherited, by virtue of his descent from the nobility, the honorable title of count, he enlisted, at the age of eighteen years, in the French Army as a common soldier. His fidelity and unusual bravery won for him the admiration and confidence of King Louis XIV. Meanwhile, he had been promoted lieutenant and had been transferred to the King's Household Guard. While in this service he was frequently sent on important and recruiting services, until he retired in 1684 from the King's service. In spite of this retirement and in spite of his open profession of the Protestant faith, he did not lose the King's favor and also held to a remarkable degree the regard and esteem of the Roman Catholic priests. However, rather than renounce his faith, he left, together with his wife, his native France in one of the most dramatic flights of history and came to Virginia, settling on the south side of the James River, above and near the present site of Richmond.

Robert Edmunds Dickinson was born at "Roseland," Nottoway County, Virginia, December 3, 1868, a son of William Purnell and Rosamond (Smith) Dickinson. His father, who had been born at "Inverness," Nottoway County, Virginia, September 7, 1810, a son of Robert and Mary (Purnell) Dickinson, and who died October 6, 1874, was a prominent Virginia planter and the owner of large estates. Successful in business

and highly esteemed, he was often called upon to hold positions of trust, and frequently served as executor of large estates. Mr. Dickinson's mother was a daughter of Charles Smith, the latter a native of Vermont, where he had been graduated from Middlebury College. Deciding to locate in the South, he came to Virginia on horseback, studied law there and became one of the leading lawyers of that State. Robert Edmunds Dickinson grew to manhood just after the Civil War and during the confused times of the reconstruction period. His earliest education was received from governesses and private tutors and later he attended schools in Virginia. About 1894 he commenced his active business career with the Norfolk & Western Railway. Possessed of exceptional business and executive ability, he quickly worked his way up from a minor position to one of importance and, in 1901, he became an official of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Norfolk, Virginia. He remained with this railway for five years and during this period he perfected a system by which all supplies for this large railway system were handled and distributed so effectively, that this system was put into use by many other railroad companies and came to be regarded as a model. In 1906 he severed his connection with the Seaboard Air Line and accepted an invitation of a well-known English firm, Joseph Gardner & Sons, of Liverpool, to take charge of their vast lumber and manufacturing interests in the United States. At that time he became vice-president and general manager of the Anchor Block Mills, the Anchor Boat Oar Company, and the Anchor Saws Mills Company, positions he continued to hold until 1922. The first two of these enterprises to be taken over by Mr. Dickinson, the Anchor Block Mills Company and the Anchor Boat Oar Company were at that time practically in a bankrupt condition. Within a short time he put them on a paying basis, and at that time he also became vice-president and general manager of the Anchor Boat Oar Company, which greatly prospered and expanded under his able management. These two companies were later consolidated under the name of Anchor Saw Mills Company, and this company, too, enjoyed great prosperity under his direction. During the World War this company supplied practically all of the boat oars needed by the English navy, and Mr. Dickinson's work in this field was regarded of such importance, that he was not permitted to withdraw from it and to go to Washington, as he desired to do, in order to participate in the war work of his own country.

In 1922 Mr. Dickinson founded the Golf Shaft & Block Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, of which he was president until the time of his death. The war being over and boat oars no longer needed in quantities, he turned his attention to the manufacture of golf shafts and heads and other dimension stock as well as shuttle blocks. This company grew and prospered as did his other enterprises and it is today (1930) recognized as the largest and most influential company of its kind in the world, exporting its products to almost every civilized nation. Thus, Mr. Dickinson became a world figure with broad contacts and world-wide vision. His counsel and advice were sought by men of prominence and his judgment in matters pertaining to his profession was accepted as undisputed authority. In connection with the golf shaft industry Mr. Dickinson invented two important devices which he patented. One is a golf shaft which is designed to combine the stiffness of a steel shaft with the feel and resiliency of hickory. The date of this patent (No. 1631926) is June 7, 1927. The other invention is a machine for the testing of golf shafts. This machine has been accepted by the government to standardize the grading of golf shafts. This patent was applied for April 22, 1929, and its serial number is 357152. Mr. Dickinson was also president of the Hickory Golf Shaft Association of America, which organization he was instrumental in founding. Under his enthusiastic and aggressive direction this association very ably performed its chief function, to inform the public of the millions of feet of good hickory still available and of the fact that there is no really satisfactory substitute for a good hickory shafted golf club. He, too, was president of the Southern Exporting Company and a member of the boards of directors of several banks, as well as honorary life member of the Railway Store Keepers' Association of America, and a director of the Memphis, Tennessee, Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he was prominently active. Mr. Dickinson was an elder in the Southern Presbyterian Church for more than twenty years. During that entire time he was very active, doing much constructive church work. Mr. Dickinson was for three years' chairman of the building committee of the handsome new Idlewild Presbyterian Church of Memphis, Tennessee, one of the finest churches in the entire South. Busy as he was, he was untiring in his efforts and it is a generally accepted fact that he did more personal work connected with the erection of the new church than anyone else connected with the enterprise, with the possible exception of the architect. His clubs included the Memphis Country Club,

the Tennessee Club, the Rotary Club, the Lumberman's Club, and many other social and civic organizations. He was also eligible to practically all ancestral societies. Though fond of the company of others and himself a charming and genial companion he spent the greater part of his leisure time in his fine home at No. 1432 Union Avenue, Memphis, being exceptionally devoted to his wife and children. Mr. Dickinson was over six feet tall and perfectly proportioned. His Norman ancestry was probably responsible for the fineness of his physique. But it was the dominant qualities of his Huguenot forebears, among them Bartholomew Dupuy, which so unmistakably marked Mr. Dickinson's own character. His unwavering loyalty to what he believed to be right; his great courage; his unselfish devotion to duty and to those he loved; and the general bigness and magnificence of his character were also characteristics of his first paternal ancestor on this soil, Bartholomew Dupuy. Mr. Dickinson's unusually keen and alert mind seemed to possess a genius for organization. But he also appreciated the finer things of life, and nothing gave him more pleasure, when he was abroad, than to stroll through the Louvre or some other art gallery of note.

Mr. Dickinson married at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, October 24, 1905, Katherine Thorpe, a daughter of Dr. Frank J. and Bettie (Battle) Thorpe. Mrs. Dickinson's father was a prominent physician and surgeon of Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Her mother died October 24, 1925, and her father, in January, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson were the parents of three children: Elizabeth Battle, now Mrs. George Liebkeman, Jr.; Robert Edmunds, Jr.; and Katherine Thorpe Dickinson.

In New York City, June 20, 1929, Mr. Dickinson died suddenly from a heart attack, while about to board a trans-Atlantic steamer for a prolonged European trip, on which he was to be accompanied by his wife and by his two unmarried children. His body was brought back to Memphis, in which city his funeral took place from the Idlewild Presbyterian Church, an exceptionally large outpouring of his friends and acquaintances testifying to the high regard in which he had been held generally. His death, coming so suddenly at a comparatively early age, was naturally a great shock to his family and to them represented an irreparable loss. That he possessed many friends in every part of the world, was proven by the very large number of letters and other forms of meassages of sympathy which reached his family from all parts of the globe. These messages were not simply the conventional words of regret and sympathy penned at such occasions, but clearly showed that Mr. Dickinson's passing was sincerely felt and regretted. His fine achievements as a business man, his beautiful character, his public spirit and patriotism, his high ideals, and his sincere and helpful interest in all that was most worthwhile in life assure that his memory will be kept fresh in the hearts and minds of all, who have had the privilege of knowing him and who invariably had been benefited by having come into contact with him.

ASBURY, SAMUEL JENNINGS, Architect —During a long life of devotion to enduring work and staunch allegiance to causes in which his fellow-citizens were interested, Samuel Jennings Asbury, of Charlotte, North Carolina, won the confidence, the respect and the love of men and women of all creeds and races in the community. No man stood higher in the respect of the people, for his sense of justice knew no barrier of race, while his religious leaning compelled a deep regard for a man whose code was the Golden Rule, from the teachings of which he never deviated. Faith in him was so sincere that people entrusted their work to him without thought of a contract other than his word and paid his bills upon presentation without question or auditing. He was sought by the city for offices of honor and importance and filled them with credit to himself and profit to the community. He was a charitable Christian gentleman and an honor to his people and his generation, beloved in life and sincerely mourned in death.

He was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, February 21, 1849, a son of Henry Asbury, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in 1874, and of Emily (Bradshaw) Asbury. The first of his ancestors to settle in this country was Daniel Asbury, who came from England to North Carolina in colonial days. His education was acquired in the public schools of Lincoln County and he was graduated from the high school at Denver, North Carolina, after which he undertook to learn the carpenter trade in Charlotte, where he soon became associated with his half-brother, the late Josiah Asbury, who was the leading contractor and builder of the district. Later he entered into a partnership with W. J. M. Finger, which continued for twenty-two years in contracting and building and the operation of a lumber mill, being dissolved some twelve years prior to the death of Mr. Asbury, who had administered the contracting end of the business, while

his partner operated the lumber mill. For many years he and his family resided at the corner of College and Sixth streets, Charlotte, removing later to East Fourth Street. For many years he served the city as alderman and school commissioner, being always a leading factor in the affairs of the city. Although a man of strong convictions and staunch principles, he made no enemies, for he had the gift of winning and holding friends and no man in the community had more or better than he. He was a devout member of the Tryon Street Methodist Church from the time he came to Charlotte until the organization of Hawthorne Lane Church, when he transferred his allegiance because the last-named was closer to his home. He never failed to contribute liberally to both and to other worthy institutions, giving liberally to such causes as he felt were entitled to such consideration. He designed and built many of the beautiful homes of the city and laid out exquisite gardens, having one of his own that was a show place for visitors. In politics he was a Democrat and his opinions in a multiplicity of matters were eagerly consulted, a watchword of his friends having been, "Sam Asbury says so," which assurance settled many an argument. He was a director of the Independent Trust Company of Charlotte. He died December 7, 1917, in his sixty-ninth year.

Samuel Jennings Asbury married, in Charlotte, November 16, 1876, Martha A. Moody, daughter of George L. Moody, farmer and merchant. Their children are: 1. Louis Humbert, married May Crosby of Boston, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of Malvina, Louis, Jr., and Martha May. 2. Brandt, married Dorothy Teague of Cape Town, South Africa, and they are the parents of Alfreda and Molly. 3. J. Guy, a successful architect of Charlotte, deceased April 19, 1927. 4. Samuel Jennings, Jr., married Winnie Roland and they are the parents of Samuel, Jr., and Thomas Roland.

Mr. Asbury bore an enviable reputation for integrity, civic valor, religious virtue and industrious nature. No citizen of Charlotte stood higher in the regard of his fellow-citizens, to every one of whom his death was a personal sorrow and an irreparable loss. He was a foremost exponent of the creed that fairness to all brings success to enterprise and he died as he lived—a Christian gentleman and an upright man.

RAWLS, CHARLES TAYLOR, Civic Leader —No resident of Asheville, North Carolina, will deny to the memory of Charles Taylor Rawls the distinction of having been its most useful citizen while occupying public office, or of having been among the most prominent in the State in promoting civic enterprises for the benefit of the entire community.

There is no question in the minds of the people of Asheville that he saved untold numbers of human lives by his introduction of pure water into the city at a time when typhoid fever was epidemic, while his other contributions to the happiness and prosperity of the people were notable in value. Loving the city of which he had been chief magistrate, he rendered it conspicuous service at the cost of indefatigable energy and unceasing labor. No sacrifice was too great for him to make if it meant improvement for the good of all and so well did he labor that Asheville, in a quarter of a century following his initiatory work, justly claimed the attention of the entire country as a health resort, after it had lain dormant from its birth. He was a great leader, of unusual business ability, great vision and at the same time very practical. Few leaders will appear who will equal him in what he did for the people, none can hope to exceed his achievements.

Charles Taylor Rawls was born in Union, South Carolina, August 23, 1854, a son of Benjamin Franklin (2), a physician, who had served in Bellevue Hospital in New York City and afterward achieved considerable fame in his profession. He was a son of Benjamin Franklin Rawls, who was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, and who removed to South Carolina. His antecedents came from England in the Colonial days. Dr. Rawls married Mary Rice. Their son, Charles Taylor, was educated in private schools at Union, afterward attending Wofford College in South Carolina. He then began the study of law under his brother-in-law, Captain Melvin E. Carter, later going to Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he completed a two-year law course in one year and was graduated at the head of his class. Returning to Union, he established himself in practice and continued it for a year or more, when he removed to Asheville and engaged in the insurance business in association with Judge Aston and Mr. Stikeleather. This partnership continued until 1922, when it was dissolved and the Rawls & Donahoe Real Estate Company was formed, continuing as such until the death of Mr. Rawls. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Asheville and served until 1905. He made tremendous improvements in the city administration, changed the entire bookkeeping methods and in many other works illustrated his ability and civic love. It was through his untiring efforts that the city got its first water supply direct from the moun-

Chas: T. Rowe

tains and by his unceasing work that the telephone battle was settled and the community put in touch with the outside world. When he took the office of mayor in 1903 the municipality was still suffering from the financial panic of ten years earlier. It was badly in debt and there was an epidemic of typhoid fever, probably brought on by the polluted water the people were using and which came from what has since been made into the recreation park. Mayor Rawls took the matter in hand with vigor and inaugurated a plan that many considered extremely dangerous from a financial point of view. Backed by the board of aldermen, he issued $200,000 in bonds for a new water supply and took the issue to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he disposed of them. With the money thus raised he acquired the North Fork water shed, laid a pipe line and supplied Asheville with a bountiful supply of pure mountain water, raising the city almost immediately to a position among the country's health resorts. He was known as the father of North Fork and the pure water supply. He was a director of the American National and the Blue Ridge National banks of Asheville, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His recreations were hunting and fishing. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Protestant Episcopalian. He loved nature and good books, and never let an opportunity pass where he could do a good deed inconspicuously. His death occurred in Asheville, January 15, 1927.

Charles Taylor Rawls married, in Asheville, North Carolina, October 2, 1909, Sarah Rorison, daughter of John Lee Rorison, a dealer in mica, who came from New York to North Carolina because of an interest in the mining of that mineral. Their children are: 1. Charles Taylor, Jr., a student. 2. John Rorison.

Reserved in his associations with others, Mr. Rawls possessed in high degree the courtesy of the old Southern gentleman, coupled with a commanding presence that added to his prestige as a leader. In public and private business his sound judgment made him a much sought counsellor. In recent years he had withdrawn from active business connections, but in his retirement he followed with pride the advancement of the city whose foundations he had helped to lay. He loved it and it loved him and will not fail to honor his memory.

REID, WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, M. D., Physician—Of Scotch and Irish admixture of bloods, both branches of this family came from Ethelreidt, England, and were established in North Carolina during colonial days by progenitors whose talents and various abilities caused them to become dominant citizens of their respective communities. That branch of which William Kirkpatrick Reid, doctor of medicine, was a member, is one of the most gifted mentally in the annals of the Commonwealth, its members having won to distinction in the professions with singular facility.

Dr. Reid was born in Mecklenburg County, near Charlotte, North Carolina, August 10, 1868, son of Henry Connor and Mary Isabel (Kirkpatrick) Reid. His father, who died in 1871, was well and favorably known as an instructor in the public schools. He served under Confederate colors in the Civil War, was a prominent figure in his community, and raised two sons whose distinctions reflected proudly on his culture.

In the schools of the Mecklenburg district in which he lived, Dr. Reid secured a sound elementary school training, and took his high school course at Pineville, after graduation from which he matriculated in Davidson College, North Carolina. He transferred thence to the University of Virginia, and in due course was prepared for medical studies, which he undertook in their highest form at New York University, New York City. In July, 1891, when he was twenty-two years of age, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and set about practice of the profession without delay.

Dr. Reid returned to North Carolina fresh from medical school in the nation's greatest city in 1891, and opened offices at Sharon. But after a brief period he removed to the Waxhaws, of North and South Carolina, there remained with round professional fortune for three years, and at the expiration of that period removed again, to Pineville, North Carolina, where he maintained offices and residence until 1909. It was in that year that he came to Charlotte, and here he devoted to the profession the balance of his years, only ten in number, building up an extensive clientele embracing an admirable practice. His standing among colleagues was ever of the highest, and his position as practitioner and citizen of Charlotte knew no superiors. In 1917 he was appointed city physician, in which office he continued two years, making for himself and the administration augmented support through wise direction of municipal health activities. A short time before his death, the office having expired, he once more gave the whole of his activity professionally to private practice, resuming much of the work which the duties of city physician had made impossible of fulfillment.

During his career Dr. Reid became deeply interested in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of

tuberculosis. He did a great deal of charity work among the city's poor in this direction, and his ambition was to secure a hospital which might be devoted to ministrations of the kind in attacking the dread disease. But death came too soon for realization of the dream. Dr. Reid gave heavily of his time and medical talent to unfortunate persons unable to pay for his services. He said little of the fact to associates or to others, but it became known; and in increasing numbers those who could not pay the regular fees, or who could afford to pay only a part of the standard fees, came to him for succor. He could not refuse. Beyond question these good offices cost him thousand upon thousands of dollars, for too, it must be realized, charity work for a practitioner takes from his more monied clientiele, and reduces his income materially. So Dr. Reid was much sought after, by the poor, by the wealthy, and indeed by all persons who had known the treatments that he gave. He was popular as practitioner and as a personality. His friends were legion, on every hand. During the most severe and earliest of the influenza epidemics he worked almost as a Trojan, without thought of self, in order that humanity might benefit. He worked like mad at times, though coolly for all that, and with strictest professional regard for all things. Aside from medicine he took pleasure in the society of congenial persons. He owned several race horses, loved horses, and was fond of riding. He was a Democrat, member of the Medical Society of North Carolina, and a communicant of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. To the church's diverse causes he gave freely. During the World War he was of valued assistance in his capacity as physician and surgeon, working among the soldiers of Camp Greene. Also, he was of valued assistance in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross. Fraternally he was affiliated widely, with the Free and Accepted Masons, Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and Woodmen of the World. For relaxation he turned to baseball, being a fan of some ardor, and having played the game himself as a youth and young man in school and college. Home-loving, he was intensely devoted to his wife and children. He took them on a number of interesting trips.

Dr. Reid was twice married (first), at Sharon, in 1891, to Annie Reid Kirkpatrick, who died at Sharon, in 1892. Of this union was born a son, James, deceased. Dr. Reid married (second), August 3, 1897, at Siler City, North Carolina, Lola McAdams, daughter of James Wesley and Nancy Elizabeth (Wren) McAdams, both parents natives of Siler City. Her father was in the lumber business, a man of means and of prominence. Of the second union were born children: 1. Mary Isabel. 2. William Kirkpatrick, Jr. 3. Francis Wren. 4. Charles Robert, deceased. 5. Ralph Connor. 6. Juanita. 7. John Walker. 8. Nancybell. 9. Lola Carolyn. Mrs. Lola (McAdams) Reid survives her husband, and continues to reside in Charlotte, at No. 146 West Moorehead Street.

Dr. Reid died, in Charlotte, April 5, 1919, at the age of fifty years. Though life's span was brief he accomplished much, not alone in constructive work as physician and surgeon and citizen of Charlotte, but in the hearts and minds of men. He was a healer, not solely of bodily ills, but likewise of ills of the mind—depression, sadness. His cheerful presence in itself effected many a cure. A psychologist of the practical school, he had no difficulty in winning the confidence of his patients, from the time of first contact, nor to hold this confidence through resultant developments. In other relations as in medicine; he came to hold a warm place in the hearts of persons around him, who respected him as an admirable man worthy of the respect of mankind. His loss was felt in a touching manner throughout the city of his greatest activity. The poor, who had leaned so heavily upon him for comfort, were most spontaneous and sincere in their manifestations of sorrow; and, on the other side of the sociologic scale, the persons of wealth and positions were no less deep in their sense of loss. While scores attended the funeral exercises, it seemed as if the spirits of hundreds might be waiting near, in last respect to one dearly beloved whose worthy work had been completed.

CHILES, JAMES MADISON, Man of Affairs—A business man of brilliant talent and proved ability, James Madison Chiles, on a visit to Asheville, North Carolina, in 1908, became possessed of a dream, whose fabric was long to be the impelling motive of his major activities. Although he died at a comparatively early age, he lived to see the splendors of his vision translated into actuality by his own efforts, and to receive the acclaim of sceptics who had once chided him for his childish impracticality. Kenilworth today, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Asheville, filled with homes, and possessing a hotel of striking proportions and excellent service, stands a monument to the foresight and enthusiasm of the man who created it a garden spot from suburban waste.

J. M. Chiles

Mr. Chiles was born June 15, 1870, at Troy, in Greenwood County, South Carolina, a son of Captain Benjamin and Sarah (Wideman) Chiles, and second child of a family of seven children. His father, a planter, and for some years postmaster at Troy, and at Greenville, South Carolina, died in June, 1905, in his fifty-ninth year. The earliest member of the family in this country had come to Virginia from England, settling near Culpeper Court House, since which time the name has frequently appeared in the history of the Southern Atlantic States. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Benjamin Chiles was a student in Hillsboro Military School, and he, along with the entire student body, immediately enlisted in the Confederate Army, to form the company which was known as Orr's Rifles. In the second year of the war, Benjamin Chiles was severely wounded in the Battle of Spottsylvania, and he served throughout the conflict with such distinction, that at the conclusion of hostilities, though then only eighteen years old, he had attained the rank of captain.

James Madison Chiles attended the public schools of Troy, South Carolina, and Davis Military Academy at La Grange, North Carolina. When he completed his education, he began work as a clerk in the clothing store of McCully and Fretwell, in MacCormick, South Carolina, with whom he remained for one year. At the end of this time, he went to Pelzer, South Carolina, as clerk in Martin's general store, and after three years, solely through his own energy and industry, was able to purchase Mr. Martin's interest in this venture, which he conducted as sole owner during another period of three years. Thereafter he disposed of his holdings in Pelzer, and entered a partnership arrangement with Mr. Martin in the establishment of a furniture factory in Hickory, North Carolina. After a few years he again purchased Mr. Martin's interest and continued the operation of the factory independently, with great success. Four years later he established a factory at Lenoir, North Carolina, and so large did his volume of business become, that he purchased the entire output of all the smaller factories in that section, packing it himself, and shipping it from his factory to all parts of the United States. In 1908, Mr. Chiles came to Asheville, and was so impressed with the possibilities of the city that he decided to make it thereafter the center of his own operations, and in association with the late Charles A. Hoitt, organized the United States Furniture Company there. The factory of this company occupied the site where the Citizens' Lumber Company is now located. In 1910, Mr. Chiles sold his holdings in furniture to Mr. Hoitt, and devoted his attention exclusively thereafter to the development of local real estate. In this venture, as in every other in which he participated his sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values brought him almost immediate success. About this time his dream of the future Kenilworth began to assume tangible form, and in 1912 he purchased the land now included in the corporate limits of the town. Though possessed in his own right of considerable financial resources, Mr. Chiles, in an understanding of this magnitude, was forced to enlist other capital, but this initial difficulty overcome by the power of his enthusiasm and his genius for executive detail, progressed rapidly. In 1916, he organized the Kenilworth Company, of which he was one of the largest stockholders, and the building of the present Kenilworth Inn was begun, to replace the famous hostelry destroyed by fire. "A new and better Kenilworth," said Mr. Chiles, "will rise, Phoenix-like, from its ashes." And having uttered his prophecy, he devoted half a score of years to making it come true. To relate the discouragements which he encountered, to list the declinations of support to which he listened, to tell of the taunts with which he was often met, would be to provide a background that seemed dark in those days, and was dark—and is dark; but pleasingly so now in setting off the iridescence of a success that a dreamer was willing to wait for.

Although the building of Kenilworth came to be his life's work, it was not so exclusively for he contributed actively to many other projects and movements. He owned real estate and had made substantial investments in many parts of North Carolina and Florida, while in the general growth of Asheville, he played a prominent part. Mr. Chiles also developed the Oteen-Asheville property, and later sold it to the government, which has since erected a hospital there. During the World War, also, Mr. Chiles leased his Kenilworth Inn to the government to be used for a convalescent camp. Although in a busy life, he had not much time for public office, he became the first mayor of Kenilworth, and served in this capacity until the last election before his death. Politically, he was a member of the Democratic party, while he was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was also a member of several clubs, including, the Asheville Club, the Asheville Country Club, and the Biltmore Forest Club. He was a member and a liberal supporter of the First Baptist Church, of Asheville. Although his favorite diversions were horse-

back riding, golf, and other outdoor sports, he was also a great lover of books, and a close student of the best of the world's literature. He possessed one of the largest and most complete private libraries in the South, including in his collection many rare editions and beautiful bindings.

On February 16, 1914, at Mobile, Alabama, James Madison Chiles married Leah Arcouet. Her father, Casenier Arcouet, a sculptor of the utmost distinction, was born in Alliance, France, and came to the United States when he was sixteen years old. His masterpiece, "The Mermaid" was destroyed in the Chicago fire, but among his other famous works are, "The Lioness and Her Prey," in Central Park, New York City, "The Eagles," at the entrance to Central Park, "Guarding the Flag," and busts of Theodore Roosevelt and John Jacob Astor. Leah (Arcouet) Chiles was an only child. Mrs. Chiles is an accomplished musician, a concert pianist, and has also devoted considerable time to painting, chiefly miniatures and on china. She is the organizer and head of the Western North Carolina Artists' Association. At her husband's death she took over the administration of his business interests, and in 1928 was elected mayor of Kenilworth, the office of which Mr. Chiles had been the first incumbent. At the time of her election she was serving as a commissioner of the town. Mrs. Chiles is a communicant of All Souls' Episcopal Church at Biltmore, where she takes an active part in Sunday school work by illustrating the lessons for the primary department. Mr. and Mrs. Chiles became the parents of two children: 1. James Richard, born December 28, 1918. 2. Arcouet, born August 14, 1923.

Mr. Chiles died at his home in Kenilworth, North Carolina, on June 1, 1925, to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances in every part of the South. Although the immediate sense of loss at his passing may fade with time, the memory of his life and work will hardly be destroyed. The quotations which follow, of the many fine tributes paid to the man and his character, best express, perhaps, the sentiment of the community in which he made his home:

> Mr. Chiles was ever a loyal friend, generous and kind hearted to a notable degree. He never turned a deaf ear to any charitable appeal, and a small action was entirely foreign to his nature. The town of Kenilworth will ever stand a monument to his faith in a growing community.
>
> A noble spirit has passed into the great beyond, leaving behind a memory that will ever be a lasting inspiration to all of us, his friends.

DUNAVANT, HENRY JACKSON, Railroad Builder and Capitalist—Descended of an honored family whose members found distinction in many worthy walks of life's endeavors, Henry Jackson Dunavant had within himself the blue blood of the Southland, together with all its traditions of gentility and chivalry, intelligence and integrity. There was wealth in the family, shared unevenly amongst its various lines, and through the forepart of his years, up to the time of his early youth, he had every advantage possible to a boy of foremost circumstances. Those were happy days indeed, and never did he forget them to the very end of his life. He resided then at Morganton, North Carolina, where for a long time the family had its seat; and the friends of his boyhood became the friends of youth and manhood, never deserting him throughout his existence, rallying to him in darker moments when the future seemed so uncertain as to be threatening. Here we treat of a life in no wise of the ordinary. In the usual course a lad is born into the world with quite ordinary means, then progresses, evenly, steadily toward his ambition, and either fails to achieve it or does so achieve. But in the case of Henry Jackson Dunavant the frequently maligned "silver spoon" may be said to have been present, only to be lost at the hand of a fate over which he had no control—and when regained, by some alchemy of character and worth, this silver spoon had turned to gold. His battle upward was assisted by numbers of his faithful friends, yet, as is always the case in such affairs, what was accomplished may be attributed almost wholly to his own dauntless effort. H. J. Dunavant became one of the leading builders of all the Southland, where his forefathers had constantly held sway. His building operations were confined for the most part to the building of railroads, and many of his more important contracts will be cited hereafter in this biography. There were many persons who acknowledged him to be the dominant railroad builder in the North Carolina area, if not of the entire South. His interests ramified immensely as middle years came on, and at the time of his death these comprised a vast manner of contact with the business world. His memory is preserved close to the hearts of all who knew him at all intimately, and to those who respected him, and who are legion in number. Particularly he is remembered by the people of North Carolina, and his employees, whom he called his own and to whom he was unfailingly loyal at all times; and of all these people in North Carolina, perhaps he is recalled with deepest affection by those of his boyhood town, together with those of

Charlotte, who knew him as a man of accomplished fact.

Captain Sam Dunavant, father of Henry Jackson Dunavant, was a son of Dr. John Dunavant, and fought with valor in the Civil War. He was a native of Amelia County, Virginia; there was reared; and married, in Burke County, North Carolina, Virginia Corpening, native of that county. Captain Sam Dunavant was a man of large affairs, and had a wide reputation as contractor and builder, especially as pertaining to the building of railroads and railroad work in general. With his wife he raised a considerable family of children, of whom in this record we are concerned with Henry Jackson Dunavant. Captain Sam Dunavant's brother, William Dunavant, was an influential and wealthy railroad president, and moved to Memphis, Tennessee.

Henry Jackson Dunavant was born on the family estate in Burke County, North Carolina, July 14, 1875, and attended private schools at Morganton. He progressed through the elementary work and had attacked the secondary studies with an innate vigor when misfortune came to his father, who had involved himself in contracts with the Three C's Railroad upon which he lost ninety thousand dollars almost overnight. At that time such a sum represented great wealth, and even now might well alter the plans of any family. Henry Jackson Dunavant was fourteen years of age, sound of body, quick of mind, and a willing worker. He understood at once the difference that this turn in fortune would bring to him, and leaving books behind for the time went to work at paving streets, in Morganton, where before he had been a carefree lad at his studies. (This pavement which he built is still in fine condition). This early work did him good in more ways than one. It strengthened his body for the battle of life in rapid time, and gave him a practical foundation for observation of building problems. During that year, also, he joined in association with his father, who taught him a great deal about building and contracting. When he came into his own as contractor he went into partnership with his father, and their association continued until the death of the elder member. From his fifteenth year, Henry Jackson Dunavant was identified with building as a contractor; and with each new year came new prestige, adding fortune, and augmented reputation at his work. He was, at the time of his demise, president of the Carolina Crushed Stone Company, of which he was the founder; president of the Dunavant Company, of which he was the founder; president of the Dunavant-Gunter Company, L. C. Gunter having been a life-long friend and associate; president of Clement Dunavant Company; and president of the T. J. Galley Company, which, in 1928, is still engaged in building up the embankments of the Mississippi River.

Items of building accomplished by Henry Jackson Dunavant herebefore indicated for citation are impressive. He built the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, which is now part of the Southern Railroad, in 1890; then the Three C's Railroad (Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago)—which has since been brought to full completion; and then the Carolina and North Western Railroad, from Lenoir, North Carolina, to Chester, South Carolina, in 1894. At the age of nineteen years he went with his father to Jamaica, South America, where they built a railroad and immense tunnel. He built the "Lumber Road," now known as the Virginia Railroad, in Fayette County, West Virginia. This line is five miles long, and has a tunnel three hundred feet long. He was the contractor for the railroad built by Dr. Seward Webb of the Vanderbilt family, in the Adirondack Mountains, New York, afterward sold to the New York Central system. He built the Warrior Southern Railroad, near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1902-03, five miles in length with two tunnels, a branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; The North Carolina and St. Louis Railroad, through Tracy City, Tennessee, 1903-04, of eight miles; the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, from Somerset to Burnside, Kentucky, six miles of heavy rock work. It was heavy rock work which always gave pleasure to Mr. Dunavant. In this instance there were one hundred and fifty thousand yards of crushed rock used for ballast. He built the Southern Railway's branch from Bulls Gap to Rogersville, Tennessee, 1909-10, twelve miles of heavy work; and the trackage for the Big Four (Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis), at Evansville, Indiana, 1909-10. In 1910 Dunavant-Gunter partnership was formed, and the firm built trackage ways from Birmingham and Warrior, Alabama, 1912-14, of five miles. They then double tracked the Southern Railroad from Washington to Atlanta, and to Tye River, Virginia, 1914-15, a distance of fifteen miles. And from Greenville, South Carolina, to Easley, 1916-17, sixteen miles; from Gaffney to Cowpers, South Carolina, 1917-1918, twelve miles; and from Cornelia to Airsville, 1916-17, ten miles. He contracted for the Stripping Phosphate fields in Florida, at Bowling Green, 1920-21. When he founded and established the business of the Carolina Crushed Stone Company at Charlotte, he did the grading required for

the Ford plant in Charlotte, 1923-24, and did three miles of heavy work for the Central of Georgia Railroad at Jackson Gap, Alabama, 1925-26. Mr. Dunavant brought the Lake Lure Dam to completion just before his last and fatal illness. This is one of the finest dams in the world, with the new cylindrical and moveable sections and was built at a cost of $1,000,000. It was completed in 1927, having been begun in 1926. The Beaucatcher Tunnel, at Asheville, North Carolina, was begun in 1927, and is now under construction. This is to be a paved highway under Beaucatcher Mountain and will cost more than one-half million dollars. His company, of which he was a member, are building highway bridges near Statesville, North Carolina. With his father in earlier years he built the tunnels and laid the trackage for the Southern Railroad from Morganton to Asheville (main line of the Southern Railroad).

At all times generous and charitable toward mankind, Henry Jackson Dunavant was most affectionately regarded by all who came in contact with him, and especially so by his employees. He was ever faithful and patient to his employees and expected faithfulness from them, but even when he found them unworthy he would not let them go until it was demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt, that such was the only course. Liberal almost to a fault, he contributed to all causes for man's happiness and welfare. During the World War he was of valued assistance in the various campaigns for funds, and of even more valued assistance through his ability to construct good railroads. He was a member of the Charlotte Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce, the Charlotte Country Club, and the Myers Park Country Club; the Engineers' Club, and the Southern Manufacturers' Club.

Henry Jackson Dunavant married, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on January 22, 1908, Louise Wert, of that city. Miss Wert was the daughter of the late Frank O. and Lucy Price (Crow) Wert. Frank O. Wert was the son of Michael Wert, and descended from William Wert, a contemporary of Thomas Jefferson. He was a prominent barrister of Chattanooga, where he spent most of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunavant were born three children, the first two, Louise Wert and Samuel Jackson, were twins, born October 3, 1909, at Charlotte; graduates of Central High School, Charlotte; and Virginia, now a student. The family residence is at No. 610 Queens Road, Myers Park, Charlotte. Samuel Jackson, the only son, and a capable well-meaning youth, will try to follow in the paths of his illustrious parent.

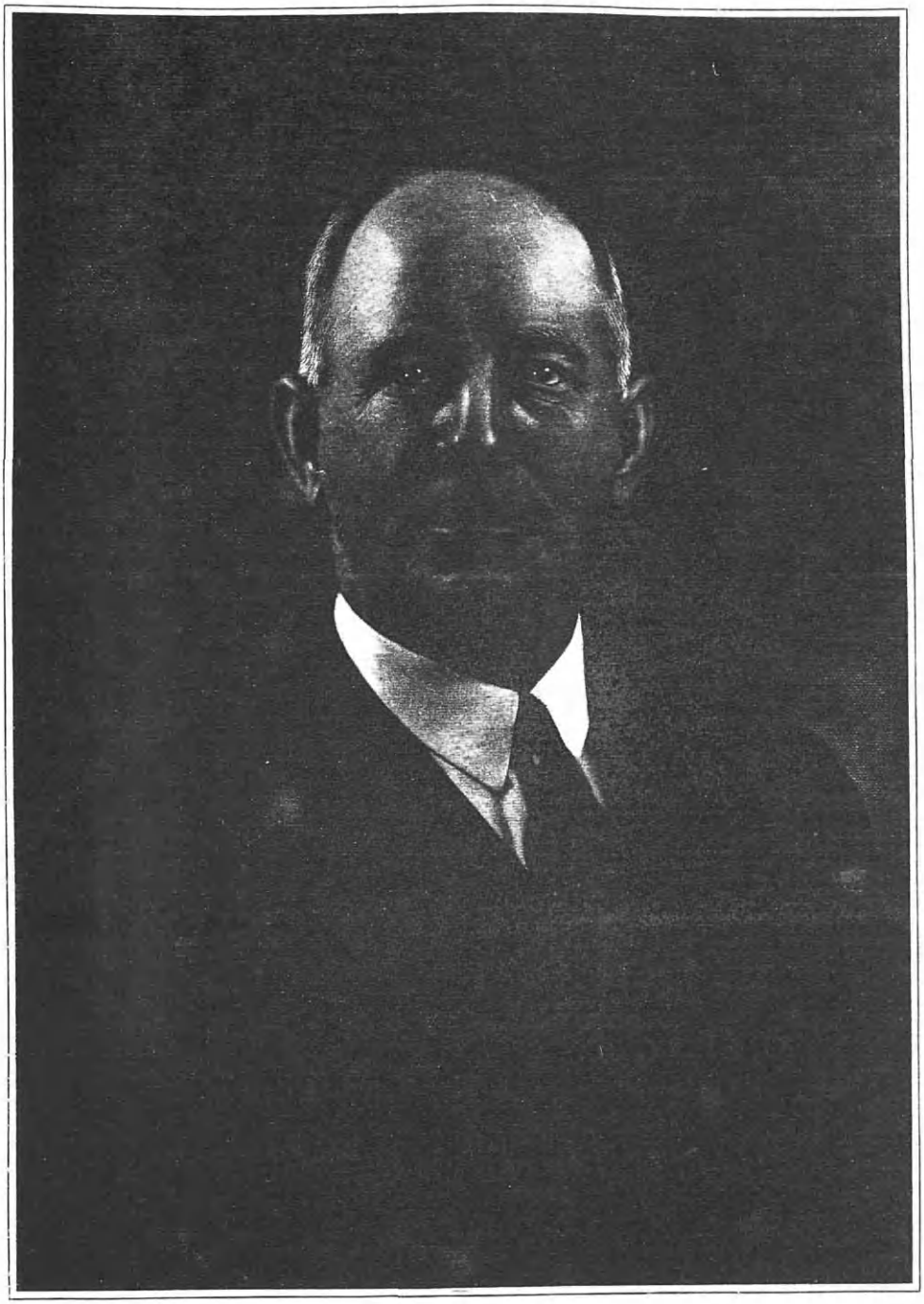
Henry Jackson Dunavant died after an illness of two years, during which he continued courageously with his career, to the very end. Death came to him June 8, 1928, at the age of fifty-two years, at Cleveland Springs, North Carolina, while he was on a trip for his health.

In the fifty-two years of his life, Henry Jackson Dunavant lived the facts, the triumphs, and perhaps the sorrows, of one hundred. There lives no one to say that a career so full was illy spent, or to detract from the greatness of a character so worthy. The tremendous works by him accomplished cannot fail to live through many generations; and it can be said further that his laurels are an honor to an honorable family.

WILSON, JOHN McKAMIE, Former Mayor and Prominent Citizen of Charlotte, North Carolina—One of the citizens of Charlotte, North Carolina, who played an important part in the life of the city was John McKamie Wilson, at one time mayor and for more than fifteen years active in the public affairs of the city as tax collector and treasurer. At the time of his death he was engaged in the real estate business, and in his public career and his capacity as a business man he was known and respected among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances; people who knew his abilities as an administrator in city government, as well as his more intimate comrades who recognized in him a man of kindly attitude toward his fellows, thorough loyalty, and eagerness to lend a helping hand when it was needed. His passing caused widespread sorrow in Charlotte, as well as in other parts of North Carolina, for in the course of a busy life he had lived and worked in a number of cities and towns in this part of the country.

Mr. Wilson was born in Caldwell, North Carolina, September 2, 1872, son of Dr. John McKamie and Jane Lucinda (Sloan) Wilson. His father, a physician of considerable note, was prominent in the life of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where his home, an old-fashioned Southern mansion, was a gathering place for a host of friends in this part of the State. The Wilson family came of Scotch-Irish stock, having originally settled in Pennsylvania, although this branch of the house came South even before the War of the American Revolution.

John McKamie Wilson, the former mayor of Charlotte, received his early education in the schools of Caldwell, North Carolina, his birthplace, and later attended the Huntersville High School. In 1892, he came to Charlotte to work



Jno M Wilson

for the Arthur Henderson Grocery Company at the age of twenty years. He removed, three years later, to Davidson, North Carolina, where he became engaged in business with his cousin, E. L. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson and Wilson. In 1902 he sold his share in this enterprise—a general mercantile business,—and returned to Charlotte, where he entered the employ of the Long and Tate Clothing Company as a salesman. In 1909 he rendered his first service of importance to the city, having been appointed in that year city tax collector.

In the years that followed, he demonstrated to the satisfaction of city officials and all with whom he came into contact his abilities and his special talent for the financial work in connection with administration of the public affairs of Charlotte; and, ten years after his appointment as tax collector, he was made city treasurer. Then, in 1922, he received his appointment as mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank McNinch, whose term in the mayor's chair was still unexpired at the time of his resignation. From that time, Mr. Wilson served as the city's chief executive for a period of about six months, returning, at the end of that time, to the tax department of the municipal government.

In 1926, however, he left the employ of the city of Charlotte, and again became engaged in private business enterprise, this time in real estate. He organized the company of Wilson and Porter, taking as his partner J. M. Porter, and in this firm he remained active until his death.

In addition to his many activities, both public and private, Mr. Wilson was keenly interested in a number of the leading institutions that go to form a part of Charlotte's social life. He held membership in the Caldwell Memorial Presbyterian Church, in which he was a deacon. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World. At the time of American participation in the great World War, Mr. Wilson was active in all campaigns aiming toward vigorous prosecution of the Allied cause, and he gave freely to all enterprises having victory as their end and purpose. One of his favorite diversions was hunting, in which he indulged to a considerable extent when his time permitted.

In Charlotte, North Carolina, October 14, 1909, Mr. Wilson married Mary Jane Moody, daughter of George Louis Moody, a North Carolina farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of four children: 1. Robert Gilberth, a student. 2. Martha Moody, a student. 3. John M., Jr., a student. 4. Julia Kell.

John McKamie Wilson died in Charlotte, North Carolina, May 23, 1927, and the news of his passing brought great sorrow to the hearts of his many friends. He was widely known throughout the county in which he lived, both for his manner of conducting himself in public office, in which he always performed his duties in a quiet way, at the same time expressing his views without fear or favor, and for his ways of kindliness and gentleness with his more intimate friends, and, above all, for the qualities of his home life, which proved him to be an excellent husband and father.

CHRISTIAN, LOUIE SIDNEY, Building Contractor—As a member of one of the oldest families in Durham, North Carolina, and as a constructive citizen and progressive business man, the late Louie Sidney Christian rightfully occupied a prominent place in the progress of his city. He was that best type of American, the self-made man who makes his activities contribute to the general good, who raises his community with him to a higher level of prosperity. His success did not harden him, but gave him all the greater opportunity for generous assistance to those in need of it and for kindliness to rich and poor alike. He was a general contractor, occupied with important buildings for Duke University, various civic uses, and for the railroads.

Louie Sidney Christian was born in Durham County, October 26, 1870, son of John B. and Eliza (Copley) Christian, and member of a family long prominent in that section of North Carolina. Of English ancestry, the Christians settled in Virginia and North Carolina in the early days of this country and prospered as the country grew. The father, John Butler Christian, was street commissioner when Durham had an aldermanic form of government and in that capacity had charge of city construction. He also served as chief of police. He was a Confederate veteran and a man of prominence until his death in Durham, in 1910. Of his two sons and two daughters, Louie Sidney Christian was the second. He was educated in a local private school and at Oak Ridge Military Academy, his eager mind alert to academic studies and to cultural subjects. His energy and ambition fixed on rounding out his learning during his school days, just as in later days they contributed to his mature success.

His first business experience was with the Carey Lumber Company, for whom he was general manager after the business was moved to Carey, North Carolina. At the time of his resignation, Mr. Christian established the Christian Construction

Company and had as an associate N. Underwood. His firm was called on to build many of the important structures in and about Durham and at points distant from that city, so that it came to be recognized as one of the large and important enterprises of the section. Living as he did most of his life on West Chapel Hill Street, Mr. Christian saw Durham grow from a hamlet of a few souls to the proportions of a city, and by virtue of his temperament and his profession, he did much to help that growth. He laid tracks and graded for the railroads, as well as for Duke University, and for all the city schools. He also had contracts to haul coal for the schools and for public buildings, and he was called on to build the concrete wall round the cemetery, and to dig the foundation for the hospital. Ill health prevented his undertaking the work on the Junior High School, for which he had a contract, and forced retirement on him while he still had the promise of many years of life.

Like his father, Mr. Christian was keenly interested in civic affairs, as well as in business enterprises other than his own. He was a director of the Merchants' Bank, special agent of the Durham & Southern Railroad, and for six years a member of the Police and Fire Commission, which for that period he served as chairman. In politics his views were those of the Democratic party. A devout church member, he was in boyhood a communicant of the old Main Street Methodist Church, and he became a charter member of Duke Memorial Church, serving on its board of stewards for many years. At his death, the Board of Stewards passed resolutions of respect, reading in part as follows:

> Since it has been the will of our Heavenly Father to call from our midst our brother, L. S. Christian, on September 24, 1926, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we as a church deeply miss his cheerful smile and personal interest in the life of our church and his faithful service as a member of our Board of Stewards for many years.
>
> That while we miss him we rejoice in the hope that it is well with him, and that his reward is that of a faithful servant of God.

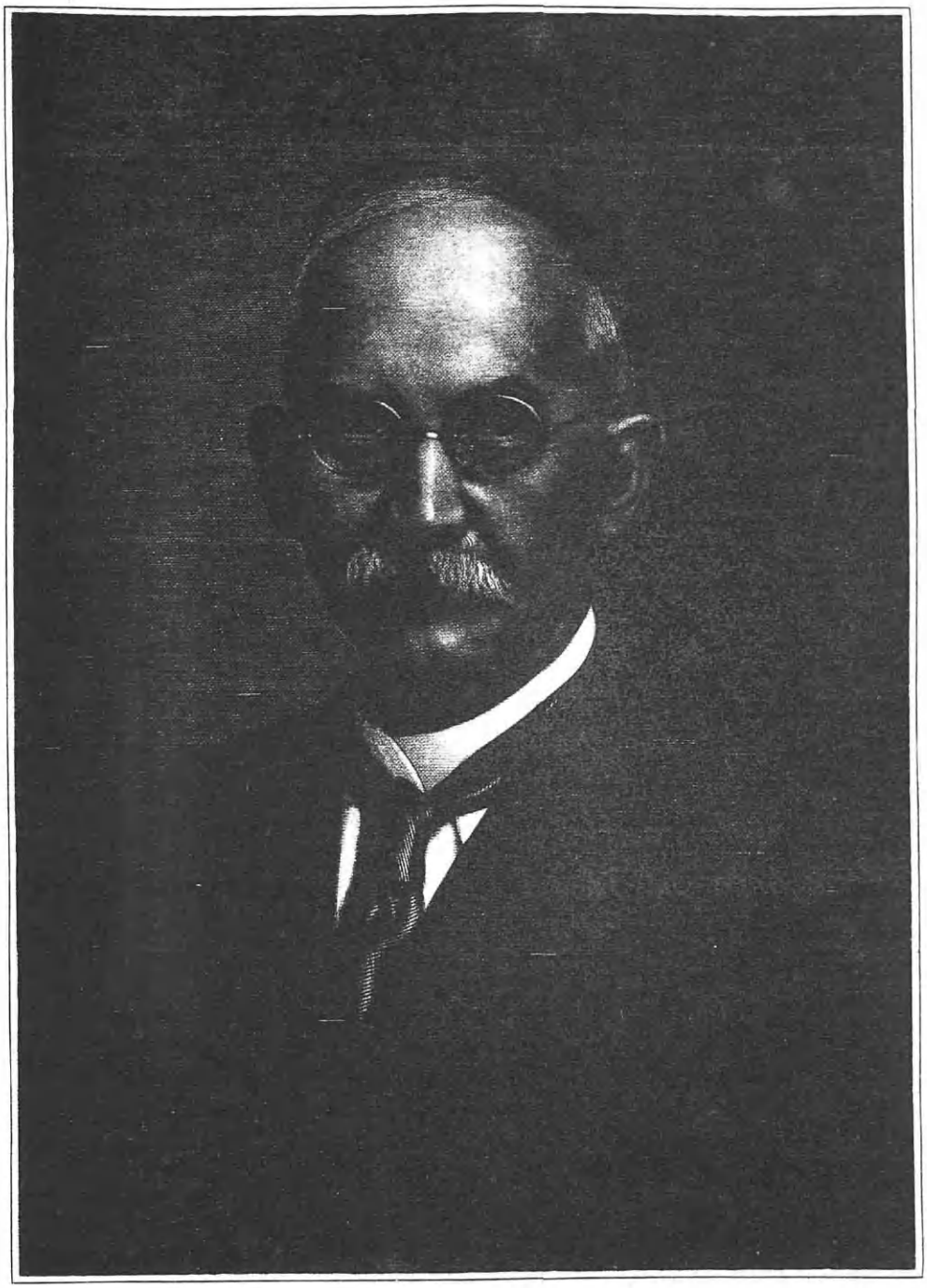
Mr. Christian also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which order took charge of the funeral rites conducted for him. A man devoted to home and family, the playmate and good friend of his sons, he found his chief pleasure by his own fireside and did not seek it at clubs or other meeting places.

Louie Sidney Christian married (first), Annie Worthan, who died in 1908, and (second), February 11, 1909, in Selma, North Carolina, Margaret Edith Austin, daughter of A. Butler and Lucille (Turner) Austin. Her father was a lumberman of prominence in North Carolina. Mrs. Christian survives her husband and has been a mother to the children born of the first union: 1. Leslie Manning, who married Maye Puryear and has three children: Annie May, Evelyn Harding, and Leslie Manning, Jr. 2. John Worthan, who married Mary Burch and has a son, John Worthan Christian, Jr. 3. Louie Sidney, Jr., who married Nellie Hunter and has children: Louise Cadell, and Louie Sidney, 3d.

A genial man, Mr. Christian was considerate toward all, from such celebrated friends as James B. and B. N. Duke, to the humblest negro. He would go out of his way to help the needy, and he was tolerant and sympathetic, although a man of firm views and fixed opinions. The loss of such a man was seriously felt by the community, and all classes of citizens united to do him honor when he was interred.

JARRELL, WILLIAM GARLAND, Man of Affairs—Tales of men and their fortunes both good and ill though frequently told never seem to become uninteresting; for in a certain sense they do not become old at all, each tale differing as its protagonist differs from the average of mankind. Variations from the mean make for individuality, both in story and in manhood.

One whose record forms a story of successful fortune attained against odds which were frequently hard to meet was William Garland Jarrell, who builded up a large career at business in Charlotte, North Carolina. For more than a score of years he conducted the well-known Jarrell machine shops, operated under the style of W. G. Jarrell Machine Company, and every one of those years in succession brought to him and to the firm he headed increased prestige: for himself, in the community, State and even to a wider radius; and for the company, in the community, State and all parts of the nation where its products came into circulation. At inception, business was small, and when the founder laid down his work at the call of death, business was not exceeded by that of any shop in like category. More concerning this admirable organization will be read hereafter in its proper place. William Garland Jarrell came to be one of Charlotte's prominent figures, actively identified with all worthy projects for the communal weal and civic, social, and economic betterment. His actions in this direction were quietly put into effect, so much so that his name



W. D. Jarrell

frequently was not associated; but this he preferred, being of unostentatious tastes.

William Garland Jarrell was born at Chester, South Carolina, December 5, 1863, a son of William and Batie (Walker) Jarrell. His father, who also had the middle name of Garland, was a native of Wentworth, North Carolina, and died young in years, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, in which he bore the colors of the Confederacy. Batie (Walker) Jarrell later married Theodore W. Dooley.

In the schools of Chester and the county, William Garland Jarrell secured his academic instruction. His father's death had occurred prior to the son's birth, and he was reared by his stepfather, T. W. Dooley. He went to work at the age of fifteen, January 2, 1878, in the Liddell Machine Shops, in Charlotte, located at the intersection of Railroad and East Trade streets. Here he learned the trade thoroughly, and worked for ten years, afterward removing to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he worked for Dewey Brothers several years in their machine shops. Still later he returned to Charlotte, this time in the employ of D. A. Tompkins Company, at Fourth and College streets, as foreman. This firm moved into its new building on Church Street while Mr. Jarrell held the place of foreman. He was a master at the craft, invaluable to the company, and it was with reluctance on their part that he left the organization to go into business for himself, in 1906. As founded, the W. G. Jarrell Machine Company was for the purpose of maintaining quick and accurate repair service for the many manufacturing plants located in the Charlotte area. The slogan which Mr. Jarrell then adopted, and to which he adhered throughout the balance of his career in application to the shops, was to work "every day or night but Sunday." On the day of rest he refused any sort of work, regardless of the size of contract involved. From small beginnings, as before indicated, this shop grew to the machine organization of the present. The company sells engines, boilers, pumps, motors, United States electric drills, grinders, blowers, Hoe saws, bits and rings, Cumberland turned and ground shafting, machinery steel, cast iron and bronze bushing stock, couplings, hangers, and pulleys. It is busy on oil mill repairs, such as the overhauling of Corliss engines, renecking and grinding crusher rolls, straightening press columns, plates, and making new the many other parts of machinery which it is necessary to have as new and in perfect condition for oil mills. There is perhaps no other shop of this kind in the two Carolinas so well known and as well equipped for all kinds of repair work and the building of special machinery. Equipment includes large lathes, planer shapers, gear cutters, millers, bolter shapers, bolt machines, pipe threading machines, high speed cutoff saws, hydraulic wheel presses and straightening presses, cylinder boring bars, valve bars, crank pin boring and turning bars, keyseating machines and grinders. The pattern department is equipped with the most modern machines for the making of both wood and metal patterns. The welding department in addition to the regular equipment has a truck equipped with welding outfit and other tools necessary to make repairs on jobs which cannot be brought to the shops. Mr. Jarrell saw to the installation of all of this during the twenty-one years of his direction of the organization. Since his demise control of the company has passed to his son, C. S. Jarrell, who formerly was superintendent and is now president and manager. Nineteen men are employed in the shops continuously the entire year, and in 1927 the shops had a record of full time operation for twenty-one years.

Despite the pressure exerted upon him by his shops, William Garland Jarrell did not shirk his duties as a citizen, nor fail to interest himself in the general affairs of Charlotte. During the World War the shops were busy with large orders, and to this Mr. Jarrell gave his uttermost attention, besides contributing liberally to all patriotic drives and assisting with valued result in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan. He was interested in the Salvation Army's work overseas, and helped it considerably, retaining his regard for the Salvation Army's purposes until the last. Politically, he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He was a communicant of the Hawthorne Lane Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a charter member, steward and trustee. He gave much time and money to the works of the church, and was a man of the true Christian spirit. At one time he taught in the Sunday school, and at the church in Goldsboro was superintendent of the school. His doings were replete of good to man. His fondness was more for home pleasures and the society of his loved ones than fraternal or club activity.

William Garland Jarrell married, November 16, 1887, in Charlotte, Rosa Thomas, daughter of William and Roxana (Ledbetter) Thomas, her foster father having been an Englishman by birth and an American citizen by preference, long engaged in the marble business. Of this union were born children: 1. Ellie, wife of Irvin M. Bisnett, and mother of children: Margaret Ella, Lena Gar-

land, Josephine Adele, and George William. 2. Charles Swan, married Annabelle Helms; and they have children: Rosa Mathilde, Richard Kennedy, William Garland, Ruth Shirley, Dorothy, and Annabelle. 3. Margaret Emma, wife of Wilder A. Cruse, and mother of a son, William Robert. 4. William Walker, who lives at home in Charlotte. 5. Jessie Garland. 6. Mary Rose. Jessie Garland is a graduate (1928) of Queens College, and Mary Rose is a student in Central High School. Mrs. Rosa (Thomas) Jarrell survives her husband, and resides at No. 5 Central Avenue, Charlotte.

William Garland Jarrell died, in Charlotte, June 21, 1927. Years given him were sixty-three, and during the most of that time he lived in Charlotte. Here he will long be recalled with sincere affection, by those who knew him and called him friend; and with appreciation, by those who have benefited and have still to benefit from his wide works of lasting good.

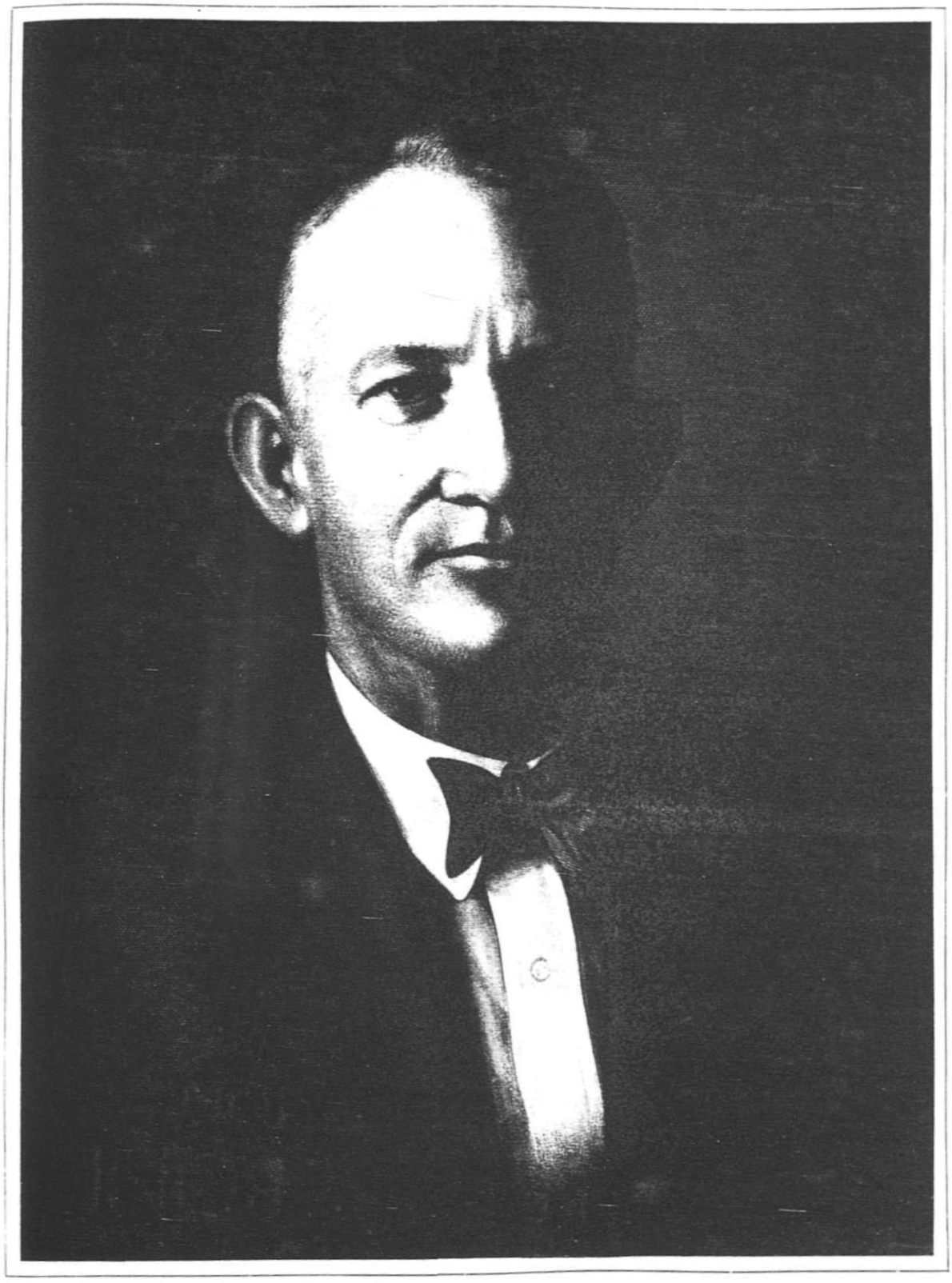
ELLIOTT, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Real Estate Operator—Left with the care of his mother, made a widow by her husband's death on the field of battle during the Civil War, Alexander Graham Elliott responded to the task imposed upon him, although he was little more than ten years of age at the time. So industrious, so manly, so sturdy and self-reliant was the boy that these traits developed as he grew to manhood and he became one of the leading citizens and most successful business men of Durham, North Carolina.

He was born on the farm in Granville County, North Carolina, September 15, 1852, a son of George Braxton Elliott, who was a successful and highly respected planter and who, with his wife, Susan (Lamb) Elliott, had a family of five daughters and two sons. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the service of the Confederacy and was killed in battle. Alexander was the older of the two sons and, with the help of his brother, he took charge of the cultivation of the farm while war raged about him. He went to the local schools as much as he could, but his real education was acquired later in life, by experience and study. In the task he had to do he was materially aided by his mother and little sisters. He remained at the work until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Oxford and entered the employ of John Hunt in his general store. He later removed to Durham, where he worked for several concerns, among others being S. R. Perry and John Markham. His first independent business enterprise was in the grocery trade, which he established on Mangum Street. Industry was followed by success and he determined to enlarge his operations. This was accomplished by moving into larger quarters and hiring several clerks. He went into debt for his first large stock, but was successful and cleared the entire obligation with his first year of trade in the larger establishment. After a considerable period in this business he sold out and engaged in real estate, in which he was also successful and accumulated a small amount of property. Mr. Elliott was a Democrat in politics and took a deep interest in civic affairs but never sought office. He belonged to the Royal Arcanum and was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in Durham, May 5, 1915.

Alexander Graham Elliott married in Durham, October 17, 1882, Martitia Caroline Turrentine, daughter of Samuel Henderson and Martitia Caroline (Bradshaw) Turrentine. Her father was a land owner and had served as magistrate. During the Civil War, being too old for service in the ranks, he carried mail for the Confederacy. He was a well educated man and an esteemed citizen of the State. The children of Alexander Graham Elliott and his wife were: 1. Arthur Graham, a civil engineer and builder, married Sallie Carrow and they are the parents of Graham, Harvey Carrow, and Sallie Ann. 2. Percy Turrentine, prominent in real estate and civic affairs of Durham, deceased November 20, 1924. He married Irma Linthican. 3. Ruby, married Dr. David Kelley Lockhart, and they are the parents of David Kelley, Jr., and Caroline. 4. George Braxton, State Highway Commissioner at Raleigh.

Mr. Elliott bore an unblemished reputation. His courteous and congenial disposition and his sterling character made friends of all with whom he came into close association and he retained them all to the last. He was generous and sympathetic with those of lesser fortunes and exhibited a true Christian benevolence at all times. His passing was a serious blow to the business life of Durham, while to his legions of loyal friends it was an irreparable loss.

WALKER, ALBERT CURTIS, Cotton Merchant—In his contribution to advancing the cotton business of the South, the late Albert Curtis Walker performed a service not only for his section but for the nation as a whole, for he had a share in promoting general prosperity. He was the organizer of A. C. Walker, Inc., distinguished as one of the best-known and most prosperous firms of cotton merchants in the South, and he was the owner of this extensive and lucrative



A. L. Walker

enterprise. For nearly twenty years he made his home in Greenville, South Carolina, and identified himself with every progressive movement, whether business, social, civic, or humanitarian. He was a broad-gauged man, whose many interests were altruistic and beneficent.

Albert Curtis Walker was born at Columbia, Alabama, December 1, 1879, son of Robert H. and Ida (Hayes) Walker, and of English stock, his earliest forebears having settled in Alabama. The father, born in 1851, died in 1927, having lived out his long life as a lawyer of ability and politician of prominence in Dothan, Alabama. He gave evidence of his independence and public spirit when at the age of sixteen he ran away from home and entered the Confederate Army, and he continued to give public service later in life as a judge of eminent fairness and wisdom. The son was educated in the schools of Columbia, Alabama, and the Montgomery High School. In his young manhood he went to Atlanta to become a cotton buyer, at which he soon became very expert. Soon he went to Charlotte, North Carolina, to buy cotton for the nationally known firm of George H. McFadden and Brother, and maintained this connection for two years. He then established a business of his own in Greenville, which he conducted with a high degree of success during the nearly twenty years before his death. He built a fine five-story building, bearing his name, to house his own large business and to provide offices for many other concerns. His branch offices were in Mexico City, Dallas, Texas, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. Walker was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans and the Chicago Cotton Exchanges, and a director and large stockholder in the People's Bank and the Poinsett Hotel, in Greenville.

The breadth of his business operations did not preclude his interest in the general welfare. He was liberal in his support of all civic enterprises and bought largely of Liberty bonds at the request of his country during the World War. He belonged to the Greenville Country Club, the Poinsett Club, and the Lake Arthur Club of New Orleans, as well as to the Greenville Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliation was with the Greenville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and his religious, with the First Baptist Church. Hunting, fishing, and golf were his favorite forms of recreation.

Albert Curtis Walker married, July 2, 1912, in Greenville, South Carolina, Emma Howard, daughter of James J. Howard, a planter. Four children were born of this union: A. Curtis Walker, Jr., Elmore Walker, Jean Walker, and Bettie Walker.

When he was still in his prime and moving swiftly toward greater wealth and prominence and larger popularity, Mr. Walker died after a brief illness, November 6, 1927, when he was forty-six years old. The "Cotton Trade Journal" wrote feelingly of the man and the magnitude of the loss:

> With the death of A. C. Walker at Greenville, S. C., the other day, the Cotton Trade Journal lost one of its true and valued friends. He was a man of large affairs, with many claims on his time, but he was not too busy for the human contacts of life. He had a personal interest in the aims and development of this paper—he was disposed to overlook its faults and magnify its virtues. He felt that there was a real service to be rendered the cotton trade by a newspaper of this character and that we were giving the best in us to the service. Whenever there was the opportunity he had a kind word to say for the Cotton Trade Journal—a true friend indeed.
>
> This attitude was typical of the man. In all of his relations with the world he was intensely human. While he was most successful in a material way, this was incidental to the real measure of the man. He rated character, integrity in business, loyalty to his friends, and kindness to his fellowman, more than mere stocks and bonds or other securities.
>
> We join his many friends in this tribute to A. C. Walker. Pity 'tis that we should have waited until he passed on to express in this small way our sincere admiration for a man who was not only one of the outstanding figures of the cotton trade, but one of the foremost gentlemen of the South.

A tribute, this last, in the minds of all who knew this gentle, quiet, modest, and lovable man. He loved his home and his friends and brought gaiety and happiness into these intimate circles. His good fortune he shared generously with the needy, who also mourned his passing.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH TAYLOR, Merchant—Recognized as one of the leading merchants of his district, as well as one of its ablest and most important citizens, Joseph Taylor Henderson had conducted a mercantile establishment near Bynum, North Carolina, since he was sixteen years of age and built up a prosperous business solely through intensive work and the application of a keen intellect and honesty in every activity of his life. Before his entry into business independently he had shown a precocity in absorbing the details of trade, as it was carried on by his father, and at an age when most boys are thinking of looking for a clerkship somewhere he was a full-fledged business man. Success came to him both because of his mental development and his friendly nature and

absolute honesty. He liked to give even more than to receive and his humanitarian spirit is illustrated by his kindliness toward the negroes of the neighborhood who came to deal with him and for whom he invariably entertained the greatest consideration. He appreciated the fact that they were representatives of a handicapped race, with less opportunity to advance than others with education and the Caucasian blood in their veins, and in helping these people he made an army of loyal friends among both races. In his prosperity he was a generous friend to all worthy causes, devoted to his church and free with aid to its work; he took a deep interest in civic affairs, but never sought office, confining himself to the conduct of his business, which assisted in the general prosperity of the community. He was at the height of a successful career when death removed him, to the deep sorrow of his many friends and the lasting regret of the whole people of the district in which he had lived for many years.

He was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, March 11, 1878, a son of Harold and Bettie (Mann) Henderson, and was one of two children, the other being a daughter, of his father's first marriage. Harold Henderson was a farmer and large land owner in Chatham County and his son received an education in the local schools. He worked for his father and saved his earnings and in 1894, when he was sixteen years of age, set himself up in business, as related. He was always a great reader and thus improved his education, becoming a well-read man, as well as a good merchant. His business eventually became the largest of its kind in the district and in addition to this he cultivated a large farm in Chatham County. His father's death occurred in 1915. His church was the Mount Pleasant Methodist, his politics Democratic and he was a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was an ardent fisherman in his moments of freedom from business, but his home and good books were his pleasantest occupations in recreational hours. His death was caused by an automobile accident, March 11, 1923.

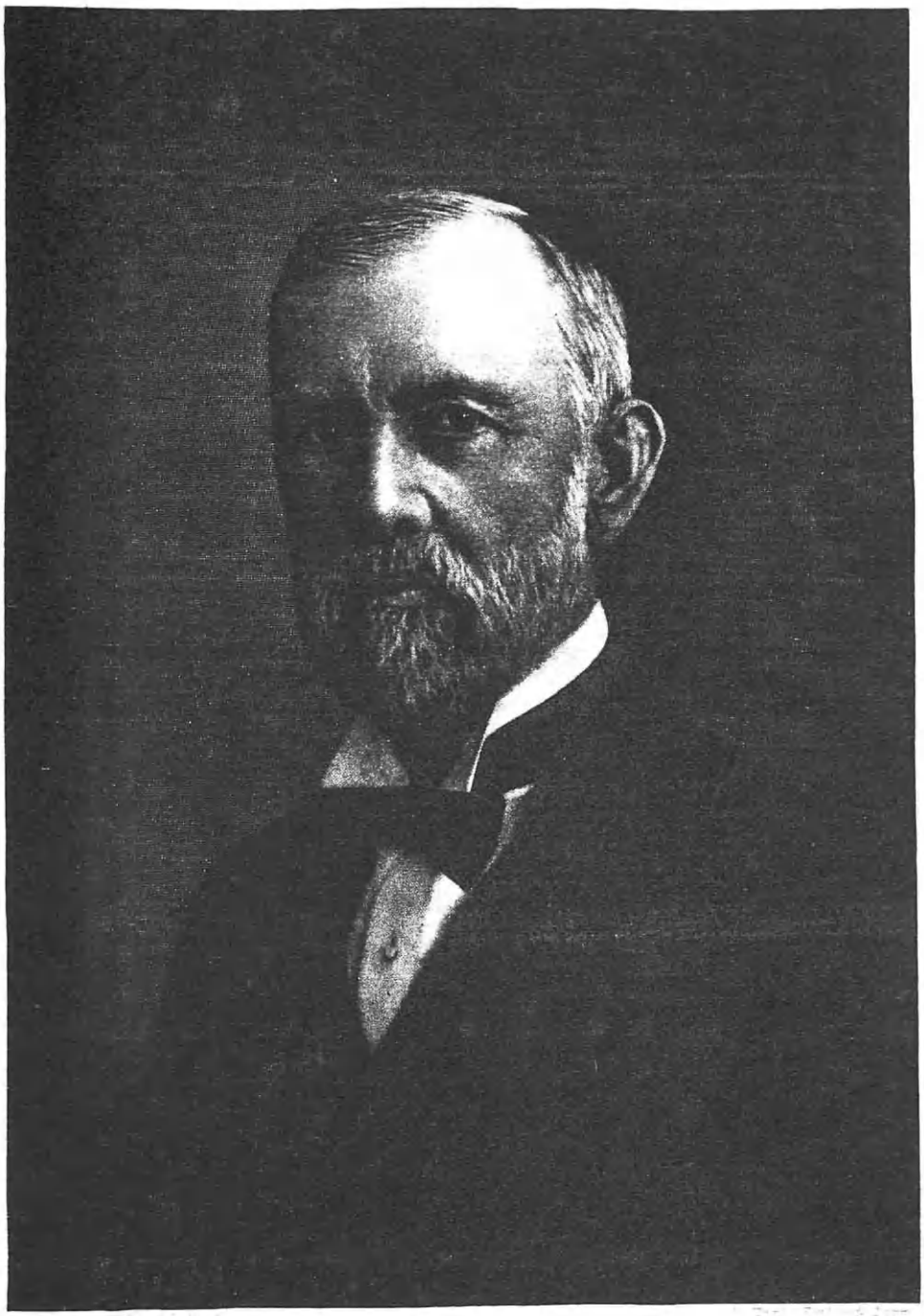
Joseph Taylor Henderson married in Durham, North Carolina, June 1, 1910, Annie Bob Hamlett, daughter of Richard Richardson Hamlett, a contractor of Chatham County, who had served for years as sheriff and was a Confederate Army veteran of the Civil War, now deceased. His wife, mother of Mrs. Henderson, was Bettie (Burns) Hamlett. The children of Joseph Taylor and Annie Bob (Hamlett) Henderson were: 1. Louise Elizabeth. 2. Joseph Rudolph. 3. Edna Lucille. 4. Arthur Hamlett. 5. Annie Irene, the last three now being at school.

Gifted with an unusual sense of humor and a native geniality, Mr. Henderson made friends wherever he went and retained them throughout life. He was generous, sympathetic, just and tolerant and one of the important citizens of the State, for his work helped develop the district's commercial activities and these were reflected throughout the countryside. His loss to the community was severe, to his friends it was irreparable.

MYERS, JOHN SPRINGS, Pioneer and Benefactor—"The moving finger writes, and having writ moves on." This, from one of the many versions of the Persian Poet's verses, lays down the theme of present judgment or the judgment of history concerning past movements, events, accomplishments or defeats of personalities in the past. John Springs Myers, deceased, of Charlotte, North Carolina, goes down into the civic history of that community as one of its foremost pioneers and benefactors. Beautiful Myers Park is a lasting boon to the people of the city. Then, too, it is a permanent monument to a leading figure, and stands symbolic of what was by him accomplished during a long and replete life. When John Springs Myers was in his seventy-eighth year, the Charlotte "Observer" wrote in part:

> The city of Charlotte represents no modern miracle in municipalities. It has had its builders of the old days, the men who went out in front of their fellows and cut the woods and plowed the ground and toiled in patience and in hope and in faith that their feeble and perhaps crude efforts would at length be consummated in the end for which they dreamed.
>
> Number among these founders of the Queen City those chiefly who are asleep in its Silent Ward; but ranking high among them all is one who yet lives, and who has been permitted to remain in the midst of his own good works long enough to claim the privilege and the honor of seeing the fruits of his long-ago Sowing—John Springs Myers, veteran citizen of Charlotte, originator of that fine and fashionable suburb of Charlotte that bears his name, and is, in fact, the culmination of his labors begun nearly half a century ago.
>
> Mr. Myers . . . maintains a virile interest in the healthfulness of the city he so notably aided in building. He takes frequent auto rides out through the estates that are now owned by hundreds of the best citizens of Charlotte, but which land was once in his own possession—twelve hundred acres of farming land, now the beautiful Myers Park, formed under his supervision.

For a fuller understanding of the life and works of John Springs Myers it is well to consider the stock whence he came; and, therefore, here will



John Springs Myers

be treated briefly the life and works of his father, the late Colonel William R. Myers. Colonel Myers was born in Anson County, North Carolina, December 17, 1813, and here died, in 1896, aged eighty-two years. His father was Absalom Myers, who several times represented Anson County in the Legislature; his mother was Mary (Pickett) Myers; and both houses were among the oldest of the commonwealth. Colonel Myers studied the law under Governor Graham, at Hillsboro, and came to Charlotte in 1843. He was elected solicitor of the County Court soon thereafter, and held that office through many years. His legal practice was large, but in later years Colonel Myers discontinued it to care for his still more extended personal affairs. In politics, before the Civil War he opposed secession, but when war came he gave his loyalty to the Confederate cause, and himself raised a company of troops—Company G, 34th Regiment, North Carolina. After the war, for thirty years, he gave his services to the community, and was influential politically, though he never used this influence for personal ends. Much interested in education, his contributions in that direction were large indeed. He assisted in the foundation of two colleges, and contributed land for Biddle University, for the education of colored men. Colonel Myers was an active member of the Episcopal Church, and served as secretary of the first vestry of St. Peter's, Charlotte. For some years he was president of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, having been its president when the road was sold to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. He was a founder of the First National Bank of Charlotte, served as its vice-president and a director, and was similarly identified with other commercial and financial enterprises. Colonel Myers married Sophia Springs, daughter of John Springs, this family being one of the most distinguished in North Carolina. He survived his wife, and of their eight children, seven survived him: 1. John Springs, of whom follows. 2. Mrs. H. C. Jones. 3. W. R. Myers. 4. R. A. Myers. 5. Mrs. C. L. Hunter. 6. Mrs. W. P. Myers. 7. Baxter S. Myers. A well justified tribute to Colonel Myers' memory said: "The strength and charm of his personality were felt by all with whom he came in contact. A gentleman of the old school, he was brave, gentle and true, true as his own race. He held his friends, and they loved him."

Member of the fourth generation of his paternal line to live in North Carolina, John Springs Myers, son of Colonel William R. and Sophia (Springs) Myers, was born in his mother's ancestral home near Fort Mill, South Carolina, November 1, 1847. He had the early advantage of good parentage and excellent home training. The military school of General D. H. Hill in Charlotte, for whom there now is a public school named, furnished him his academic instruction of boyhood years. He then became a student in W. M. Bingham Military School, Alamance County, North Carolina. There he pursued courses for two and a half years, following which he returned to Charlotte, and became a cotton planter, baling over 200 bales of cotton each year on acres two miles southeast of the city. The original enterprise was known as a "five-horse" farm. Through enterprise assiduously carried on it increased to the category of "forty-horse." He regarded planting and the general husbandry in which he engaged as business purely and simple, and kept ever abreast of the latest developments of agriculture. The success achieved more than compensated his efforts.

Aside from this business, which he considered his principal one through many years, John Springs Myers became firmly fixed in the idea that Charlotte gave promise of developing into a city of more than ordinary consequence. He determined, in the early eighties, to be among the leaders responsible. Accordingly, even in those premature days, he laid down lines for streets and lots, set out trees and flowering shrubs, and in short did all things possible to encourage city expansion in the direction of his holdings. The city limits already had encroached largely upon the land, and the plan worked out agreeably in accordance with his expectations. But matters on the whole moved slowly until Mr. Myers became associated with George Stevens, a man of vision and accurate conception, who realized the full possibilities of the Myers Park development and realized also the best methods to be used. The Stevens Developing Company came into being, and Myers Park became a fact, the pleasant situation of today and modern Charlotte. Said a local newspaper, years later.

Organization of the movement was the first concrete move for the development of Myers Farm into Myers Park, and the story of the upspringing of that suburb of costly homes, wherein now dwell thousands of Charlotte folk and in which are invested millions of dollars, is an inspiring chapter in the tale of Charlotte's renaissance.

The company laid out widesweeping streets, the most notable of which is Queens Road, which penetrates the entire length of the property in four graceful curves, extending from the Fourth Street entrance to the park for a distance of four miles, to the extreme southeastern section of the estate, from which point it folds back into a convergence . . ., this farflung

avenue being of uniform width throughout and of identic construction over its entire length. . . .Lateral streets by the hundred have been constructed according to the natural slope of the grounds, paved, and laid out on the same graceful lines, and equally to attract the attention of prospective home builders.

Development of this estate involved millions of dollars, Mr. Myers turning over this phase of the program to the Stevens company. . . .

For fifty years John Springs Myers was identified with movements serving to add to the advancement of Charlotte as a city and to the comfort and prosperity of the people. In 1874 through his efforts was brought about the passage of the Stock Law, which provided for the elimination of cattle, hogs and other stock running at large. This measure met with violent political opposition, but its adoption met with more beneficial results than any other change that had been made in a century. It cleared the way to closer bonds of civic understanding, and helped to make away with the fences which barred progress as a municipality. Roads were straightened soon afterward. In 1875 Mr. Myers took a prominent part in another good movement, when the leaders of the community realized the necessity for a financial expenditure on those roadways. This measure also was opposed by one of the political parties, and was only a partial success for some years. The restoration of the county fairs, 1877-78, a measure for the encouragement of better and enlarged farming operations and an increase in manufacturing enterprises, was successfully led by Mr. Myers. He was consistently a conservative Democrat, and in 1882 the people of Mecklenburg County elected him to the Legislature, nor was their confidence misplaced when given him. In 1896 and 1898 he served, under the Springs administration, as a member of the board of aldermen of Charlotte, and while in that capacity was chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1913 he promoted and accomplished the drainage of the principal streams of the county, donator of five thousand dollars to the fund, being the sole contributor. As was his father before him, Mr. Myers was deeply interested in improving the educational facilities and methods of the State and particularly those of the Charlotte area. In 1922 he deeded to the city of Charlotte a valuable tract of land in the Cherrystone section to be used as a playground by colored children. This was near another valuable tract deeded by him a short time before for a graded school. At another time he gave several choice acres in Myers Park, opposite the homes of J. B. Duke, E. C. Marshall and H. M. Wade, for a children's playground. These constituted only a few of his beneficences. During America's participation in the World War he was the first member to enroll in the "Limit Club" of the Mecklenburg County thrift and war savings stamps campaign, enrollment being contingent on the purchase of one thousand dollars' worth of stamps. Later, during the course of the war, he assisted materially in the several Liberty Loan drives, and elsewhere, in whatever capacities offered. From 1901 until the time of his death Mr. Myers was a working member of the board of directors of the First National Bank. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Township Trustees, an organization having under its charge the roads of the county. From 1870 until the last he was a communicant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was consistent member and vestryman for half a century.

John Springs Myers married, December 22, 1870, Mary Rawlinson, daughter of Colonel J. W. and Jane (Moore) Rawlinson, of York, South Carolina. Her father was aide to Governor Pickens, war Governor of South Carolina. On her mother's side, Mrs. Myers is descended from Governor James Moore, Colonial Governor of South Carolina; from Colonel William Erwin, who held the rank of colonel in the Revolution; and from Captain Richard Springs and Captain Alexander Moore, also Revolutionary patriots. Her maternal grandfather was Dr. William Moore, a physician of York County. Mrs. Myers is a prominent member of Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames and United Daughters of the Confederacy, and continues to make her home in Charlotte, at No. 804 East Trade Street. Of her marriage to John Springs Myers were born children: 1. Sophia, now Mrs. George Stephens. 2. Rawlinson. 3. Richard A. 4. Woodard. 5. Mary Morgan, now Mrs. Harold Cothrane Dwelle.

John Springs Myers died, in Charlotte, November 1, 1925, at the age of seventy-eight years. Tributes were many, spontaneous in their rendition. The First National Bank's directors adopted a resolution, the preamble of which included: "In the death of John Springs Myers the board of directors of the First National Bank feel that it has sustained a loss of a member who was always faithful in his duties, honest and strong in his convictions." From all sides and from persons in all stations of life came expressions of regret at the passing of one so respectfully and affectionately regarded, whose life had been of such elevated and permanent blessing to the community at large. The "moving finger" had written, and

Mary Rawlinson Myers

moved on. But the scroll that was inscribed cannot perish. It will live on forever, a memorial to one of distinction and of benevolence who loved his fellowman.

REECE, JOSEPH MARTIN, Editor and Publisher—A resident throughout all his life of North Carolina, Joseph Martin Reece was a leader in the journalistic profession of this State, widely known as the owner and editor of the "Greensboro Daily Record," which he established a quarter of a century before his death, and by his own efforts brought to a place of unique importance in the life of the South.

Mr. Reece was born on June 11, 1848, at Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina, a son of William H. and Susan (Green) Reece. His parents were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and descendants of the earliest settlers in Guilford County. William H. Reece was railway agent at Jamestown for a number of years, but in 1865 removed with his family to Greensboro, where he purchased the site on which the "Record" building and certain adjoining property is now situated. It was here that he operated a hotel until his death, which followed only a few years after he came to Greensboro. He was twice married, first to Harriet Green, by whom he had two children, and, second, to Susan Green, sister of his first wife. Of this latter marriage Joseph Martin Reece was the only child.

He attended the public schools of Guilford County, and later the New Garden Boarding School, from which Guilford College evolved. About the time the Civil War broke out, he entered Oak Ridge College near Greensboro, and here, and at Caldwell Institute his academic training was completed. While his education insofar as tutelage within school rooms is concerned was necessarily rather limited, he early acquired the habit of self-improvement which remained with him in later life and enabled him always to keep well abreast of developments in the field of knowledge. Much valuable experience came to him, also, in his early newspaper work, and he enjoyed the inestimable advantage of training under men of ability in a remarkable era of expansion and growth. With a keen memory and the power of close observation, Mr. Reece wrote for his paper in later years in a manner which exemplified the life he lived.

At the time his school days ended, Mr. Reece took up the occupation which became his life's work. He began his career in the newspaper world in the mechanical department of the "Greensboro Patriot," while this publication was under the leadership of James W. Albright, and for several years he was truly a man of all work, setting type, running the press, and doing whatever needed to be done in getting out the weekly edition. Later he accepted a similar position on the "North State," a Republican journal conducted by Judge James E. Ball and Thomas B. Keogh, and this was a very radical move for those days. In a short time, however, he became associated with Frank Thomas in conducting a job printery, and in the fall of 1889 he formed a partnership with Harper J. Elam in the operation of a similar establishment. Their shop was located on South Elm Street, adjoining the plant in which Mr. Scales and Mr. Bethel purposed to publish the "Greensboro Patriot" in a daily issue. When these plans fell through Mr. Reece and Mr. Elam established the "Greensboro Daily Record," which has been issued regularly ever since as the city's evening daily paper. The first edition, which consisted of just two sheets, made its appearance on November 17, 1890, and from that date until March 1, 1901, Mr. Elam continued a partner in the enterprise, finally selling his interest to Mr. Reece, who thenceforth, with Mrs. Reece, was sole owner of the paper and its plant. With continued expansion the "Record" was moved to East Sycamore Street, and in 1903 was transferred to a specially constructed home at the corner of Green and West Market streets, on the site of the old hotel of Mr. Reece's father.

Mr. Reece took great pride in his work. He loved his newspaper and his especial pleasure was in seeing the men he employed content. He kept closest watch on the running of his business and it was largely due to his attention to every detail, his unvarying personal industry, his regularity of habit and his control of his employees that his paper weathered stress periods when others floundered, and that he built up a safe, conservative, property. His control of the men who worked for him was none the less sure because it was exercised in all considerateness, and none mourned his passing more sincerely than they who had worked with him and known him intimately for twenty-five years. After his death the paper passed into other hands, but he had builded securely for the future, and the "Greensboro Daily Record" remains as he made it, one of the leading papers of the South.

Mr. Reece was familiarly known to all Greensboro and Guilford County as "Joe," an expression of their deep affection and regard for him. Not only did he constantly labor for every good cause

in the columns of his paper, where his utterances rang clear and true for the highest ideals, but he gave unsparingly of his time and personal influence for the development of Greensboro in whose future he possessed unbounded faith. He was instrumental in bringing a multitude of commercial enterprises to the city, and no man did more than he in securing for the city a suitable water supply. In politics he was an active member of the Democratic party, but he was always ready to support every worthy movement for civic progress regardless of its source. With his family he worshipped in the Presbyterian faith, attending the First Presbyterian Church, of Greensboro, regularly, and contributing generously to its support.

Much of his leisure time Mr. Reece gave to baseball, and his pleasure in the game never failed. He attended all exhibitions sitting quietly through the games, but no play missed his eye, and he loved to tell of them in detail. Mr. Reece might meet a railroad president with brusqueness on a busy day, but a baseball player could always get a hearing. This love extended to all fair contests of men and boys. He also found pleasure in attending the local "Tammany" meetings, but his chiefest happiness was found in the loving companionships of the home. He lived an orderly life, of usefulness and sobriety, his comings and goings being of such regularity that they rarely varied except in minutes. For many years he came by his office at eight o'clock mornings, walked to the city hall, post office, and courthouse, and returned to the office as the clock struck nine. That was almost invariable. At night he was at home by nine o'clock, the assemblies of Tammany, where he regularly met his associates hardly ever keeping him ten minutes late. Occasionally he would run out of town for a few hours, but not often could he be persuaded from his work for a day. In this way his years were passed.

On September 26, 1873, Joseph Martin Reece married Alice McMurray, daughter of John Wesley McMurray, large land owner, planter, and slave holder of Guilford County. In all his work Mrs. Reece was a constant inspiration and guide to her husband, a loving companion and helper. There were no children of this marriage, but their love for childhood found expression in the rearing of three of Mrs. Reece's nephews and nieces, the children of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Robertson: 1. Juanita, who married Frank P. Morton, of Greensboro, and they are the parents of two children, Joseph, who married Ruth Balsam and has has one child, Marion Ruth; and Frank. 2. Charles H., of Silver Creek, New York, also married and the father of one child, Mary Alice. 3. Susan, who married Dr. John A. Williams, and they are the parents of two children, Francis Reece, and Katherine Lee. Mr. Reece was always a most loving husband and no father could have been more devoted to his own children than he was throughout life to those who grew up in his home.

Mr. Reece died on the morning of August 24, 1915, at his home in Greensboro, where he had lived the greater part of his life. It is impossible to speak even now with any adequacy of the overwhelming sense of loss which came to the community with his passing, and it is equally futile to attempt an accurate estimate of the great value of his life and work. The man himself will always remain in the grateful memory of those whose privilege it was to know him, and the constructive influences of his life's labor will long remain a vital force in the community. At the time of his death many fine tributes were paid to him, and of these several are quoted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has removed by death Joseph M. Reese, editor of the Greensboro Record and an honored member of the North Carolina Association of Afternoon Newspapers; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Reese during his long and useful life was a man who reflected much honor upon the newspaper profession, being an editor of the old school, a practical printer of recognized ability and wide experience, a writer of force and originality with the courage of his convictions, a man of much value to his community and State; be it

Resolved, That in Mr. Reece's death the State has lost an honored and useful citizen and the newspaper fraternity one of its best exponents and that, while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deplore his demise and desire to express to the stricken family our feeling of heartfelt sympathy and to put on record this expression of our high regard for a most worthy associate; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our association, and that the resolution be published in the newspapers comprising the association.

Joe Reece's passing removes one of the most popular, one of the best-known, and most loved editors of North Carolina, a man who had fought long for the principles which he believed to be right, and whose energies were always directed in the interest of the average man. The City of Greensboro, where he spent the greater part of his life, will mourn his going, and every journalist in the State will pause to drop a flower of tribute upon his bier. He was a man whose friendship was coveted and prized most highly, and there will be general sorrow, particularly among the newspaper fraternity of the State, but he is gone. Journalism in North Carolina is weaker because he is dead, but is stronger because of his life that he gave to its service.

—HENDERSON GOLD LEAF.

J S Carr

Today the Greensboro community lays a tribute at the bier of a worker from whose hands the instruments with which he wrought have fallen; a last sad duty of friendship and of esteem. The long life work of Joseph Martin Reece was one that in its daily routine touched in peculiar and intimate way the lives of a throng of individuals in the community about him. The community newspaper which is to any considerable extent the expression of an individual for any considerable time, habituates a circle of minds to a constant reference to this single mind which serves as their center in consideration of a wide range of subjects. There are the affairs of the world and of life in its broader aspects which stand out in compelling prominence; there are the topics of more immediate concern having to do with the business, the pleasures, joy, sorrows, triumphs, and defeats of the people who compose this community of interest.

One hears it debated whether the newspaper is essentially a leader or a close follower of public opinion. It may be on occasions the one or the other; but it seems to us that essentially the worthy newspaper is public opinion.

Mr. Reece, as an interpreter of the activities of the life about him, had made, through the long years, a place of his own in that life; the influence of his work and his personality had spread throughout the State, and his was a high place in the esteem and affection of the members of his profession. His death severs many a bond of friendship that has existed throughout many years and has waxed stronger with the passage of the years. His ability and zeal, his love for his chosen work, his high attainments as an editor and publisher, his splendid citizenship and the quality of his worth as a man won for him honors and recognition in his home community and throughout the State; honors and recognition that came while yet he was in life and strength, and not as belated flowers on a tomb.

—Greensboro News.

CARR, JOHN PRICE, (Deceased), Business Man—Sincere devotion to the advancement of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, were significant of the life and works of John Price Carr, whose memory is recalled in Charlotte and the city area with an affection which years cannot dim. Born within six miles of the city, he made his residence here when young, continued here, and here saw the fruition of a successful career—successful in material result to himself, providing the wherewithal for foundation of a large and talented family, and successful of the spirit, in his unstinted and long continued efforts in the undertakings of his church. Truly it is said, he was the friend of man, a constant helper of those oppressed and counsellor to those in need of guidance. The Charlotte and countryside of his boyhood became the city and progressive rural landside of his majority, the foremost center of the county and industrial pivot of the milling industry of the Carolinas. For much that it became, constructively, he was a factor in part responsible. Just as his life in the living inspired those around him to oftentimes better lives of their own, so may these lines inspire still others to similar pursuits.

John Price Carr, pioneer business man and citizen of Mecklenburg County, was born November 23, 1854, on a farm to the north of Charlotte. He was a son of Thomas Milton, minister in the Methodist Church, Doctor of Divinity, and Doctor of Medicine. Thomas Milton Carr was born July 1, 1819, and died at the untimely age of fifty-four years, his death occurring at Sugar Creek, bringing a widespread sense of personal loss to the hundreds who knew him and relied upon him as their family physician and minister. Few men of his time occupied more influential positions in this part of Mecklenburg County. And fewer still utilized their influences to better advantage of the people. Thomas Milton Carr married Rebecca Price, born November 5, 1818, died September 9, 1890, daughter of John and Mary Price, both of whom were old residents of the county, her father having been born in 1784 and her mother in 1783. The ancient Price farm has seen much of history revolve about it. Thomas Milton and Rebecca (Price) Carr had two children: 1. Thomas Milton, Jr., born in 1844 who fought under Confederate colors in the Civil War. 2. John Price, of whom follows. Thomas Milton Carr, the father, died January 9, 1871.

Member on both paternal and maternal descents of houses longest established in the Carolinas, younger son of Thomas Milton and Rebecca (Price) Carr, John Price Carr had the heritage of courageous pioneer blood and the chivalry of the old Southland. Opportunities for schooling were greatly curtailed, for two reasons: first, the schools accessible to him were not of the best, though they were, surely, comparable with the average country schools of the time; and second, his father died when he was but a growing boy making it advisable for the lad to go to work as quickly as was decently possible. This he did, with no show of pouting reluctance; for courage and firmness of character ever dominated his nature. He engaged as a youth in the hauling of lumber and other materials, in the township. Meanwhile he read all he could lay hands upon, and as the years passed he was able to increase and so to perfect his knowledge of affairs that he was known as a man of broad education and inherent wisdom. But he kept at the trucking business for a considerable period, afterward securing employment in the grocery store of Creswell and Company. He had acquired a fair knowledge of business methods through experience and reflection, but the farmland of his boyhood called

to him in a manner undeniable. Hence, with his elder brother, he returned to the home estate, there to engage in purchase and sale of cattle, which they bought and sold for a number of years, acting also as butchers. Success followed the enterprise, and when, several years later, with his wife and two children, Mr. Carr returned to Charlotte he found himself with sufficient funds to engage in draying and transport independently, purchasing the wagons, business, good will and storerooms theretofore operated by Allen Cruse and still later bought the business of Hannibal Edwards, who met his death about that time. It was in 1890 that he bought the Edwards business, and he operated both businesses thence onward to the last of his days—a period of approximately thirty-seven years. He increased operations consistently, dealing always with an integrity never questioned.

Aside from his career at business, John Price Carr was active variously. For forty-two years he gave of this activity in the works of the Second Presbyterian Church, serving the denomination well. He was ordained a deacon April 3, 1910, and an elder, June 29, 1913. Further, he served on building, finance and other committees, and was a factor in the installation of new Sunday schools. His interest in education had increased, and he was the means of seeing that his own children and those of other persons secured more comprehensive school trainings than had been the case for himself. He was interested particularly in Queens College and a trustee of the Carnegie Library, Charlotte. He was interested greatly in the Presbyterian Hospital and assisted materially in its continuation after a financial crisis. He was generous toward all causes of charity. A Democrat, he was of direct service to the community as member of the Charlotte Board of Aldermen, two terms, 1905-09, as representative from Ward No. 1. During America's participation in the World War he contributed liberally to all patriotic appeals. His chief pleasures, aside from work, which was to him a never ceasing pleasure, were reading, especially as regarded political matters, and the society of his loved ones at the family hearth.

John Price Carr married, February 14, 1878, Anna Eliza Little, native of Mecklenburg County, daughter of William Price and Hannah (Sifford) Little, her father having been a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina, a farmer and former sheriff of Mecklenburg County, and a confederate soldier in the Civil War. Her mother was also a native of Lincoln County. Of this union were born children: 1. Daisy Rebecca. 2. Laurie Milton, married Velma Hill, of Charlotte; and they have children: Eleanor, student in Charlotte Junior High School; Anna Ross, Betty, and John Laurie. 3. Jonnie Little. 4. Fannie Alice. 5. Anna Price, who married, June 30, 1928, Gerald Leo Wurzburg. Mrs. Anna Eliza (Little) Carr survives her husband, and makes her home at No. 200 North McDowell Street, Charlotte. They had been married but seven days less than forty-nine years and two months.

John Price Carr died, in Charlotte, April 7, 1927, at the age of seventy-two. His was a character in all ways admirable, and a life in all manners worthy.

OSBORN, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, Benefactor—In every community there are a group of men so gifted of mind and force of character that they are judged leaders. Such a man was the Hon. William Henry Osborn, late of the city of Greensboro, North Carolina. Of distinguished lineage, which was traced to William the Conqueror, and of an honored family, long resident in North Carolina, he attained to a position among associates which brought him first into State-wide and latterly into national recognition as one of singular ability, strength of purpose, integrity, and of ideals of service to man. His life was that of man's benefactor. Circumstances permitted him relatively early to take posts of direction over citizens; and these he exercised through the balance of his existence. His became a record truly inspirational, a career which founded itself in business and finance and culminated in the greatest possible good within himself to the greatest number with whom he came in contact. We write here of a man in every way unusual.

The immigrant Osborn who founded the house in America was of Scotch and Irish blood. Coming from Ireland, he settled in New Jersey, during colonial days. His two brothers, who accompanied him on the voyage to the West, took residence elsewhere, and do not concern us in this narrative. After a short period in New Jersey, the immigrant ancestor came South to North Carolina; and from that year and day to the present, descendants have won distinction as dominant factors in the advancement of the Commonwealth. Daniel Spinning Osborn, father of the Hon. William Henry Osborn, died in 1894, having been a manufacturer of tobaccos and man of extended affairs. He was an upright, Christian gentleman, and in the town of Oxford, where he made his home, was regarded in fullest esteem by those around him.

He married Martha Dawes, of Mecklenberg County, Virginia; and, though they were blessed with several children, only one lived to maturity—destined indeed to be the last of his line founded by the immigrant forebear, Jonathan Osborn. This son attained to a wealth of prominence in excess of that given any one of his predecessors.

The Hon. William Henry Osborn, who was known affectionately as Colonel Osborn—not because of military rank, but through affection born of association and respect—was born in Oxford, North Carolina, February 21, 1856. He secured his elementary academic instruction in the schools of that community, from tutors, and his secondary education in Horner's Military School, of Oxford. But he left school at an early age (not, however, abandoning studious habits, for he was ever one to care for reading, and became self-educated to a remarkable degree), immediately going into the tobacco business with his father, in Oxford. With his parent he learned the intricacies of the industry, remaining in his employ several years, and later went to Durham, where he continued thus employed. At the age of twenty-one years, then, he had a great store of practical knowledge of tobacco and its manufacturing, and went into business for himself. He conducted a factory of this category for the next nineteen years, or until he was forty, always with marked fortune, as he dealt surely and astutely, after ripened thought, and never carelessly as one who believed in luck. It was in 1892 that he came to Greensboro, while still interested in tobacco manufacturing. Here he bought out all holdings in the Keeley Institute, then being conducted on a very small scale, organized a company for its conduct, and himself became president of the organization. One who knew him well (W. W. Fuller, of New York City, formerly of Durham), wrote concerning this at the time of Mr. Osborn's demise.

> With him sympathy was a passion; service a religion. Thirty years ago (1892), upon his return from Dwight, Illinois, where he had received restoration to health in the treatment of the Keeley Institute, he hurried from the railroad station to tell a friend of a plan he had. He glowed with the design to procure the right to administer that treatment in the State of North Carolina. It required a large sum of money—much more money than he had. His friend asked him how he would get the money and what assurance he had that the investment would be profitable. He said, "I can raise some of it myself by pledging all I have, and I believe I can find enough men in Durham interested in saving men from hell to provide the balance, and who, if it will do that, won't care whether it ever pays dividends in money or not."

Mr. Osborn's faith in mankind triumphed. He found the money and invested it in the regeneration and salvation of human beings, in the mending of broken lives and shattered hopes, in the restoration of courage and hope to the despairing. From that day to his death, the harbor of refuge which he headed was his favorite child, of heart and brain. His belief in God and Christ, and in the immortality of the soul, were serene and steady. He had no doubts, no misgivings, and "knew that his Redeemer liveth." Not a Pharisee, he lived his religion, cherishing it in heart, practicing it with his hands, erecting a temple in his heart and worshipping his Creator there. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Keeley Institute Mr. Osborn was congratulated warmly by those who had benefited by, or had observed, the quality of work accomplished on the minds and souls of men. The institute under his direction was then hailed universally a success, not a passing fad, but a proven instrument for the uplifting of those treated. Already hundreds had been saved from ruin. The twentieth year was a banner year. More patients were enrolled than ever before in any period of twelve months; more patients were cured. To his last day, Mr. Osborn considered the institute and its work the greatest achievement of his life. He had caused to be treated thousands of patients and had given two-score years to the charge. And the institute is continued today, a living tribute to marked service to man. The buildings, situated on the beautiful grounds formerly the estate of the late Governor Morehead known as "Blandwood," provide one of the showplaces of Greensboro.

A Democrat, Mr. Osborn early attained to prominence in the party's movements. For two terms he served as Greensboro's mayor, with distinction to himself and to the party. This brought him State-wide recognition. His first term, 1901-1903, brought the conviction to voters that they had balloted wisely; his second, 1903-05, convinced them still more strongly of this wisdom; and they would have chosen him a third time, had he not refused. He did not work for the salary attached to the office, but for the good of Greensboro, and his administration was remarked widely for the soundness with which he conducted matters of business pertaining thereto. Improvements of all kinds were introduced; reforms were made and enforced; and in fine, the city of Greensboro was loath to let him retire from the position of chief executive in 1905.

But an honor still greater than the mayoralty of his city was in store for Mr. Osborn. In 1913, by President Woodrow Wilson, he was appointed to the Internal Revenue Commission, and served

until 1917, making his residence in Washington a great part of the time, but never losing contact with the persons dear to his heart in North Carolina. There was much agitation, beginning in December of 1916, for his retention under the incoming administration; but this was not to be. Papers from all parts of the United States had commented with favor time and again upon the excellence of his performance of duty, and public sentiment, decidedly, must have been for this retention. His record was notable. Here, in point, is an editorial picked at random, illustrative of the value in which his services were held:

Col. "Bill" Osborn, of Greensboro, United States Commissioner of Revenue, has broken the record again in the smallness of the cost of collecting the internal revenue. In his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, he says that the cost of collection was approximately $9.53 per thousand, or .95 per cent., which is the lowest annual cost in the history of the bureau.

The record is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that included in the expenses were those of enforcing non-revenue producing laws such as the anti-narcotic and the cotton futures act, these being new laws and therefore not entering into the figures of the years with which comparison is instituted. The average cost of collection since the bureau was established has been 1.40 per cent. Colonel Osborn's record, therefore, is really remarkable.

Nor has the efficiency of the work been impaired by the economy with which it was done. The Colonel has uncovered frauds and brought to light organized concerns that have made it a rule for years to defraud the government. Collections have been made more thoroughly than ever before.

His record as Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of unusual efficiency and perfect fidelity to the interests of the government.

Thus did Mr. Osborn attain to national recognition. But so arduously did he devote himself to the duties of internal revenue that his health was broken, bringing to a speedier close a life of splendid accomplishment, though death was not to come for several years, leaving time for numerous philanthropical enterprises. Reasons of health forced Mr. Osborn's retirement, and William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote the following in point:

DEAR COLONEL:—On my return today I find your letter of the 17th inst., and I cannot tell you how deeply grieved I am to learn that the condition of your health does not warrant you in retaining longer the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I can assure you that I would not be willing to part with you on any other score than your personal safety. You have filled the office with great ability and with such immense advantage to the public interest that I should have kept you there as long as you were willing to remain. No Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ever had to face such new and difficult problems as those with which you have had to deal throughout your term. You have met every situation with courage, tact, good judgment, and unfailing integrity. You have never thought of yourself; you have always thought of the public interest. You have fought corruption relentlessly and you have organized the new agencies and instrumentalities for the administration of the income tax and other new laws, the burden of which was thrown upon the Treasury Department by act of Congress, with great diligence, effectiveness, and ability. It would be difficult for me to find a man to replace you, and I part with you officially with the sincerest regret. The public service never had a more loyal and efficient servant. With all good wishes, I am,

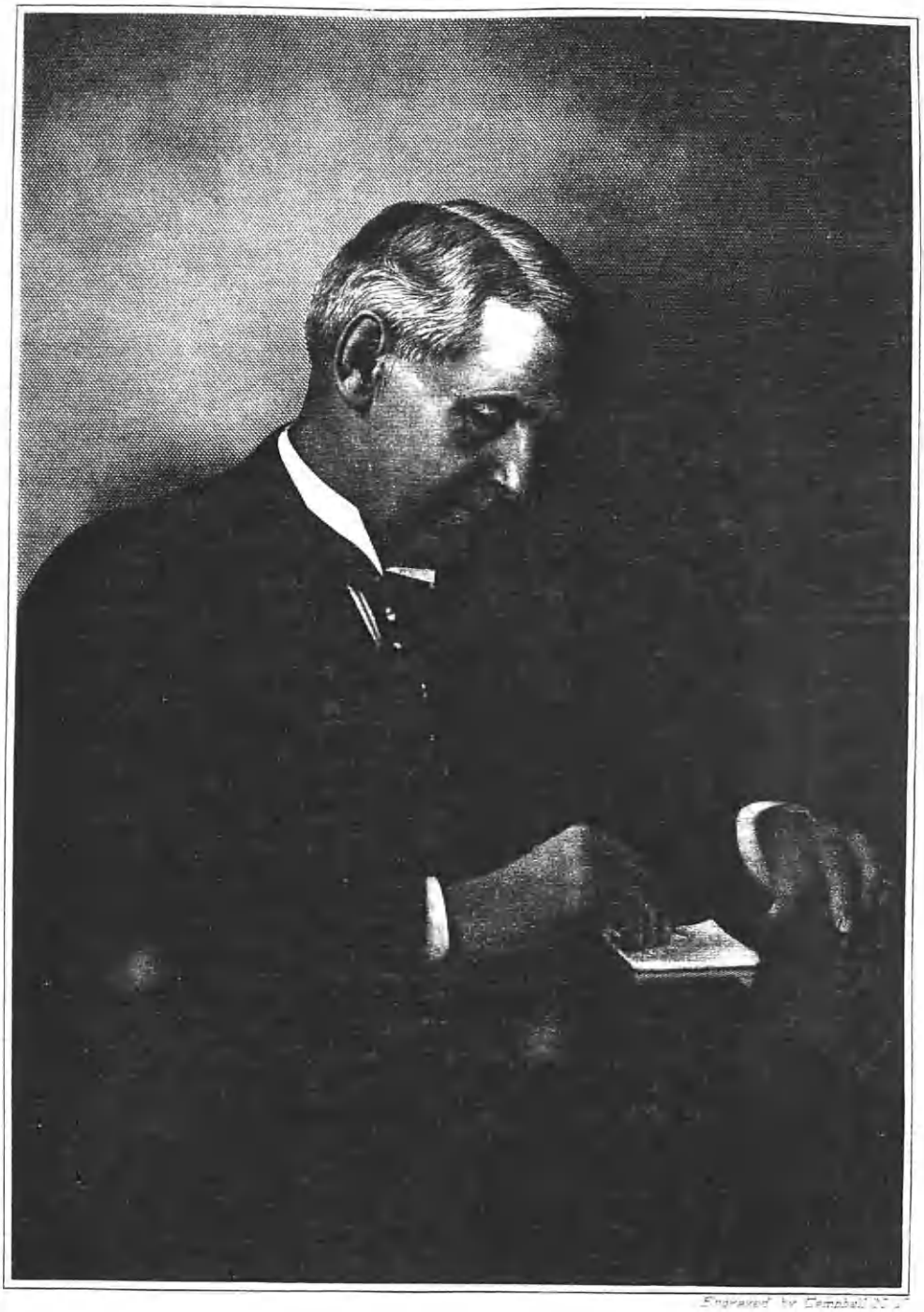
Sincerely, your friend,

W. G. McADOO.

Hon. W. H. Osborn, Greensboro, S. C.

A great political leader, it was said of Mr. Osborn that whomsoever he supported, that man would be elected. Never did he support men who were unfit for public trust. Upon retirement from the revenue commission he retired also from various other connections, some of which had to do with the public life of Greensboro; and, as noted previously, from his major business activities, though he continued to purchase tobacco for large organizations during several years. He was a member of the board of the State Penitentiary, and its chairman for a period. He was first president of the Children's Home Society, and constantly, until the last, interested himself in seeing that needy children were afforded proper places to live, among proper people. Though urged to run for the United States Senate, and though assured that he would be elected, he refused this potential honor, due to reasons of health and to the fact that he believed his services would be more useful and of more general benefit privately, through philanthropies of various sorts. He donated $10,000 to the Lees McRae Institute for Mountain People, at Banner Elk, North Carolina, as a memorial to his father and mother, whose memories he held dear throughout life, and contributed to all worthy causes that came to him for assistance, regardless of race or religious creed. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, one of the denomination's most reliable supporters. Lover of nature, of birds and horses, he was most fond of little children, and gave to them that love which he might have given to a child of his own flesh and blood. Though a social favorite, sought after in all circles, he belonged to no clubs, and fraternally was affiliated only with the Knights of Pythias. Friends came to visit with him from all parts of the Carolinas, and many from distances still greater, taking pleasure of the deepest sort in his society.

In Greensboro, November 14, 1894, Hon. William Henry Osborn was united in marriage with Elizabeth Caroline Cunningham, daughter of the



Engraved by Campbell

Isaac W. Faison, M.D.

late James Calvin Cunningham, merchant, and B. A. (Jones) Cunningham, of Greensboro. Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline (Cunningham) Osborn survives her honored husband, and continues to reside in Greensboro.

The span of life given Colonel Osborn was several days short of sixty-five years. Death occurred in Greensboro, January 3, 1921. Following his wishes the remains were carried to Oxford, to the town where he was born, in the early morning of January 5. The funeral train, with many friends, passed through village and town where people knew him well, at each stop gathering sympathizing friends; and shortly after noon reached Oxford. The greeting of kindred and friends was impressive in its silent reverence and sympathy. Along the way to the Presbyterian Church, the home church of his forebears, the community had gathered; the church filled with friends of a lifetime; and in this assemblage tributes were presented with dignity and grace. Interment was in the family resting place. There, beside his father and mother, the memory of whom was ever with him, he sleeps.

FAISON, ISAAC WELLINGTON, M. D., Pediatrician—Here we treat of a beloved figure whose memory is dear to the people of Charlotte, North Carolina; whose reputation in the profession of medicine was unsurpassed within the boundaries of the Carolinas, and whose reputation as physician, and notably in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of children, together with obstetrics, was of a scope to cover a vast area of the Southland. Said the Charlotte "Observer" in its leading editorial of July 10, 1926:

> Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison was a man of positive parts. He was a churchman from early life; a churchman of consecrated conviction, founded on the principles of orthodoxy. He was interested in local politics, and at all times active in movements of civic benefit. But it was in his capacity as physician that his greatest accomplishments were of record. He was a leader—the leader—in community health work, a pioneer in the promotion of advanced ideas which have since been realized to the benefit of city and county. He was one of the first in the field in advocacy of the hospital for the county's tubercular patients, and lived to see completion of this great beneficence. He never took half-way position on any question affecting public welfare. On the other hand, he was an advocate of unquestioned aggressiveness. No man exerted greater influence in the community as a moral force. The people of the town loved him; associates in the medical profession revered him. . . .

Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison was born March 5, 1853, in Sampson County, North Carolina. He was a son of the late Elias James Faison and Elizabeth (Lane) Faison. On the paternal side he was descended from foremost men of Colonial days, and from a line of Southern planters who early settled in the Carolinas. His father was a planter, a man of wealth and large affairs in the South before the Civil War. Owner of extended lands, he had many slaves, whose loyalty to their master outlived the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln. He was a member of the Home Guard in the Confederate Army, and did everything within his power to preserve the Southland of his boyhood, which he loved with a devotion at once admirable and of the ideal. Elias James Faison was a man of honor, of integrity unchallenged, and his loss was keenly felt and widely so in the State of his residence. With him it seemed that a tradition might have passed—but that tradition of honor and integrity with the culture of the old South was to live again in his eldest son, Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison, first born of a family of seven children. On the maternal side he was of English origin. The Lanes made their home in North Carolina. On the paternal side he was descended from Huguenot stock, the progenitor of the house of Faison having come from France. Elizabeth (Lane) Faison was a daughter of Isaac Ward Lane, one of the outstanding men of his generation in Sampson County, North Carolina, and there are many more distinguished Lanes of North Carolina.

Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison received his advanced academic training at Bingham School. Early in years he decided to follow the medical profession, but education in the profession presented a problem to those who sought it; and his studies, begun at the small schools of his home section, led him eventually to Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York City, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878, at the age of twenty-five. He received his license to practice medicine in his native State the same year, and so engaged. After several years of general medical practice in Davie and Wayne counties he moved to Charlotte in 1892, and here established himself permanently, carrying on at his work until the end of his days. He held the distinction of having been one of the first doctors in the South to take up the study of children's diseases, and to devote his practice to this specialty. He was regarded by fellow-physicians of the State as a technician of rare mental power, combined with an abundance of common sense; and his place in the profession—one of superior rank and prestige—was unquestioned. His total period of practice in North Carolina was comprised in fifty years, lacking but little of a full

entury, and some thirty-five of these years spent in Charlotte. Throughout this period as most actively devoted to the profession, r his whole interest and force to it save when ublic called for his leadership, commandeer- his wise counsel and heroic and dauntless acy of its causes in other fields. At such he threw himself into the causes with no e, and gave to each of them his dynamic of energy. He was keenly interested in all s of public health. When called upon to as alderman his strict support of stricter laws marked the real beginning of present- etterment and the Charlotte Department of h. He was father of the milk inspection ance which survives him. During the first ears of this statute the death rate of infants ased thirty-three and one-third per cent. ever he advocated he fought for with every of his purpose, and whatever he opposed ed the full impact of repeated blows given equal force. His opinion had voice without ation, always, regardless of circles he might imself within at the time of utterance. The ness of his convictions allowed him to be no romiser when matters of principle were in- l, and his stands for right against wrong without equivocation, taken with the fire distinguished the crusaders of old. He was f the most fearless champions of the cause al prohibition before that sentiment swept tate and later over the Nation. Long a er and officer of the Second Presbyterian h, he was deeply and conscientiously inter- in all phases of religious life, a regular at- nt upon the divine services. He was not a Christian, but ever eager to find a field in he might invest his talents to the promo- f Christianity. Father of the Christian Men's (now a militant religious organization of otte), he helped the organization into being, p to the time of his death was a leader in rkings for good.

e preëminent usefulness of Dr. Isaac Welling- aison's life, however, was more generously enerally manifested in his ministrations as al practitioner. He used his profession as a m for living up to the highest principles of tianity, emulating from earliest years the ple of "Him who went about doing good." is realm of his life he became a sovereign vice. Told upon one occasion by an eminent cian of New York City that he ought to to that metropolis and locate because of his ior talents as a diagnostician, and that a fortune awaited him there, he replied without delay that he was coming back to North Carolina, to live and work among his own people, no matter what the material recompense might or might not be. And that altruistic devotion to his calling of service swept him into a life dedicated to the ministry of all who were sick and in need, regardless of the issue of the hire of the laborer. Time and again he refused fees, when it was apparent that the patient could not afford to pay; and at other times he returned the fee, in order that the patient might have sufficient to fill the prescription. He had the qualifications of a great physician—robust of body, clear, analytical of mind, separating the gold from the dross; of studious habits, keeping abreast of medical thought, holding to the tried and true, accepting the new when proven right. Professionally he never travelled in ruts, was tenacious of purpose in what he construed to be the right treatment of his patient. A therapeutic optimist, he knew and studied things, and for this reason often got results where a therapeutic nihilist failed. Another element of his professional success was a sympathetic heart which also is passing with the advent of commercialized specialization. His heart embraced not only the suffering patient but made of him a trusted friend of the family. Another element in his mental attitude toward the profession was his enthusiasm for it. He magnified his calling both to the laity and the profession—there was nothing of apology in his professional makeup—ever upholding the standards of his work, uncompromising toward the charlatan and quack. To him there was only one true physician, the regular, ethical Doctor of Medicine. The medical profession soon recognized his ability, and honors were showered upon him. He was president of the North Carolina State and Mecklenburg County medical societies, and president of the Charlotte Sanitorium, having also been on the staffs of other hospitals. He was also professor of Pediatrics (treatment of children) of the North Carolina Medical College at Charlotte. Said one of his confreres, Dr. Charles Moore Strong, writing in "Southern Medicine and Surgery":

> We knew him best medically as a member of our local medical society. He was well-nigh always present; punctuality was a part of his creed; and when he was absent we knew his excuse was valid. When present he always took part in debate, in which he was virile and convincing, commanding attention, for we knew something worth while was coming. His repartee was spicey. Through it all was a vein of humor, and the walls would resound with laughter and applause. The Mecklenburg County Medical Society has lost an invaluable member.

Active in politics, Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison's political career was little given to office seeking. He delighted to work for measure, and for his party. Victory having come to them, he was content to drop from the picture. During the administration of Governor Cameron Morrison he was named a member of the Board of Governors of the Caswell Training School, at Kingston. He was a close friend of the Governor, a friendship which developed in their many years of association in Democratic ranks. Failing health caused the doctor to resign from the board before his term had expired. Under President Woodrow Wilson he was appointed head of the Medical Examiners Office in Charlotte during the World War, and he contributed to the cause of the United States and Allies both professionally and financially during this period. Fraternally, he was long affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, but retired from it in later years. His chief relaxations were in the excellent medical library that he maintained; in medical research, and in the company of loved ones of the family.

Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison married, November 30, 1881, at Charlotte, Sallie Yates, native of Charlotte, a daughter of W. J. Yates, who was editor of the Wester "Democrat," and Sallie (Springs) Yates. Her father was a man of brilliant mind and gifted pen, and attained to great Southern reputation as a confederate editor. Of this union were born two children: 1. Lizzie Yates, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin W. Brown, Doctor of Medicine, retired since 1925, formerly of the United States Public Health Service. 2. Yates Wellington, Doctor of Medicine; married Mary Cameron, of Birmingham, Alabama; and they have two sons: Yates Wellington, Jr., and William Ward.

Mrs. Sallie (Yates) Faison survives her husband, and is a lady of prominence socially, being a member and past president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and also past vice-president-general of the body. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of historical societies. She is a founder and charter member of the Young Women's Christian Association, and has been prominent in her work with the Federation of Women's Clubs. She makes her residence at No. 502 North Tryon Street, Charlotte.

Dr. Isaac Wellington Faison died, in Charlotte, July 9, 1926. Hundreds paid tribute. The people of the town loved him, and in his closing days he was rejoiced by daily manifestations of the fact. There were mingled gladness and sorrow in the visits of many women to the sick room, with delicacies or flowers, in token of appreciation that he "had saved my baby." Again quoting Dr. Charles Moore Strong, who wrote:

> The spirit of pagan philosophy as depicted by a latin aphorism, *sic transit gloria mundi*, does not apply to the life of Doctor Faison, for his glory has not departed, but will live with us who are left behind. . . . Doctor Faison has left us a rich heritage.

VANSTORY, CHARLES PINKNEY, Political Leader and Stock Breeder—No record of the growth and development of Greensboro would be complete, did it not include a résumé of the deeds of certain of its pioneer citizens; but for the tireless efforts of her early-day leaders this community would not today be the thriving one that it is. Although a man of modest nature so far as his achievements were concerned, few of his contemporaries ever gave greater impetus to the well-being of Greensboro than did Charles Pinkney Vanstory, respected business executive, influential political leader, practical humanitarian, pillar of his church and enthusiastic participant in all worthy causes for the good of his beloved community.

A native North Carolinian, Charles Pinkney Vanstory was born in Guilford County, this State, on January 28, 1845, the eldest of nine children of Henry and Kathleen (Gordon) Vanstory. The father of this large family, a farmer on a considerable scale, was during his long and useful life a prominent factor in the affairs of his community and a veteran of the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

The son, Charles Pinkney, experienced the usual early boyhood life of a substantial farmer's son. He acquired his rudimentary education in the schools of Guilford County and completed his studies in the classes of the high school of the town of Monticello. No sooner had he laid aside his books than the lad, determined to follow in his father's footsteps, enlisted in the Confederate Army, having been at the time but sixteen years of age, serving throughout the entire conflict.

The war ended, young Vanstory decided to begin life in strange fields and accordingly journeyed to the State of Texas where, for a period of six years, he was employed in the capacity of clerk by the management of the Kane Cotton Mills. At the expiration of that time Mr. Vanstory returned to his native State and county, where for four years thereafter he was actively engaged in the buying and selling of tobacco. Locating at Greensboro in or about 1874, he negotiated a business

partnership with Mr. George D. Bennett for the purpose of operating a livery concern. Two years later he purchased the interest of his partner in the business, which he thereafter conducted in conjunction with his large horse-breeding enterprise, he having in the meanwhile acquired a sizable farm near Greensboro upon which blooded horses were bred. A lover of horse racing for its own sake, he maintained a private race track for the diversion of his friends and family. About two years prior to his death he disposed of his various interests and retired to private life, the consequent leisure time thus gained enabling him to devote increased time to religious, civic and other affairs which were so near and dear to his heart. The Presbyterian Church, all charitable causes, and all classes of people benefited by his broadminded policy of philanthropy and helpfulness to his fellowmen. His keen interest in the city of his adoption made it imperative that Mr. Vanstory give of his services in an official capacity and he was accordingly pursuaded by his townspeople to represent them as a member of the local board of aldermen, which he did for two terms, under the administration of then Mayor Osborn.

A born optimist, and public-spirited to the last degree, the faith of Mr. Vanstory in Greensboro and her civic future was a constant source of inspiration to others, and his rare qualities of inspirational leadership proved a boon to this community. It has frequently been said of Mr. Vanstory that away from the bustle of the city and his business interests his greatest love was undoubtedly his family and home, and that after them came his horses, riding and driving, hunting and fishing.

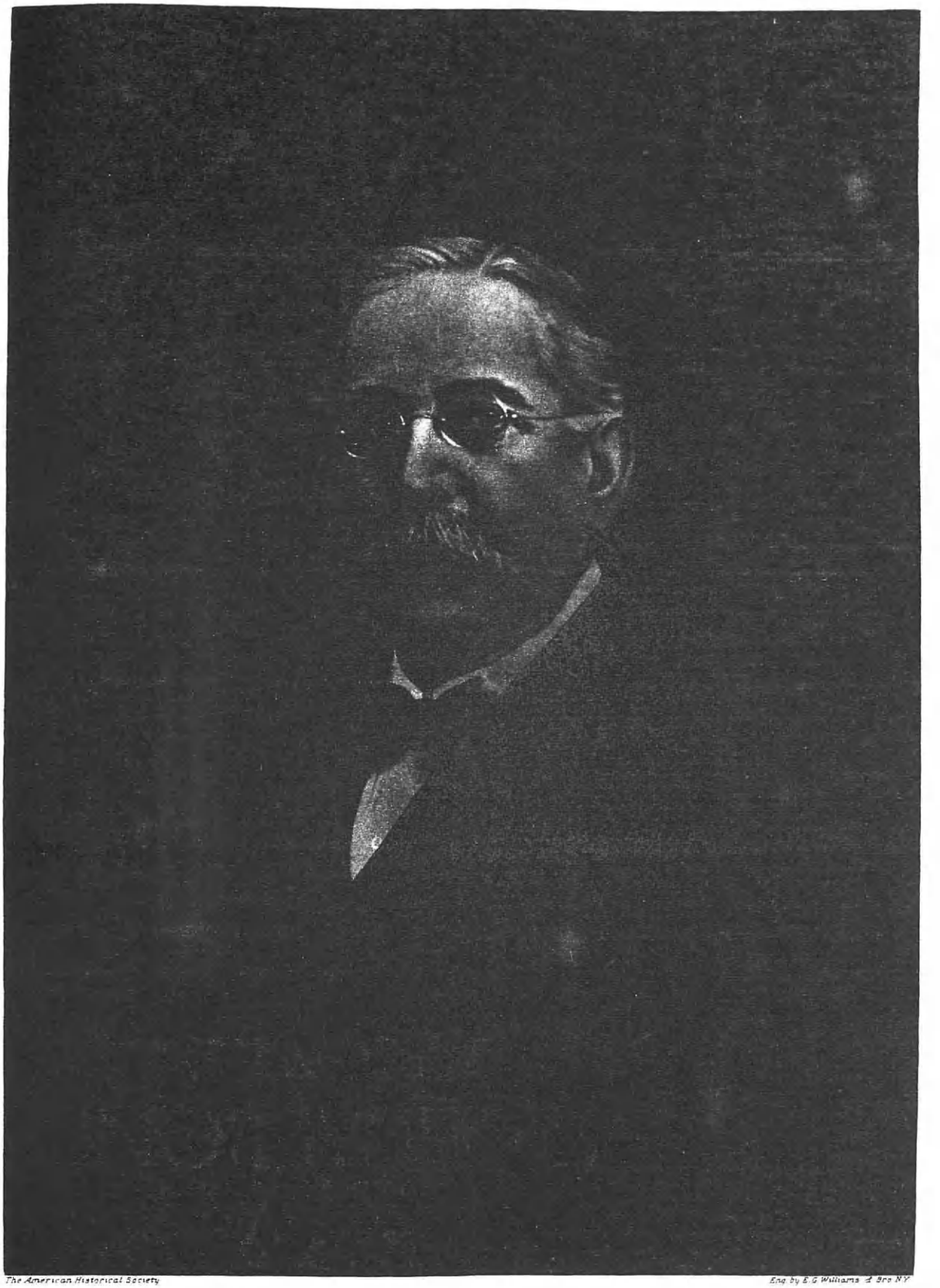
On May 18, 1874, in Guilford County, Charles Pinkney Vanstory was united in marriage to Lucy, daughter of Benton and Martha (Michaux) Tatum, the former a prominent citizen of the region and proprietor of a large stock-breeding business, and his wife a member of a distinguished family. To this marriage were born the following children: 1. Walter, died in infancy. 2. George Wynne, deceased; married Alice Farrish. 3. Charles Logan, married Orie Lee and has children: Virginia, Katherine, and Lee. 4. John, deceased. 5. Kate, deceased; married Laurie Mosely, and had one child, Junior, deceased. 6. Annie, married C. W. Hodges, and they were the parents of James M., Lucy Vanstory, and Cyrus W. Jr. 7. Frank P., married Elizabeth Lightle and has a daughter, Ann.

Though more than two decades have passed since the passing, on May 7, 1907, of this kindly, public-spirited benefactor and loving husband and father, his worth and well-doing has been perpetuated for all time in the hearts of the townspeople, his wife, and the children and grandchildren to whom his life and work are a treasured memory.

COOK, JAMES P., Business Leader, Legislator—The city of Concord, the State of North Carolina and all the Southland lost a beloved figure in the passing of James P. Cook, whose memory of an institution of human salvage known as the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, situated at Concord, North Carolina. Foundation of this school, more attention to which will be paid later in the course of this narrative, was the crowning achievement of a replete career.

A man's value to his fellow-citizens is not always measured by what he has won in the battles of business activity, but rather by that which he contributes to the world's happiness, advancement and general improvement. Many men attain fortunes, but relatively few of their number respond promptly to the call of the higher things of life through bestowal on the public of that which will prove of lasting benefit to mankind. Mr. Cook was one of the few.

Born at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, January 12, 1863, Mr. Cook lived to the age of sixty-five years, death occurring March 22, 1928, at his home, "Chuckatuck," Mount Pleasant Road, Concord. He was a son of Matthew and Mary (Costner) Cook. Matthew Cook, born at Baden, Germany, in 1810, died in 1894. It was in 1830, when he was twenty years old, that Matthew Cook came to the United States, having received a very good education in Baden. Entering business as a trader in clocks and cooking utensils, he set up stores in Lincolnton, Mount Pleasant and a third in the western part of Cabarrus County. Goods were distributed by wagon early in the '30's; but as more people came to the Mount Pleasant territory, Matthew Cook was enabled to give up the wagon trade, and to carry on with a single mercantile establishment. He was a man of highest ideals, honor and integrity. Many of the grandfather clocks which he sold nearly a hundred years ago still are in use. To Matthew and Mary (Costner) Cook were born five sons and five daughters. The second eldest son, Michael, died under Confederate colors. Another son, Captain Jonas Cook, was a captain in the Confederacy from Cabarrus City, and was a leading citizen of Mount Pleasant and Cabarrus. Mary (Costner) Cook was a great-great-granddaughter of Adam



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro N.Y.

L. D. Cook

Costner, native of Germany and founder of the Costner family in North Carolina, 1750. Adam Costner had a son, Jacob; Jacob had a son, Michael; he had a son, Jonas; and Jonas Costner was the father of Mrs. Cook, having married Susan Hoffman. Susan (Hoffman) Costner was a granddaughter of Jacob Hoffman, native of Germany and founder of the line in North Carolina, 1750. Jacob Hoffman, the progenitor, had a son, John. John Hoffman, great-grandfather of James P. Cook, was sixteen when the Revolution broke out. He served in that war, under Colonel Hambright, at the Battle of King's Mountain.

James P. Cook was educated at North Carolina College and graduated therefrom in 1885. The day after receiving his diploma, he went to the southern part of Cabarrus County and took charge of a country high school, where he taught one year. At the close of the year, and at the request of the people of Concord, he took charge of what then was known as the Boys' High School, which he superintended for three years. Having established his permanent home here, he went into the newspaper business in 1890, establishing the "Daily Standard," the first daily newspaper of Concord. The venture was highly successful, financially and editorially, and in fact was the foundation of later business enterprises of fortunate outcome. Until 1896, Mr. Cook conducted the "Standard," then sold it to an educational private concern. He went on the road for the University Publishing Company, and for several years continued in the educational publication field. Subsequently he acquired considerable farm land, chiefly in Cabarrus County; and as gentleman farmer he had time to devote his attention to philanthropic work, which became his central ambition and pleasure as well as his career. But meanwhile, without Mr. Cook's knowledge and without advance notification, he was elected county superintendent of schools, Cabarrus County. He held that post until 1896, when elected chairman of the County Board of Education. He held that post sixteen years, and in 1912 was elected a member of the North Carolina State Senate, served in the regular session of 1913, and again in the extra session of that body. As chairman of the Finance Committee he helped put over the bill for graduated corporation taxes which proved a boon for the smaller cotton mills and provided the State with increased revenue at the expense of larger enterprises. He was instrumental also in much other legislation of financial character. He became secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad—a road owned and operated by the State. This was an appointive post, which he held at selection of the governor, having been appointed by Governor Craig.

During the period in which Mr. Cook was editor and publisher of the Concord "Daily Standard," an incident took place which was to have its fruit in the Jackson industrial school. In his rounds for news one day he found that a very poor lad of thirteen had been arrested, charged with a petty theft of money. He was convicted, and sentenced to work out a severe sentence in a chain gang. Mr. Cook knew the boy, the circumstances of the poor boy's family, his chance in life (small), and all the evidences which bore on his crime. He realized that an injustice was being done; that the lad had been brought up in a harumscarum manner; that he had the "right stuff" in his essential composition; and that this could be nurtured into the character of a good and useful man. His indignation heightened when he saw the lad working in a chain gang later, chained to a line of negroes. As an editor he wrote of the affair, of its injustice, and suggested means whereby erring youth could be "salvaged" for the welfare of society. Still later he brought pressure to apply in the Legislature of the State, and at all times he worked diligently for the cause as a private citizen. It was not until 1907, however, that a legislature met at Raleigh which had sufficient vision and courage to meet his wishes, and then only in part. Bids for erecting a first unit of an industrial school were advertised. Later in the year, at the Governor's call, a board was organized to take charge of the school, and Mr. Cook was named chairman. When the bids were sought, a number of his friends in Cabarrus got together and contributed $10,000 toward purchase of a site. Brick was laid for the first of the Stonewall Jackson Training School buildings in 1908, and in 1909, with two "cottages" completed, the institution was opened. It was suggested that the institution be named after the beloved Stonewall Jackson, hero of the South, and a name that will always command respect and attention. The school, now functioning perfectly—as it did before the benefactor's death—, is built entirely on the cottage plan. Most suitable quarters are provided for airy sleeping, for useful work wherein the boys may learn a good trade, for eating well prepared meals, and for the sports which build tissue and muscle. In short, the school is for building men of character, taking what a boy's initial waywardness has left of his character, repairing the damage, and going ahead with a new strength of man-

hood, so that by the time he is of age and ready to leave the institution, he is thoroughly master of himself and launched in a life's work of honorable enterprise, for which eighty per cent. of them were saved. Such was Mr. Cook's vision. He lived through twenty years of constructive additions to the nucleus provided in 1908, and died content in the good accomplished. He continued as chairman of the board of trustees until the last, and was known to the boys as the "father" of the school. Fortunate, indeed, was the homeless lad who had such a kindly, understanding and helpful father.

Most appropriately, the first pupil of the Jackson school entered it on Mr. Cook's birthday, in 1909. From that enrollment of one, the school's size has increased to more than five hundred, in pace with the growth of the State and the demands of society. Nine of the cottages at the school were erected solely through his efforts, the total number now being sixteen (1930). Still further growth is contemplated. After the demand for added room, following the widespread approval of his idea, Mr. Cook appeared before the commissioners of Guilford, Durham, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Rowan-Iredell, Forsyth, Robertson and Rutherford counties and so impressed them with his talk on the good work that could be done with their coöperation that each county appropriated sufficient funds for a cottage. Appreciating Mr. Cook's untiring efforts, the State granted enough money for the other cottages and buildings. A Mecklenburg County cottage was built from popular subscription in that county, led by him. Not long after the school was established, Mr. Cook published the first issue of "Uplift," a monthly paper for the school, changed to a weekly periodical shortly after the World War. This paper was, and is, the product of the school, printed in the school pressroom, set up by school compositors (the boys who are learning printing), and has a wide circulation. Mr. Cook himself wrote many articles for the "Uplift."

Long prominent in the political and civic life of the State, he supported all projects directed toward improvement of general conditions. A lifelong member of the Lutheran Church, he was instrumental as a member of the board of trustees in providing Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute (formerly North Carolina College, his *alma mater*) with new buildings, several years before his death.

Mr. Cook married Margaret Jenette Norfleet, native of Nansemond County, Virginia, daughter of Nathaniel G. and Mary E. (Darden) Norfleet, and a member of a distinguished Revolutionary and Colonial Virginia family. On her mother's side she is descended directly from Captain John Cowper, of Virginia, one of the famed naval heroes of the war for independence. Late in 1779, Captain Cowper set sail out to sea to meet the enemy, aboard his ship, the "Dolphin." He nailed the flag to the mast, so it could not be lowered, and raised the British. The opposing fleet was of many craft, each equal in tonnage to the "Dolphin" and carrying guns in proportion. The "Dolphin," under Captain Cowper, fought a gallant but hopeless fight against three cruisers, and slid beneath the water with all on board, the flag still nailed tightly, the last bit of the "Dolphin" to disappear. A poem entitled, "The Flag that Never Struck," was later written commemorating the valor of captain and crew. Mrs. Cook's father was a true gentleman of the old South, a planter and slave owner, and a Confederate soldier. Her mother, a toasted heiress of her day, was educated at the Moravian School at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, oldest school for girls in America. Her paternal great-great-grandfather, Edward Norfleet, was a charter trustee of Suffolk, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook had no children of their own, and the Jackson school, with its hundreds of boys, were the recipients of an affection which might have gone to their own. Mrs. Cook, who continues to reside in Concord, never will lose her affection for the school, or for its boys.

Tributes were profuse at the last rites for James P. Cook. He was honored by the press of the entire South. Flowers in profusion decorated his bier. But one of the most significant and most touching tributes of all was a blanket of white carnations, given favored place over the bier, which came as a token of love and sorrow from the school. All work was halted at the industrial school as a final respect to the "father," who had loved his boys and had been loved by them.

In conclusion, excerpts from the press are given. The "Uplift," in its leading editorial, said first: "It is with an overwhelming sense of loss that the "Uplift" goes to press. In the passing of its originator and editor, it suffers, in every sense of the word, the loss of a father." The Concord "Daily Tribune": " * * * We remember him as a builder; the creator of an agency that gives wayward boys another chance; the benefactor of the youths of today who will make the men of tomorrow." The Charlotte "News": "The State mourns the going away of one who converted a personal passion into a practical Commonwealth institution." The Winston-Salem "Journal": "The State has lost not only a worker of industrious

habits and fruitful record, but also a personality of rare charm and inspiring mien." The Asheville "Citizen": "His faith stirred faith in others and helped bring about a new conception of the public's obligation to an element of its population which in the past had been treated only with neglect. * * * There were numbers of men in North Carolina better known than James P. Cook, but not many, we think, who will be more truly missed."

Governor McLean of North Carolina, said in part: "Mr. Cook was a great civic leader, a splendid citizen and a fine Christian gentleman. He was all of that, and more; but we shall always have occasion to remember him particularly for his invaluable contribution to the cause of the boyhood of North Carolina."

Indeed, to the wayward youth of a State, James P. Cook was a saviour. His work remains alive, a fitting tribute ever to be a memorial to one of the most upright and generous which North Carolina has known.

BURGESS, WILLIAM DENNIS, Manufacturer—A resident of North Carolina throughout his long and notable life, William Dennis Burgess was well known as a manufacturer in the western part of the State. He was connected with several enterprises at various times, in all of which his strong and energetic conduct of affairs together with his sound judgment and business ability brought him much success. A Christian gentleman of the finest type he was always highly regarded by all those with whom he came in contact, and was active in civic and religious work until his death. His career was an honor to the State and Nation.

Mr. Burgess was born on November 26, 1850, at Franklinville, North Carolina, a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Allred) Burgess, and the second child in a family which included three sons and one daughter. The Burgess name has been prominent in American historical annals since colonial days when four brothers came to New York from England, one remaining there, one going farther West, and the other two coming South to North Carolina. William H. Burgess, who died in 1890, was also well known in the industrial life of the State. He owned one of the first four wool carding mills in North Carolina, owned and operated a lumber mill, and was the possessor of valuable farm properties. He was always highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen, and, during the period of the Civil War, served with distinction in the Confederate Army.

William Dennis Burgess was educated in the Franklinville public schools and Beaumont Academy. Later he took special courses in the University of North Carolina, and was graduated from the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Returning to his native State, he taught in the public schools for a period of five years, and then entered the commercial world as a bookkeeper for a firm in Gaffney, South Carolina. Two years later he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Columbia Mercantile Company, at Ramseur, North Carolina, with whom he remained for some time, his obvious ability and strict attention to the task at hand winning him merited advancement. Finally, in association with his brother, Millard F. Burgess, Mr. Burgess established a saw planing mill at Liberty and Red Springs, North Carolina, and in this his first independent venture built up a successful business. In 1899 he disposed of his holdings at a good profit and came to High Point, the city in which he made his home, with the exception of a five-year period, until the time of his death. Here, in 1899 he organized the Peerless Machine Works, which became an important factor in the industrial life of the section, and until 1915, he owned and operated this enterprise in a very successful way. All his industrial ventures Mr. Burgess conducted along broad progressive lines, and by the growth of his business contributed to the general prosperity of the State. In 1915 Mr. Burgess sold his holdings in the Peerless Machine Works to Mr. Brown of Mt. Airy, while he in turn removed to the latter city and bought the Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills there. The operation of this plant engaged his time and attention until 1920, and all during the period of the World War he made cotton yarns exclusively for government use, turning over the entire output of his plant to the military service.

In 1920 Mr. Burgess' ill health forced him to retire from active business, and he returned to live at High Point. A liberal contributor to all worthy causes, he was active in his support of many important civic projects, while the welfare of the community was constantly in his thoughts. In politics he strongly supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, standing high in party councils, although he would never consent to hold public office. A profound student of the Bible, he was a member of the First Methodist Protestant Church, of High Point, and of its board of stewards, giving freely of his time and substance in church work. His greatest pleasure he found in the happy companionship of home life,

and in his library which was stocked with volumes of the world's best literature. In reading at home much of his leisure time was passed.

William Dennis Burgess married, in Guilford County, North Carolina, October 11, 1883, Jessie Pauline Ledbetter. She was a daughter of Dr. Winchester and Elizabeth (Craven) Ledbetter, both parents being members of distinguished families in the State. Dr. Ledbetter was well known locally for his services as a physician, and he was also a member of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess became the parents of twelve children: 1. Lona Deaton, deceased. 2. Lena Blanche. 3. Cosie May, who married Clyde H. Bass, and they are the parents of three children, Clyde H., Jr., Harold Burgess, and Jessie May. 4. Donn McDee, who married (first) Anna E. Davis, and (second) Ethel Arthur; of the first marriage three children were born, Ruth, Evelyn, and Dorothy. 5. Winnie Cletus, who married Harold H. Horrox. 6. William Worth. 7. Jesse Glenn, who married Ella Grignola, and they are the parents of one child, John William. 8. John Harvey, who married Irene Payne. 9. Wiley Ray, who married Ada Bisaner. 10. Hunter G., who married Ina Wilson, and they are the parents of two children, Harriet Wilson and Nancy Jean. 11. Nannie Elizabeth, deceased. 12. Mamie Lorraine, who married Harry Lyle Shuey.

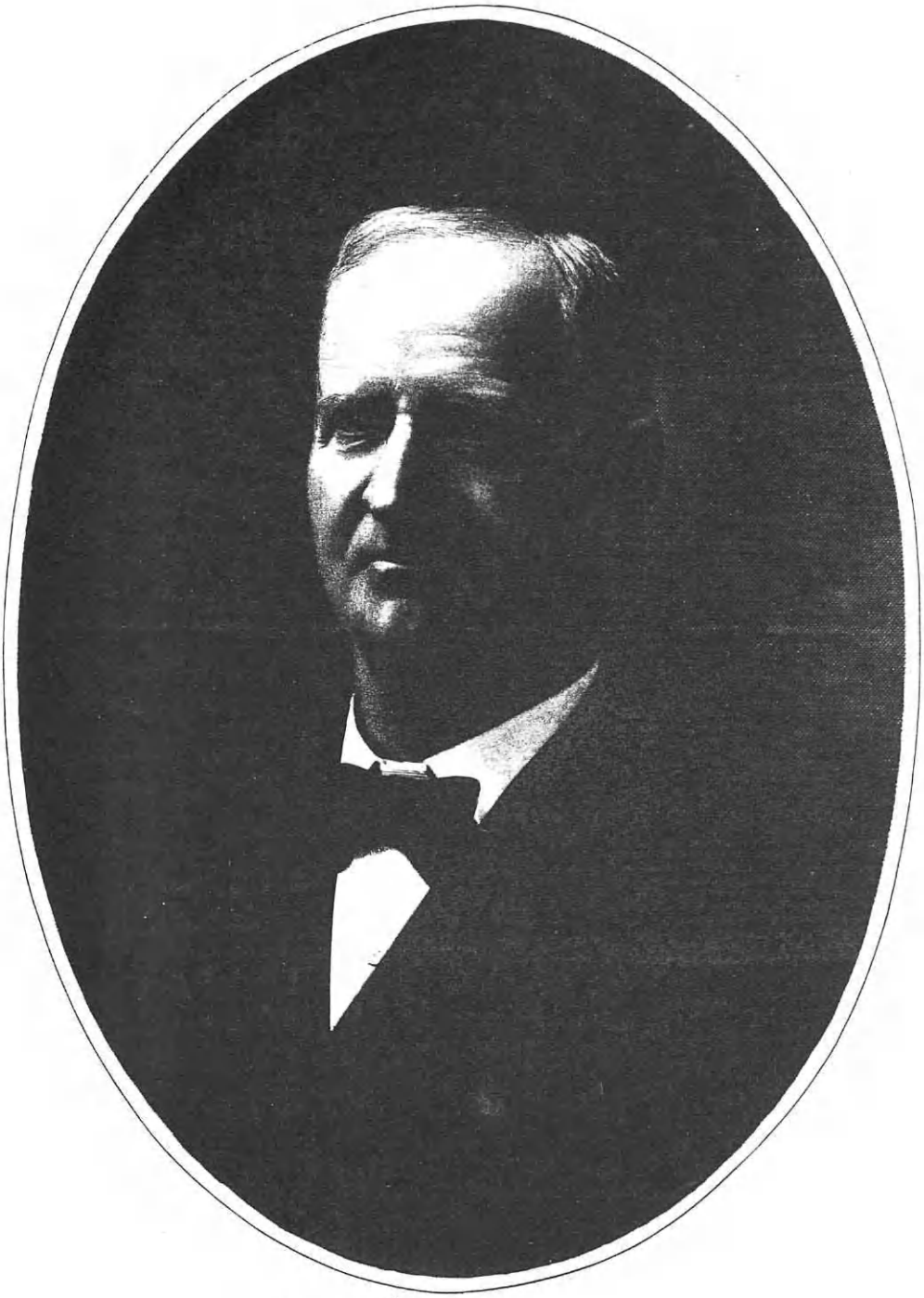
Mr. Burgess' death occurred on November 7, 1921, to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances throughout the states. Though modest and unassuming, he was a man of strong character and will, who carried to successful conclusion whatever he undertook. He possessed, however, a jealous regard for the rights of others which he was careful never to infringe. Thoughtful of others, charitable to all, he gave his allegiance to the highest ideals, which he followed in every activity of his life. The memory of the influence for good which he exercised, will remain a living monument to his name.

PROCTOR, JOHN RICHARD, Merchant—Member of one of the pioneer families of Durham, successful merchant and realty operator, deeply interested in religious work and higher education and a generous financial supporter of both, John Richard Proctor was one of the outstanding and important citizens of North Carolina, admired and respected by the entire community.

Trained under the experienced hand of an unusual father, he early displayed a special adaptation for business affairs and in course of time engaged in a number of enterprises and built up one of the substantial fortunes of the district in which he operated. In opening his plethoric purse to worthy appeals he exercised no right of reservation as to the disposition of his gifts in relation to religious sect or racial division, but gave freely from a sense of purest humanitarianism and with no expectation of reward or desire for publicity. He gave because he loved to help his fellowman. Able in business, his keen mind also adapted itself with equal versatility to the intricate questions involving civic affairs and in offices where he served the public he acquitted himself with high credit to himself and to the wisdom of the electorate that had placed him in power. He looked after the comfort of the poor and unfortunate and was the acme of modesty in the work that he did in this direction. His home and family were his delight and he loved to be with them and to spend his leisure hours amidst the beautiful flowers that filled his garden. He did much for Durham and its environs and was sadly missed when Providence called him to another sphere of action.

He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, May 18, 1855. His father was Osborne Kinyon Proctor, a planter and pioneer of the county, who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He and his wife, Sarah Jane (Barbee) Proctor, were the parents of five sons and one daughter, of whom John Richard was the second born. His grandfather was Richard Anthony Proctor, an early settler in North Carolina, who was born in Chelsea, England, coming to America in his youth and first settling in New York State. He was a noted astronomer and author of scientific works. The earliest of the family ancestors came to Virginia in Colonial days and became wealthy land holders and slave owners.

Educated in private schools in Orange and Wake counties, John Richard Proctor was left to support his mother by the death of his father in 1867. He worked on the family farm and attended school and began his real life work by teaching in Orange County schools during the winters and cultivating the farm at other seasons. This he continued until he was twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Durham and took a position as clerk at a wage of fifty dollars a year in the general mercantile store conducted by M. A. Angier, with whom he lived and boarded. He worked at this for a number of years and eventually purchased an interest in a newly organized furniture company and became manager of the business. Five years later he, in association with



John R. Proctor

Henry Lea, bought the business and added a mortician division. Upon the death of his partner he sold his interest and established a grocery business, which was successful and which he conducted until ill health compelled his retirement. He had operated in real estate and accumulated considerable property. He was for many years a steward of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and contributed generously to its support. He was also deeply interested in the development of Trinity College, now Duke University, and supported all its progressive policies. In politics a Democrat, he served several terms as city alderman of Durham, but did not aspire to high public office. He died in Durham, February 9, 1917.

John Richard Proctor married in Durham, October 18, 1885, Melissa Lonzo Mangum, daughter of William Mangum, who was always known as "Captain" and who was a pioneer of this district of the State and who served throughout the Civil War in the Confederate Army. He came to Durham from Orange County in 1858, when there were but a few families here and very few business establishments. He invested in large holdings of land upon which the city was later built and showed his splendid civic spirit by the presentation of many tracts of land for the purpose of laying out streets through his properties. His own homestead was near the land upon which the present Washington Duke Hotel now stands on Chappel Hill Street. He was one of the leading builders of the city and conducted a large sawmill and lumbering enterprise here, manufacturing all manner of house fittings. He was also a contractor on a large scale and a very prosperous man. One of his enterprises was a gristmill, to which farmers from all over the countryside took their grain. He helped to lay out the town of Durham and was one of its first aldermen. The First Trinity Methodist Church was built by Mr. Mangum and a street of the city is named in his honor. For years prior to his death, in November, 1904, he was retired from active work. His name is held in reverential memory in Durham. The children of Captain Mangum were: Fendal Reese, deceased; Joseph Sydney, deceased; Bartlett Watson, deceased; Elizabeth Jane, married J. M. Umstead; Rebecca Ella, deceased; and Melissa Lonza, married John Richard Proctor.

John Richard Proctor and his wife were the parents of five children: 1. Sarah E., deceased at the age of twelve years. 2. William Leland, married Willie Glynn and they are the parents of William Leland, Jr. 3. Elizabeth Pauline, married William R. DeWitt, of Florida. 4. John Richard, Jr. 5. Marjorie Lucille, married Herbert Vincent Reams, and they are the parents of Herbert Vincent, Jr.

One of the main streets of Durham is named in honor of the Proctor family, but the chief distinction that the name bears is that of civic progressiveness, high honor in business, strong religious convictions, generosity and kindliness of heart in all the fields in which its members worked. John Richard Proctor was one of the foremost representatives of his family and has an undying place in the history of the city and of the State of North Carolina.

TURNER, VINES EDMUNDS, D. D. S., Financier, Soldier, Dentist—A leader throughout his life in the dental profession, one of the foremost pioneers in the whole field of dental surgery in the United States, Vines Edmunds Turner, D. D. S., led a life that was highly useful to his community, his country and his fellowmen. A citizen of North Carolina, he served in his professional capacity at different periods in several different towns and cities, having been a practitioner in Raleigh for more than forty years. He was a man of genial personality, high intelligence, and marked craftsmanship and knowledge of his work. There was no phase of public life in which he was not active, and it was only natural that he should acquire a host of friends; people who knew his abilities and talents in his professional and civic activities, and who at the same time cherished him as a companion in leisure moments.

Dr. Turner was born on January 21, 1837, in Franklin County, North Carolina, son of Archibald Turner, a planter and landowner who died during his son's early youth. There was a family of ten children. The mother was Mary Anna (Houze) Turner. The Turner family, an old one in this region of the United States, was originally of English stock, and was brought to America in the early colonial days of Virginia. Vines Edmunds Turner was one of the youngest of the children of Archibald and Mary Anna (Houze) Turner, and he received his early education in the public and high schools at Henderson, North Carolina. Upon completing this preliminary schooling, he was graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and subsequently began his practice at Henderson. Here he continued until the time of the Civil War, when both he and his brother, Henry G., entered the ranks of the Confederacy. They both served throughout the war, and the brother, Henry G., later went to Georgia and studied law, becoming a distinguished mem-

ber of the United States Congress from Georgia; at the time of his death he was a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Entering the Confederate Army in 1861 as second lieutenant of infantry, Dr. Turner was promoted soon to adjutant of the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment in 1862, to captain in 1863, and was serving on the staff of Major-General James A. Walker at the time of the surrender. He was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor in 1862, and went through all the battles and campaigns of the Valley of Virginia under Generals Jackson and Early.

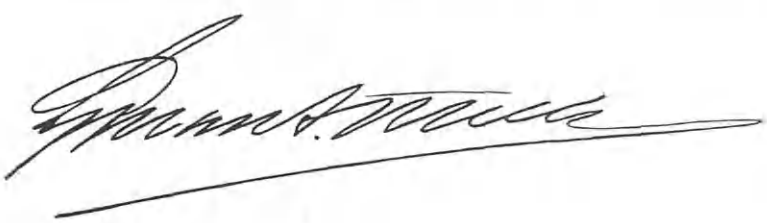
At the end of the war he returned to take up his practice of dentistry in Henderson, North Carolina. He not only resumed his work there, but also started offices at Oxford and Louisburg, North Carolina. In 1871, he came with his mother to Raleigh, where he began the practice of dentistry and rapidly built up for himself an enviable practice. One of the pioneer dental surgeons of the country, he received many honors, and was awarded no little praise for his activities in civic movements and public affairs. A man of outstanding ability professionally, he also possessed broad general interests which rendered his life one of the most useful of his times.

Dr. Turner was a charter member of the North Carolina State Dental Association, organized in 1866, and was twice president of this body. For twenty-five years he was president of the North Carolina Board of Dental Examiners. He was president of the Southern Dental Association in 1881; president of the National Association of Dental Examiners in 1901; one of the vice-presidents of the dental section of the Ninth International Medical Congress in 1887; president of the Jamestown Dental Convention in 1907; a member of the National Dental Association, and its treasurer in 1904-05-06, as well as its president in 1908. He was president and director of the Raleigh Street Railway Company at the time of its organization in 1887, as well as a director of the North Carolina Railroad Company for eight years. He was one of the organizers, and was for twenty-seven years a director of the Raleigh Savings Bank, of whose board he was still a member at the time of his death. In 1913 he was appointed as one of the three members of the United States Navy Reserve Board. High honor came to him in 1908, when in Baltimore a banquet was given him by distinguished dentists in honor of his fifty years of service as a member of the profession; this reoccurred several months later in Raleigh by the Raleigh dental profession and other distinguished visitors. Dr. Turner also was active in religious affairs, having been a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His membership was in the parish of Christ Church, at Raleigh, of which he was a vestryman and junior warden. He was one of the charter members of the Capital Club, of Raleigh, and also belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons. These many affiliations and the types of organizations with which he was associated are ample indication of his character, his tireless interest and activity in public affairs, and his eagerness to be identified with those organizations and movements tending toward emphasis of the best that there is in community life. He was fond of going to his clubs, and enjoyed nothing more than the delights of a pleasant social gathering, either at his home or with his friends; and wherever he was, his presence was appreciated by those who were with him, and everyone was fond of listening to his stories. He was also a lover of horses, and the owner of several fine animals. In his political views he was identified strongly with the Democratic party, whose candidates and policies he regularly supported. Although a native of Franklin County, North Carolina, he lived in Raleigh for more than forty years and it was here that he was best known.

Dr. Turner married, in 1868, Rosena Lassiter, of Henderson, who died in 1869. Then, in 1874, on September 16, in Raleigh, he married (second) Love Gales Root, daughter of Charles Boudinot and Annie Freeman (Gales) Root. Dr. Turner's children were: 1. Dr. Charles Root Turner, A. B., M. D., D. D. S., who is dean of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania; he married Sara Cameron Clark, and they have a daughter, Sara Clark. 2. Mary Archer, who became the wife of Henry Merryman Wilson, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have a daughter, Mary Bertrand. 3. Dr. Henry Gray Turner, M. D., who married Kate Hale Silver, and they have a son, Henry Gray, Jr.

The death of Dr. Turner occurred at Raleigh, North Carolina, on May 11, 1914, and brought great sorrow to his many friends there and elsewhere. A man of genial and friendly disposition, loved by people in all walks of life, he was sincerely mourned by all, for he was one of the most cherished citizens of Raleigh, and left an honored name.

MILLS, LYMAN ALLEN, Business Man, Public Official—All his life the late Lyman Allen Mills, of Middlefield, Connecticut, was a farmer for the love of it. He was a breeder of Jersey



cattle and a lover of art. He came of an ancestry that had lived in the open air for generations and he inherited their love of country life. He was a business man of unusual ability, of keen judgment and rare foresight. His interest in public affairs led to his call to public office and in answering the call he responded with an alert mind and returned to the people who had entrusted him with their affairs a full measure of achievement in their behalf. His career was that of many sons of the old stock which founded the State and advanced it in commercial importance. He combined business and financial activity with agriculture and his herds of thoroughbred Jersey stock were of the finest in the country. He had a fine art collection and enjoyed that as fully as he did his farm or his political activities. In his way he was productive of great good for the State of Connecticut and bore a name that ranks high among the builders of the commonwealth. A bank president said of him: "Without exception, he is the most conscientious man I have ever known." He was overflowing in his affection as a brother, a husband and a father and his loyalty to the faith he learned at his mother's knee made him a man of stainless integrity and an abiding fidelity to every trust. His devotion to his town was exceeded only by that to his church and its missions and philanthropies, and when his time came to "join the innumerable caravan" he was laid to rest in the Central Burying Ground at Middlefield, one of six generations of his family.

He was born in Middlefield, Middlesex County, Connecticut, February 25, 1841, a son of the Rev. Charles Lewis Mills, a Congregational minister and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1835, and Elizabeth Coe (Lyman) Mills, daughter of William Lyman, of Middlefield, then a part of Middletown. He was a scion of old New England stock, descending through both parents from Robert Coe, of Suffolkshire, England, who came to America in 1634. Through his father he was descended from John and Priscilla Alden, of the "Mayflower" pilgrims and poetic fame. His mother was a descendant of Thomas Welles, fourth Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, who served in that office in 1655 and 1658; and of Richard Lyman, who came to America from High Ongar, County of Essex, England, in 1631. Mr. Mills was a nephew of David Lyman. In his boyhood he attended the academies at Durham, Connecticut, and North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, early showing a talent for business and financial matters. Finishing his institutional education, he entered business life. At the age of twenty he entered upon his business life at Middlefield, devoting himself especially to manufacturing and the care of estates. In the management of these enterprises he won a signal success by virtue of his great energy, his high order of honor in his dealings and his native ability. He first engaged in the manufacture of clothes wringers in which enterprise he gained his early business training. Later, he was president of the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation; a trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank; director of the American Wringer Company, and president of the Levi E. Coe Library Association, as well as an official in other organizations. In his mature years he served in office in affiliation with the Republican party. He was a member of the General Assembly, and in 1898 was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with State Senator George E. Lounsbury. After serving his term he was mentioned for Governor, but there was a tremendous party struggle on over the United States Senator, and the governorship was involved, with George P. McLean heading the Hartford faction and Donald T. Warner the Fairfield County opposition in behalf of the late Samuel Fessenden, and McLean won the nomination by a narrow margin and was elected. Mr. Mills then retired from political life. During the last six years he spent his winters in Florida and his summers on his farm. Early in the eighties he began his art collection, and in 1923 loaned for an indefinite term thirty-seven fine examples of American and foreign masterpieces to the Morgan Memorial, in Hartford, Connecticut. Most of them are landscapes, by American landscape painters, for which he displayed a preference. He was an importer and breeder of Jersey cattle and possessed some of the finest specimens of this stock in the United States. In 1896 he sold his herd to C. I. Hood of Massachusetts, but within a year he began the accumulation of another herd, which he sold a few years before his death. His farm, which he acquired in 1868, was of eighty acres and the house in which he lived was built in 1787. Mr. Mills was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His death occurred, at Dunedin, Florida, February 21, 1929.

Lyman Allen Mills married, June 6, 1866, Jennie Louisa Andrews, daughter of Deacon Alfred Andrews, of New Britain, Connecticut, author of the "Andrews Family Genealogy," "Stephen Hart and His Descendants," and "The History of New Britain." Mrs. Mills died March 24, 1930. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, Thomas Welles, fourth Governor of the Connecti-

cut Colony, and Captain Thomas Willet, one of the early Pilgrims, who became the first mayor of New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mills were: Herbert Lee, born February 26, 1868, a resident of New Britain; and Charles Rowland, born January 28, 1877, who is deceased.

Not alone for his business ability, political activities and his gifts to modern agriculture in stock breeding and dairy interests will Lyman Allen Mills' name be long revered in Connecticut, but largely because of an upright character, a sincerity of purpose and a deep love for his fellowmen. He was a fine example of the builders of the nation, and as such his name will be imperishable.

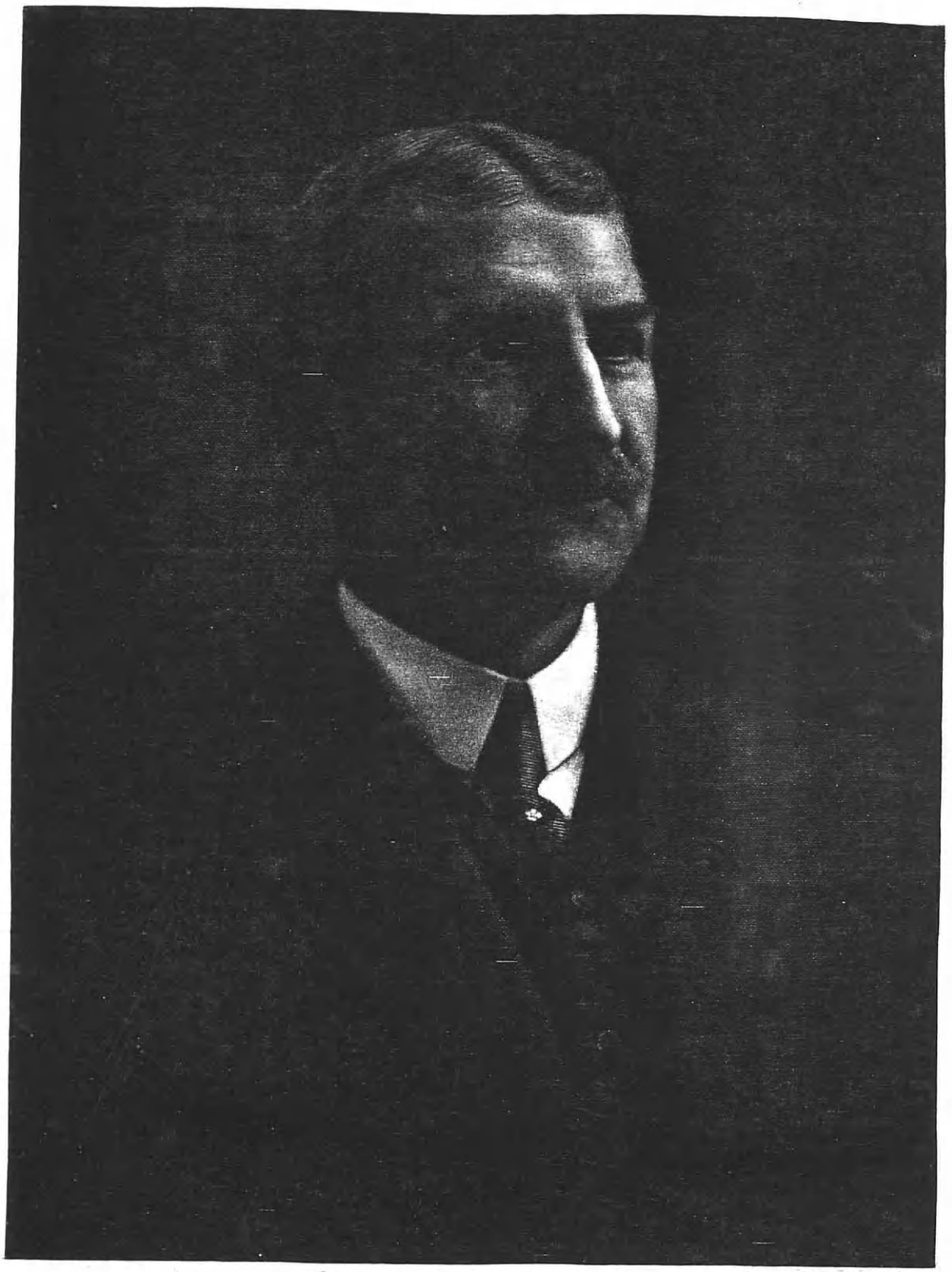
CAIN, DR. JAMES FREDERICK, Eminent Physician—Years since his death cannot dim the lustre of Dr. James Frederick Cain, physician of Hillsboro and of Durham, North Carolina, and member of a fine old Southern family. He was a a hero of heroes in the Civil War, and he put the courage, loyalty, and unselfishness displayed during his days as a soldier into the practice of his profession, giving the best that was in him to rich and poor alike. Owner of many fine plantations, he kept those going and did much to better the conditions of negroes, with whom he had to deal, and for whom he had an understanding sympathy that never failed. A Southerner of the gallant and charming old style, his memory is still green in the hearts of all who knew him.

James Frederick Cain was born September 26, 1827, at "Hardscrabble," the old Cain homestead eight miles from Hillsboro, North Carolina, son of William and Mary (Ruffin) Cain. The father, of English descent, was an early settler in his section and grew into prominence as a wealthy and sagacious planter. The mother was a sister of Chief Justice Ruffin, who moved in early days from Virginia to North Carolina.

James Frederick Cain was educated in a private academy, at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and at a Philadelphia medical college. He began to practice medicine at Hillsboro and continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. When he entered the Medical Corps, he took with him his personal slave, Uncle Tom, who attended him throughout the War. He was sent home three times with pneumonia which threatened his death, but each time he recovered and returned to service in spite of his ill health. Dr. Cain had a brilliant record for bravery under fire, was cited and decorated. So much confidence had his friends in him that they gave him $1,000 to hide from marauding Northerners. He buried the money, plowed the field over it and kept its hiding place a secret from all but his faithful overseer, so that the money was restored to its rightful owners.

The war over, Dr. Cain for a time resumed his practice in Hillsboro, but moved to "Hardscrabble" in order to be near his ailing aunt, Mary White, a sister of Senator Wiley Mangum, a distinguished North Carolinian. He gave the most careful and skilled medical attention to his aunt and conducted both plantations, as well as several other large ones which were his property. During this time he gave medical care to all who called on him, charging the poor nothing for his expert services. In later life, he moved to Durham in order that his children might be near good schools, and in this city he gave medical attention to his friends and to the poor. Part of these years were spent on the plantation and part in Durham. He loved fox-hunting and dogs, horses, and all of nature, and was a splendid marksman. Reading also gave him much pleasure, as did his extensive library. He was an influential Democrat and in his younger days a prominent Mason. A lover of the beautiful ceremony and true Christian spirit of the Episcopal Church, he worshipped at St. Mary's Chapel, near his plantation, to which a minister came once a month.

At Morganton, North Carolina, May 29, 1855, Dr. James Frederick Cain married Julia Elizabeth Tate, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Julia (Tate) Tate, her mother having belonged to the Pennsylvania family of that name. Children: 1. Mary Ruffin, who married Robert Gilchrest Trezevant, and had children: Mary Cain, Julia Tate, Dorothy Hayward, Peter John, R. G., Jr., and James Cain. 2. James F., Jr. 3. Elizabeth Tate, who married C. L. Hinton and had children: James Cain, and Elizabeth Tate. 4. William Sterling, of South America. 5. Julia Tate, who married James Smith Manning, judge of the Supreme Court, formerly Attorney-General of North Carolina; their children: John Hall, who entered the World War as captain and was promoted to colonel; James S., Jr., who entered the war as a private and was promoted to the rank of captain; Fred Cain, 3d, who died in the service of his country during the World War, at Brest, France, where he contracted pneumonia soon after landing; Julia Cain; Annie Louise; and Sterling Cain. 6. Susan Marshall, who married John Morgan Green and had children: J. M., Jr., deceased; Elizabeth Cain, and Julia Tate. 7. Annie Preston, a playwright, author of "Coquette," Mary Pickford's first talking picture; she married Robert Ruffin Bridgers and had children: Annie Preston;



Jas Harris

Emily Norfleet; and Robert Ruffin, Jr. 8. Samuel Robert, who married Minnie Caldwell and had children: Frederick, Robert, William, and James Manning.

At the age of seventy-seven, Dr. Cain died in Durham, August 15, 1904, and was there interred. He was a representative of the most delightful type of American manhood, which lived up to the ideal of its fine English ancestry, the fox-hunting country gentleman. He was charitable to a fault, with his skill, his time, his affections, and his wealth. He loved his home, family, and friends and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. Small wonder that old people are happy to recall him, and that young people of today recognize him as an admirable model.

HARRISS, JULIUS WARD, Manufacturer —Few men of the State of North Carolina have achieved more within the space of fifty-four years than did Julius Ward Harriss, late of High Point, in that Commonwealth. Coming to High Point as a youth, he speedily launched out upon a career which caused him to rank among the foremost figures of the State, as manufacturer and financier. Early in life he found his place in the family of the Lord, and the great enterprises of the church drew upon his time and energy even to a greater extent than did his commercial affairs. He attained to wealth, and dispersed it wisely. The call of every worthy cause met a generous response. In fine, he lived, in the fullest sense, as man, citizen and Christian.

The family of which Julius Ward Harriss was a member was founded in its American branch by his great-grandfather, Jesse Harriss, who came to the United States from England and quickly assumed to a place of leadership among the men with whom he was associated in pioneer works. Ransom Wesley Harriss, father of Julius Ward Harriss, was a farmer, in Randolph County, North Carolina. He was born November 23, 1820, and died March 22, 1886. Well known through the county of his residence, he was regarded as a dominant factor in its progress, and looked to for advice on general topics by persons of the countryside. Ransom Wesley Harriss married Margaret Ann Ward, and their children, born on the farm in Randolph County, were ten.

Julius Ward Harriss, eighth child of Ransom Wesley and Margaret Ann (Ward) Harriss, was born October 28, 1866, and attended the public schools most accessible to him from the farm site in Randolph County, North Carolina, afterward taking more advanced work in Blair's School, and in Trinity College, now Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. He was thirteen years of age when he first came to High Point, and here he was identified throughout the remainder of his life. At the age of twenty, 1886, the year of his father's death, he went to work as a traveling salesman, for Purcell Ladd, of Virginia, a wholesale druggist with head offices at Richmond. With the Ladd organization he continued ten years, then, returning to High Point for permanent residence, organized a grocery store, under the firm style of Harriss and Brown. Three years later he sold his interest in this firm, however, and, in association with J. J. Welch, his wife's father, founded the Welch Furniture Company, of which he was secretary, treasurer and general manager, active in the business until the time of his death. The Welch organization was established in 1900, with Mr. Harriss as the largest stockholder, and to its affairs he devoted the greater share of his time thence onward. In 1907, associated with J. E. Marsh, he formed the Marsh Furniture Company, and was instrumental in the commencement of other industrial enterprises in High Point, the last one having been the Harriss and Covington Hosiery Mills, founded in 1920 by Mr. Harriss and his son-in-law, W. C. Covington. As indicative of his varied business interests and the general recognition of his business ability, it is appropriate to note that in addition to his work and interest in the Welch Furniture Company and Harriss and Covington Hosiery Mills he served as vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, and also of the High Point Savings and Trust Company, and the Ring Drug Company, and as a director of the Southern Furniture Exposition Building, the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railroad, the High Point Hotel Company, Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point Perpetual Building and Loan Association, and was connected, also, with other comparable enterprises. Fraternally, Mr. Harriss was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to all bodies, inclusive of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and was a member of the Manufacturers' Club. During the World War he was on the Council of Defense, a member of the Limit Club of North Carolina (War Savings Stamps), and assisted materially in the several Liberty Loan campaigns. Politically a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, he held considerable influence within the party's organization, and used this to good effect in the welfare of the High Point

community. Mr. Harriss was a loyal member of the board of trustees and a financial supporter of Greensboro College for Women, and of Oak Ridge Institute. His devotion, service and fidelity to the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, of which for years he was chairman of the board of stewards, were outstanding; and perhaps to him more than to any other man should be accorded credit for the magnificent memorial church building.

Mr. Harriss married, December 23, 1896, in High Point, North Carolina, Florence Welch, daughter of Jacob Jasper and Elizabeth (Pickett) Welch, both of these families of dominant position in High Point from early days, her father, as related, having been a manufacturer of furniture; and a Confederate veteran of the War Between the States. To this union were born two children, Elizabeth and Julius Welch. Elizabeth, who married W. C. Covington, aforementioned, has a son, Julius Harriss Covington. Mrs. Florence (Welch) Harriss' father died in 1914, and she survives her husband, continuing to reside in the city of High Point, where associations are dear.

We have recounted something as to Mr. Harriss' activity in the upbuilding of the industrial, commercial and religious life of High Point; but such recitation reveals only a part of his character. His first thought, always, was for his home and the loved ones there. The wife of his early youth, whose life had been his; his two children and his grandchild, each day claimed and in turn rewarded his love and care. In his heart was the eager, rejoicing power to meet all their demands. His ambitions were for his family far more than for himself, and he was ever tender, kind and thoughtful to them. In manner he was approachable, courteous, companionable, so well balanced that triumph did not elate him unduly, nor was he disheartened by disaster. Given by nature those attributes which attracted persons around him, his sincerely devoted friends were legion. His death, on March 19, 1921, brought a distinct sense of loss to the whole of High Point, almost as if the city were a single person. Eulogies were numerous, many of them most touching, and all of them significant of the feeling in which he had been held in every heart. The stewards of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church passed resolutions, a part of which said:

> For many years Mr. J. W. Harriss was a directing power in the deliberations of this board. His good judgment, his extraordinary energy, his good citizenship, his love and devotion and generosity to the causes of his church, both local and connectional, are vividly remembered by us all. These memories of his life and conduct inspire us to emulate more closely his outstanding virtues.

Memorial services were held in the church. Resolutions of the executive committee of the Alumnae Association of Greensboro College read in part:

> The removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of the Alumnae Association and friends of the college, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public.

The local press was highly appreciative of Mr. Harriss' works in life, and paid them tribute at this time. Business organizations with which he had been connected did likewise. Directors of the High Point Savings and Trust Company wrote:

> He was a splendid type of man, and had a broad outlook upon life in its many-sided phases, and combined with keen business foresight and vision a high sense of public responsibility as a citizen. He was always liberal in aiding by personal service and in a financial way any object that looked toward the upbuilding of the material and moral interests of the city where he spent most of his productive and creative life. . . . His liberality was so great as to mark him as one of her real leaders, and her councils will miss him sadly.

Directors of the Commercial National Bank said in part the following in resolutions adopted:

> He always despised a mean man or thing, and the city was made much poorer when he passed, on March 19, 1921. His interests in life were broad and varied, and while he was eminently successful in financial accomplishments, these were mere material things, not allowed to monopolize his time or thought.

Two of Mr. Harriss' forebears are of special note. His paternal grandfather, Ransom Harriss, son of Jesse Harriss, was a considerable figure in the annals of North Carolina's progress, and served the commonwealth with distinction through a term in the Senate, 1829-30. His maternal grandfather, John Ward, also served in the State Legislature in 1826. Another ancestor, his great-grandfather, William Wood, served with distinction as captain in the Revolutionary War. Down through the generations members of the joined houses of Harriss, Ward and Wood have produced leaders in their respective communities, figures of incalculable value to the advancement of the several communities. Yet, it is doubtful if one of those forebears lived a life so replete of good to man as did Julius Ward Harriss, whose career inspired this narrative.

In the passing of Julius Ward Harriss, High Point, North Carolina, lost a Christian gentleman of the highest type, and the church parted with a

sincere, untiring worker. The community felt the loss of a powerful factor in the upbuilding of the moral and civic welfare. Legion associates miss a companionship valued through years. But the world is better for his having lived. The kindly sparkle of his eye, his cheerful presence and sterling character will continue long in memory.

JONES, ARMISTEAD, Barrister—For fifty-five years Armistead Jones practiced law in Wake County, and became dean of the bar of Raleigh, North Carolina. But, although he was an eminent and successful lawyer, he probably will be remembered among his own people longer and more vividly because of the love and help which he gave to his fellowmen, rather than by reason of his marked prominence at the bar. His life's work ended as it began, in service to mankind.

Greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for his friend.

Armistead Jones was born at Henderson, North Carolina, September 23, 1846, son of Protheus Epps Armistead and Mary Frances (Hawkins) Jones. His father, better recalled as Colonel Jones, died shortly after the Civil War. He was a prominent Democrat, large landowner and planter of extensive means, which, however, the war tended to dissipate. Both the family of Jones and Hawkins were founded in Virginia, by ancestors from England, at about the same period of early history, these ancestors having been among the original settlers of Virginia in colonial days.

On his father's plantation, Armistead Jones received early training in academics at the hands of tutors. Later he attended Homer Military School, at Oxford, North Carolina, and at the age of but sixteen, while still a student, enlisted under Confederate colors for duty in the Civil War. He was a member of Mosley's Battery, and served with that command until the fall of Fort Fisher, in January of 1865. The conflict left him with health impaired, and stripped of nearly all that was material. He had left, his honesty, keen intelligence, great courage and the strong will which determined him to rise in life. He came then to Raleigh, and while supporting himself by working as a telegraph operator studied law, under Judge William H. Battle. He was licensed to practice in 1870, at the age of twenty-four; and he set about this practice without delay. His commencement in Raleigh was in accord with the counsel given by Judge Reade to a young man: "Settle where tall timbers grow," for soon he came in contact with such lawyers as Bragg, Gilliam, Devereaux, the two Busbees, Snow, Burton, Day, Shepherd, and other forceful members of the Wake County Bar.

Work in the legal profession at that time, 1870, was hard, and the harvest lean, but he quickly won for himself a place among the leaders of the profession. For a few years Mr. Jones was associated in the practice of law with his brother, W. W. Jones, and later, for a short period, with Judge E. T. Boykin. In 1901 he took his son, William Branch Jones, into partnership, under the firm style of Armistead Jones and Son. This co-partnership was a happy combination of thorough education and training and the vigor of youth with the wisdom gained from long years of experience, so that their practice grew to be one of the largest and most profitable in the central section of the State. In the spring of 1925 Judge J. Lloyd Horton, upon his resignation from the bench of the Superior Court, became a member of the firm, which thereafter was known as Jones, Jones and Horton. It was a deep satisfaction to Mr. Jones that his life work was taken up and carried on by his only son, who continues in the firm and has maintained an excellent practice in Raleigh.

With his fine grey eyes, aquiline nose, robust physique and jovial disposition, Armistead Jones was an attractive figure indeed. He was a good judge of human nature in all classes of life, and he understood the habits, the thoughts, conditions and problems of the people. He was a good mixer, and had a faculty of forming new acquaintanceships, and of making friends. It was said that he was personally acquainted with more people in Wake County than any other man in it. This wide personal acquaintance and knowledge of human nature made him a most formidable antagonist in the selection of juries, the examination of parties and witnesses, and in appeals to the panel. He enjoyed the practice of law and was an indefatigable worker. He made himself, soon, one of the ablest lawyers in Raleigh. He loved the battles of the courtroom, and when he felt his cause was just was a formidable fighter, though always fair. The result was that for many years before his death there were few cases, civil or criminal, of importance in the country in which he was not retained on one side or the other. His conduct with associates in a case was inspiring. He was always ready to work in harness anywhere. He never sought the leading rôle, and never took it, unless specifically offered. If there was a victory there was glory enough for all and if a defeat he assumed his part or more of the blame. Even his opponents trusted him for his honor and fair play. Young lawyers, beginning practice, knew his

sympathetic kindness, and going to him for advice never failed to receive help and encouragement.

During seven or eight years he was attorney for Wake County, and in 1900 was appointed by Governor Aycock as solicitor of his judicial district, which then comprised the counties of Chatham, Johnston, Wayne, and Wake. He later was twice elected to that office, and served in that capacity some eleven years, then declined to offer for another term, though assured he could be elected to the position as long as he cared to hold it. His record as solicitor was excellent. Mr. Jones was offered a Superior Court judgeship by Governor Fowle, but the duties of a judge did not appeal to him, and the old love of courtroom combat made him prefer the active practice before a jury, and he declined the appointment.

An enthusiastic Democrat, Mr. Jones served several years as chairman of the State Board of Internal Improvements, and for about eighteen to twenty years as chairman of the Wake County Democratic Executive Committee, in which capacity he piloted the party in this county through many strenuous campaigns. His influence politically was broad. He was one of the State's outstanding political figures, but himself cared naught for political preferment. His affection for old comrades in arms during the war never waned. On Memorial days he often left his business in order to march in the ranks with them. He was appointed a director of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, and, looking upon this as an opportunity to help those old heroes, he stepped aside from his busy life to serve. For many years, up to the time of his death, he helped to increase the comforts of the institution, his wife always having assisted him in this connection. This affection, was returned; and his son, aforementioned, was appointed by Governor McLean to succeed him on the board.

Mr. Jones' home life was in contrast to his strenuous life at the bar and in public affairs. It was one of simplicity, peace and happiness. When he entered the door of his home the old love of combat was left outside, and he never was happier or more contented than when in the company of his wife, children and little grandchildren. He was a devoted husband and unselfish father. He loved nature and the outdoor life and spent a part of nearly every day on a farm that he owned, accompanied there by his wife or children or grandchildren. He was free from ostentation. He cared little for social functions, but in his home dispensed a simple, open-hearted hospitality. He was good company and enjoyed having guests around the fireside. He was a steadfast friend, free of hypocrisy, courteous to women, and, as a true Southern gentleman, loved his native land and treasured its traditions. His church was the Christ Episcopal.

Armistead Jones married, January 3, 1872, Nannie Haywood Branch, daughter of General L. O'B. and Nancy Haywood (Blount) Branch, her father having given his life for the South at the battle of Sharpsburg, 1862. It was a happy union. Mrs. Jones at all times was a loving, loyal helpmate, not alone during later years of prosperity, but through the leaner days of early struggles more especially. Of this union were born children: 1. Nannie Branch, who married Thomas M. Ashe. 2. Mary Armistead, who married Alfred M. Maupin; they have three children: Armistead Jones, 2d, Addison, and Nancy Branch. 3. William Branch, who married Mary Seaton Hay; they have a daughter, Isabelle, who married Clyde White. Mr. and Mrs. White have a son, William Armistead.

Armistead Jones died in Raleigh, September 24, 1925, the day after his seventy-ninth birthday. Tributes were many, and that of the Raleigh Bar Association, delivered by W. C. Douglass, is here reproduced in part:

> Armistead Jones was a red-blooded man, and all his life stood four-square with the world. He loved his comrades in arms, and even up to his last days was deeply interested in their welfare and mindful of their comfort. He was loyal to his state, county and city, at the same time he was loyal to his own convictions. He had positive views on every vital public question. You could easily find where this man stood upon every question. He was loyal to his splendid wife and to his children. Like every good man, he loved his home. He had the faculty of leaving his business at the office and going into the bosom of his family with a cheerful and happy frame. He was loyal to his profession, and to his brethren of the bar—ethical, able, clean, fair, energetic—in every sense a successful and model lawyer. He was loyal to his friends, that he could count by thousands. He loved his fellowmen, and like Ben Adhem of old, "his name leads all the rest." Be it said of him, that at no time in his life under any circumstances did he ever desert a friend.

HERNIG, JACOB LEICHEN, Merchant—An outstanding example of the advance made by a former stranger to our shores, with little besides energy and ambition as his assets, to a position of wealth and influence in his field of endeavor was furnished by the late Jacob Leichen Hernig, of Monroe, North Carolina. Founder and proprietor of an extensive bakery establishment, whose goodwill was drawn from two States, "Jack" Hernig, as he was best known to his people, achieved

Jack Herwig

merited success before he was called from the scene of his triumphs in the very prime of manhood. A farsighted, public-spirited citizen, he held his place of leadership by reason of a forceful personality, sustained enthusiasm and progressive spirit. He did much for the town of his adoption in many ways which his friends and neighbors will for long remember.

"Jack" Hernig was born in Argenschwang, near Kreuznach, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, July 6, 1885, the son of Nicholas and Mary (Leichen) Hernig. His father, an honest German farmer, died in 1917, the first year of American participation in the World War. The mother passed away in 1910 when making a visit in England. Their family consisted of six boys and five girls, "Jack" being the second youngest.

Having received his early education in Germany and rendered his term of enforced military service until he was eighteen years old, he left the Fatherland in 1904 and went to England. The lure of America had doubtless been emphasized by glowing accounts of the better opportunities to be realized in the states, and in 1909 he arrived in New Jersey. While living in England he had perfected himself in the language of the country and learned the bakery business, so that he was well equipped to enter upon his new life in the midst of strange surroundings. He followed the bakery trade at his newly adopted town in New Jersey for four years, making a thorough acquaintance with American methods of doing business and accumulating many friends. Then, on an auspicious day in 1913, led by a kindly fate, he transferred himself and his belongings to Albemarle, North Carolina, where he continued to ply his trade for two years.

An even brighter opportunity presented itself in 1915 for establishing a bakery business at Monroe, North Carolina, and to that town he removed, opened a plant and store, which he named the Monroe Bakery, and settled down to build his fortune. The business was successful from the start; the people readily took to "Jack" Hernig and the products of his bakery. The reputation of this appealing combination of a pleasing, enterprising proprietor and a model bakery preceded the genial "Jack" throughout the town and countryside and far afield. There was such a great demand for his goods that the territory covered by his salesmen steadily expanded. In order the better to meet the requirements of customers at points remote from Monroe, he established bakeries at Wadesboro and Charlotte in North Carolina. He subsequently dismantled these branches and adopted a system of having his automobile trucks deliver his bakery products to the towns in the territory dominated by the Monroe influence. Then he successfully undertook to supply nearly all the groceries in his town and the towns of that section, his delivery trucks traveling as far as Laurensburg and Chesterfield and Lancaster, South Carolina.

With the remarkable and continuous increase in the volume of his business, Mr. Hernig's financial condition showed steady improvement. Ere long he attained the status of one of the leading men of Monroe and that section of North Carolina. Keen, cautious, with a good knowledge of values, he invested considerable sums in farm properties and other real estate, both town and country, and he prospered.

Public-spirited, active in all progressive movements, Mr. Hernig was a natural leader of his fellow-citizens and business colleagues. He had often been the foremost of a group that desired to have a Chamber of Commerce organized in Monroe, and it was a bitter disappointment to him that these movements failed (in 1929) of successful result. He was intensely patriotic, and during the World War period he gave generously of his time, energy and substance in the Red Cross and other campaigns. Through the Red Cross he gave large supplies of bakery products for soldiers in the encampments. In politics he rose above party lines and voted according to his judgment for the best men available for public office. He was a member of the Rotary Club of Monroe and of the Loyal Order of Moose. His interest in matters religious was evidenced by his active membership in the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Monroe. A discriminating reader, he kept himself well informed on the great questions of the day and on the history-making events, domestic and foreign. When he could spare the time from his business he indulged his fondness for travel; he was also an ardent huntsman and fisherman—an all-round man who enjoyed the association of his fellowmen and communion with nature in all her moods.

Jacob Leichen ("Jack") Hernig married, December 25, 1915, at Kannapolis, North Carolina, Azilee Starnes, daughter of D. Frank and Margaret (Plyler) Starnes, her father, who died in 1925, a worthy farmer in Lancaster County, South Carolina, where his daughter was a native. Mr. and Mrs. Hernig became the parents of three children: 1. Elsie Starnes, a student. 2. Margaret Mary, who is also pursuing her studies. 3 Jack, Jr.

The death of "Jack" Hernig, which occurred on

November 27, 1928, at his home in Monroe, removed one of the most successful business men and useful citizens of the community. His loss was widely felt in the territory of two states where his business activities had made his name prominent and his reputation one to be envied by all good men. He was charitably inclined, and his generous purse was ever open for the relief of the needy and to further some worthy cause. He commanded a large following of friends who admired his many noble qualities by which he paved the way into their affections. Under the caption of "Jack Hernig—An Appreciation" the Rotary Club, of Monroe, of which he was a leading member, presented through a special committee the following resolution following his passing:

The members of the Rotary Club of Monroe, N. C., have just passed through the sorrowful experience of losing one of our most beloved and useful members by death, "Jack" Hernig.

We hereby record our deep sense of loss and sorrow in his going. We appreciated him as a true man, a useful citizen, and a devoted father and husband. "Jack" was open-hearted and generous to a very fine degree. He never turned away from the cry of the needy. He was most active in the Red Cross work and in all charitable services in the community. He was fair and honorable in all his contacts and relationships with his fellowmen. He has left behind him a record of hard work, thrift and enterprise that is a noble example to all of our citizenship.

We wish to express our very great sorrow over the loss that his immediate family sustains in his going, and to assure them, each and all, that we have in our hearts the deepest sympathy for them. . . .

December 4, 1928.

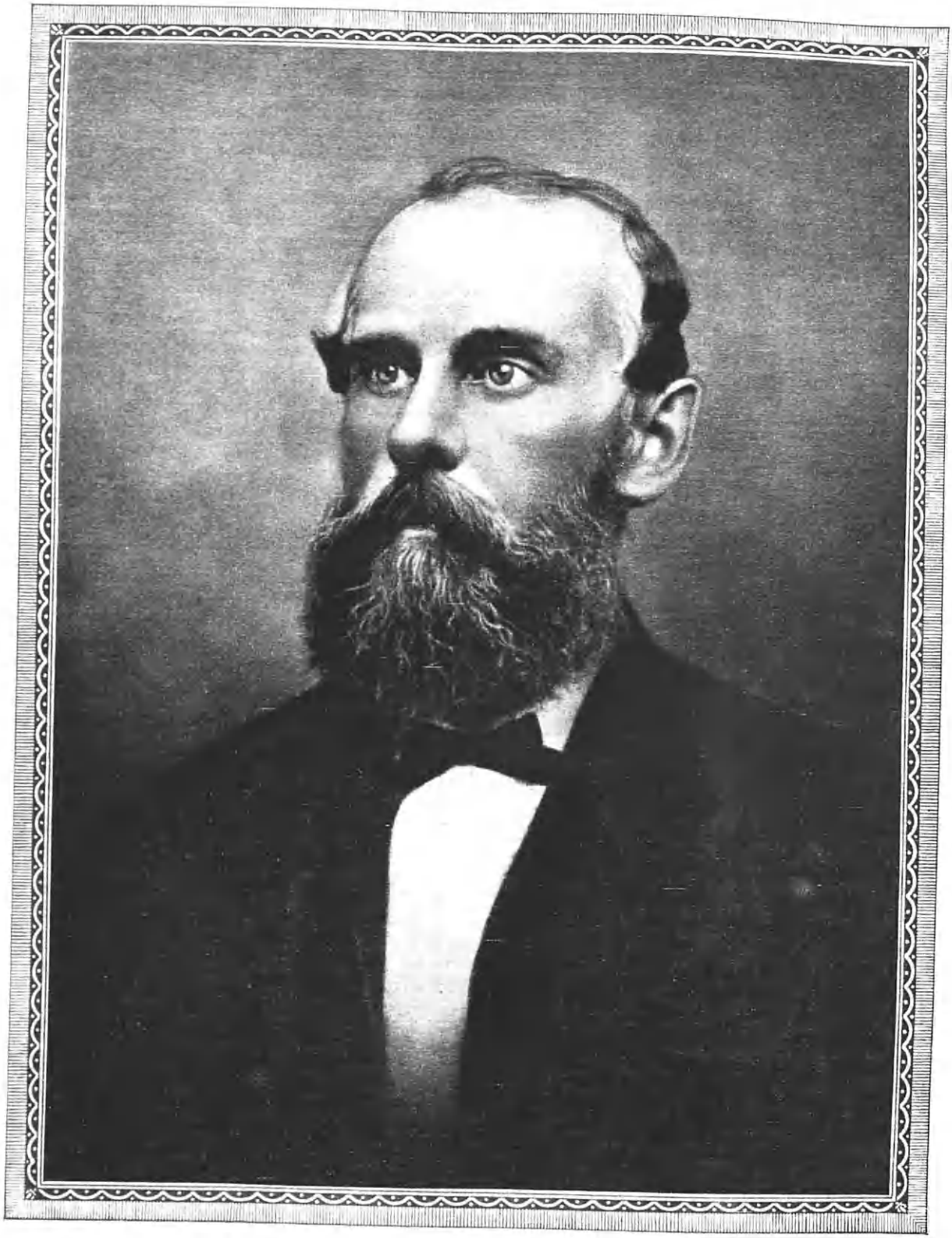
"JAKE" HARTE,
CLAUDE GADDY,
WALTER HENDERSON,
Committee.

WRAY, JAMES PINKNEY, Business Executive—The tone of business generally was appreciably heightened and his immediate interest given a remarkable impulse through the activities of the late James Pinkney Wray, president of the Cross and Linehan Clothing Company of Raleigh, North Carolina. Through natural ability and the encouragement of a wholesome ambition, Mr. Wray made the grade from an ordinary clerkship to head of the concern, which he was instrumental in bringing to a status of first importance in the clothing trade in North Carolina. His citizenship was an asset of fixed value to the community of Raleigh. A coöperative spirit in civic affairs, he was known also for his generous benefactions and practical Christianity. In the various relations of life into which he entered, hardly a man in his city had a larger or more loyal following than he.

James Pinkney Wray was born in Harnett County, North Carolina, January 25, 1865, the son of Pinkney Joyce and Margaret (Burns) Wray, his father the seventh of eight children, died about forty years ago. He possessed unusual inventive ability, and in pursuit of his trade of millwright, perfected and received patent papers on the first turbine wheel ever brought out in this country. He was also a well-known churchman in the Methodist Episcopal communion. The son, James, attended school in Harnett County, and for two years was a student at Oak Ridge Academy, near Hickory, North Carolina. Thus he completed his education by which he was considered to have been prepared to make his own way in the world.

Early yielding to the lure of the capital city of North Carolina, with its humming marts of trade and the atmosphere of dignity and culture lent by the lawmaking solons of the State, the young Mr. Wray found himself established in Raleigh as a clerk in the store of the D. S. Waitt Clothing Company. It surely was destiny, in which a kindly fate played a benevolent hand, that led him into association with the clothing business. He took readily to this line of trade, and into the performance of his duties as clerk he threw himself with all the resources of energy and a willingness of spirit and to learn at his command. He made many friends and new customers for the Waitt concern during his connection of several years with that house.

It was a fortunate turn of events for all the parties at interest when Mr. Wray resigned and came from his first employment to the Cross & Linehan Company in Raleigh. It was to a clerkship he was called, but the field was wider and opportunities were richer in this new association. His superiors observed that he was of better material than required in a clerical position, and as an indication of his rising capacity and growing favor, he was received into the company as a junior partner and made vice-president. On the death of the company's president, J. W. Cross, February 11, 1918, Mr. Wray was elected his successor. His associates and friends everywhere were genuinely delighted at his advance. It was the consensus of opinion that he was the logical man for the office, having proved a most efficient understudy of the former executive. The wisdom of the directors in making choice of Mr. Wray for head of the company was amply demonstrated as he continued to build up the business to remarkable proportions. It was largely through his good offices that the Cross & Linehan Company has



H. C. Markley

come to be generally regarded as the leading clothing house in its territory. The establishment remains as a monument to its late president's genius for organization and his business acumen.

Mr. Wray was a Democrat in politics, and he ever stood loyally by his party. Among other services that he had rendered in various worthwhile lines was that to the military establishment of the State as a member of the Governor's Guards. He was a director of the Merchants Association and the Raleigh Building and Loan Association. His religious fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church was punctuated with numerous gifts and devotion to its work and causes. He was public-spirited also, and did much for the community along high civic lines. He thoroughly believed in Raleigh and its future, and in that confidence he labored for a bigger and better city. Every enterprise of approved worth and value had in him a cordial friend and liberal supporter. He was an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce. In his relations with the people of the city, he greatly enjoyed being one of the folks. Possessing strong social instincts, these attributes were revealed at their best through membership in the Capital Club, the Carolina Country Club, the Milburnie Fishing Club, of which he was a charter member; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His intense love of the great out-of-doors, country life and living things was given a splendid opportunity of expression as he hied himself now and again for recreation at his farm near the city of Raleigh. His horses were his especial delight and he rejoiced in all the life of the farm, having been one of the last to relinquish his horse and buggy for the epoch-making automobile. An ardent sportsman, he was perhaps most fond of angling, in which he was unusually expert.

James Pinkney Wray married, at Raleigh, February 12, 1907, Stella Banks, daughter of William Gaston and Mary Hinton (Rand) Banks, her father a prominent citizen and successful farmer whose land lies in the vicinity of Raleigh. To Mr. and Mrs. Wray was born a daughter, Mary Margaret, a student of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill.

The death of Mr. Wray at Richmond, Virginia, on March 8, 1922, removed from the city and all those associations which he had dignified and adorned a man of unusual strength of character, of many and enduring friendships, charitable and beloved throughout the community. His loss to his own business and to commercial life generally cannot be estimated in words. His career left a lasting impress for good upon the city at large and its people in particular.

MARKLEY, HENRY CHANDLER, Manufacturer—The ninety years which constituted the span of life of the late Henry Chandler Markley witnessed the most remarkable changes which have occurred in any one century in the story of mankind. America changed from a provincial country, with agricultural interests, to the richest and most prominent nation in the world, an industrial leader. Henry Chandler Markley moved with the times, winning for himself a fortune in various business enterprises, particularly as the head of the Markley Hardware and Manufacturing Company, and a position of prominence in his community, Greenville, South Carolina. But he subordinated his own interests to those of his fellowmen, whom he consistently and nobly served throughout his life. Moreover, he retained in the new age the splendid virtues characteristic of early America.

Henry Chandler Markley was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 9, 1827, son of John and Rebecca (Cox) Markley, and descended from Swiss forebears who early settled in Charleston. The father, John Markley, was a manufacturer of fine carriages, prominent in South Carolina and later in Greenville, to which city he moved when the son was three years old. In these early days that preceded the present public school system, Henry Chandler Markley got his schooling from private tutors and in private schools. At the age of thirteen, he became a clerk in the store of William Watson. After an interval, he returned to Charleston for a time and worked for Paul and Brown, for a year. Returning then to Greenville, he remained there the rest of his life, contributing greatly to its advancement and winning the whole-hearted devotion of its people.

He was made manager of the hardware store of Gower, Cox and Gower, into which he was taken as partner just before the outbreak of the Civil War. The firm was then known as Gower, Cox and Markley, and the three partners had homes side by side in the neighborhood of Vardry and Augusta streets. Putting aside the demands of his enthralling new business, Mr. Markley was among the first to answer the call to the colors when his State engaged in the Civil War, and he remained in the service during the four years of the struggle. A member of the Greenville company, the Butler Guards, he was in the first battle of Manassas. Transferred then to the post office department, he was war postmaster in Rich-

mond until the close of the struggle. Returning to Greenville, he remained a partner in the reorganized firm of Cox and Markley during the difficult days of Reconstruction. When the senior partner died, Thomas Cox, uncle of Mr. Markley, the latter came into sole ownership and conducted his enterprise under his own name—H. C. Markley, from 1879 to 1905. The firm was then incorporated under the name of the Markley Hardware and Manufacturing Company, and the veteran owner retired from active management. He died at the age of ninety, December 30, 1917.

All his life Mr. Markley was quickly responsive to human needs and sincerely desirous of adding to the comfort and happiness of others. Christ Episcopal Church was probably his outstanding interest, though he frequently contributed to the support of other churches, educational and charitable institutions. He was treasurer and vestryman of Christ Church for many years and senior warden at the time of his death. On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the vestry and by a birthday cake proudly laden with ninety candles by the ladies of the church. The vestry called on him in a body at his beautiful home, Violet Hill, and made a dignified and suitable little ceremonial of the presentation. In the same manner, Mr. Markley faithfully served the city, being alderman from his ward for a long time and a constructive force in building up the city. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he made generous gifts. Characteristic of his consideration for others were his instructions to his manager when he was departing on a vacation once—that he was not to push the accounts of widows and those unable to meet them. Such a character was bound to win universal esteem, and it expressed itself in the form of a community gift to him on his last birthday—a beautiful and suitably engraved silver pitcher. The Chamber of Commerce was the donor, in behalf of the city.

Henry Chandler Markley married, August 6, 1868, Mrs. Elizabeth (Evatt) Gass, who died a short ten days after the wedding. Half a century later, a friend thus memorialized the event in a poem:

Some fifty years ago, he took by his side
A congenial soul, his own lovely bride.
These twain as one began the journey of life
As only those can who are real man and wife,
Both were brave, and life was bright,
Yet the bride lived but one fortnight.
Inscrutable Providence in dealing with men.
But the song of the nightingale is sweetest when
The mate is taken away and it sings for others.
The lesson of life is—all men are brothers.

Rare is the advent on earth of a man in whom are so delightfully combined sweetness and strength. He was a man of intellect, but warm-hearted and human, a noble Christian. The editors of the local papers who best knew him and his services to his city may best speak his epitaph:

Such citizens as H. C. Markley are too rare, yet his career and his example serve to stimulate other men to serve the city as he served it for more than three-quarters of a century. The esteem accorded him by his city is greater by far than that which has been vouchsafed to many governors and U. S. Senators by the people of South Carolina.

From the "State":

Gentle as summer rain upon sun-scorched soil and tender as a mother's hand as she untwines the fingers of her sleeping child from amongst the folds of her garments came Death at the hour after sunset and claimed Greenville's Grand Old Man.

CLARK, THEODORE ARTHUR, Furniture Dealer—The T. A. Clark Furniture Store represented only a part of the contribution to the community given by the man from whom the establishment derived its name, Theodore Arthur Clark, who will long be remembered as one of the leading business men and outstandingly public-spirited citizens of Durham, North Carolina. For he was active in civic, social and religious work among his fellowmen, and came, in the course of a busy and useful career, to be highly esteemed and respected by them. As a young man he won several honors at school and college, while in his later years he continued his creditable record in the world of business and achievement. There was scarcely any phase of the life of Durham or North Carolina in which he was not keenly interested and often an active participant.

Mr. Clark was born in Chatham County, two miles from Pittsboro, North Carolina, on July 27, 1880, son of James Oliver and Winnie Ann (Clark) Clark. His father, a farmer in Chatham County, North Carolina, was an extensive landowner, and an upright and honorable man; he died in 1901. The mother, Winnie Ann (Clark) Clark, was descended from that branch of the Clark family which numbered Thomas Jefferson among its forebears and which furnished North Carolina with several prominent and distinguished men. Theodore Arthur Clark was his father's only child by his first marriage, and by a second marriage there were two half-sisters. The family is of Scottish descent originally.

Theodore Arthur Clark attended the Chatham County schools, and subsequently studied for one year at Hank's Chapel Academy and for one year at Pittsboro Academy. Is was in 1900 that he entered Mars Hill College; but after his first year there, his father died and he removed with his mother to Durham, where they lived with his mother's married daughter. He then continued his studies at Mars Hill College, and while there won a medal for declaiming, and took an active part in all college affairs, having been at one period president of his class. At school he was a member of several societies and was active in all of them. In 1902 he returned to Durham, and here set to work at the Cooper's shop for the meager wage of a dollar a day, while at the same time he worked on Saturday afternoons at King's grocery store. Soon he was given the management of this store; and it was during his year as manager of this enterprise that his mother's death occurred. Mr. King then opened a second-hand furniture store, and put Theodore Clark in charge of it. After a year and a half, he and his cousin, K. U. Bryan, bought out the business; and they, while continuing in the second-hand business, enlarged its scope to that of a first class furniture store. After several years, however, Mr. Clark sold his interest to Mr. Bryan, and bought a building on Church Street, in which he opened his own furniture store. This institution, called the T. A. Clark Furniture Store, was situated at No. 109 Church Street, and in the conduct of it Mr. Clark was eminently successful from the outset, building it up until it became one of the largest and best-rated stores in Durham. At the head of this organization Mr. Clark continued until his death.

Along with his work in this connection he was active in several other business enterprises, including the Knit Well Hosiery Mills, of which he was president, and the Durham Mattress Company, of which he also was president. He also had stock in several other business enterprises, and was engaged in a private real estate business of his own, buying and selling land and real property to a considerable extent in Durham and its environs. He was active up to the very day of his passing, not only in his own store and in his different business enterprises, but in the affairs of the city in which he lived. Here he was a staunch member of the Methodist Church, his parish having been the Carr Methodist, and in its organization he was president of the Men's Bible Class and also steward of the church. Later he joined the Branson Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was treasurer, as well as steward and president of the Bible class. He was also treasurer of the Branson Church Building Committee. An enthusiastic supporter of all movements designed to uplift his community and the conditions existing among his fellowmen, he was a loyal civic servant, a man of vision, a helper of the poor and needy and a godfather to families who suffered sickness and poverty. Yet, modest and retiring by nature, he performed all his good deeds in secret, so that few persons ever knew the many kindly and charitable acts which he performed. One of his favorite hobbies was gardening, to which he devoted much of his time and attention and in which he found a medium through which to express the love of beautiful things which characterizes almost every human soul. In his political faith Mr. Clark was a staunch Democrat and a constant supporter of his party's policies and candidates, although he never sought office for himself. Active in fraternal affairs, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he also held office in the Merchants' Association and in different civic bodies of Durham. His efforts were devoted to home, business and study, and in these different fields of living he was ever active.

Theodore Arthur Clark married, on February 4, 1914, in Durham, North Carolina, Annie Lois Warren, daughter of Rev. William Edward Warren and Virginia Elizabeth (Yeaman) Warren, the former a prominent man of Danville, Virginia, where he was a minister in the Baptist Church for many years, and where he now lives retired. Mrs. Clark is active in school and civic work in her community, and is president of the Parents and Teachers Association of East Durham School. Theodore Arthur and Annie Lois (Warren) Clark became the parents of the following children: Marjorie, Winifred, James Arthur, Roy Edward, Virginia Lois, and Alma Frances.

Theodore Arthur Clark's death occurred in Durham, North Carolina, on January 29, 1923. Here he had given freely of his life and works and material resources, not only to the upbuilding of his own business and private enterprises, but to the welfare of the community and his fellow-citizens. He had taken part extensively in civic and social work, had given to many worthy causes, had fought for reforms such as temperance and the cultivation of good habits, and, along with his other excellent qualities, possessed a vivid and entertaining sense of humor, which he never used, however, to hurt or offend others, but rather for the amusement and delight of all. It may be said truly that considerations of his home, his family,

and especially his children, stood ever foremost in his mind and heart; and in this way he held himself up as a worthy example to the younger people who were growing up about him. Mr. Clark was a man whose memory will long remain to inspire and influence people now living in formulating their ideals and their modes of life.

FLOYD, JOHN FRANKLIN, Mortician and Mayor—Few Americans have proved of greater service to their communities and to the local progress which is so significant a part of national progress than the late John Franklin Floyd, of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Not only did he build up a mortuary establishment which is one of the finest in a city or State, and which still flourishes on the foundation of honest and humanitarian service laid by its organizer, but he gave sixteen years of service to his city as a well-loved and successful mayor. He was really the political master of Spartanburg, a fortunate circumstance for the city whose welfare he placed far above his own and to whom he offered the most honest and disinterested of loyalty. He also held important business offices and had a share in all progressive and charitable movements in the city.

John Franklin Floyd was born in York County, South Carolina, December 25, 1867, son of Andrew Gordon and Susan Elizabeth (Hall) Floyd, and of English extraction. His father conducted a small furniture and undertaking establishment, which proved a training ground for the son, and he was prominent as a citizen and business man. Loyal to his section during the Civil War, he was wounded in defense of the Confederacy.

The son was educated in grammar school, under private tutors, and at Bingham College in North Carolina. His business training was in his father's own establishment and under the judicious direction of that astute and experienced furniture dealer and mortician. Mr. Floyd soon became manager of his father's establishment and at last ran it independently when it was turned over to him by his father. He sold out the furniture stock and concentrated on the undertaking department of the concern, enlarging and improving it until his resulting mortuary business was one of the best-known in the State. The former location was at No. 123 North Church Street, and a later move placed it at No. 235 North Church, where a fine and up-to-date establishment flourished under Mr. Floyd's management until his death, September 21, 1927. A son, John G. Floyd, now conducts the enterprise, retaining, in memory of his father, the name, The J. F. Floyd Mortuary. Mr. Floyd was president of the People's Building and Loan Association, of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, a director in the bank, a stockholder in nearly all the important cotton mills of the district, and owner of two splendid plantations. He was at one time president of the South Carolina Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association.

In political life Mr. Floyd was as active and successful as in business. In early manhood he was alderman for two or three terms, and his increasing interest in politics won him election to the office of mayor and kept him there for two terms and later for another term, making sixteen years in all. He refused reëlection during one period but yielded to the pleas of friends and supporters and served a later term. He was a member also of the board of directors of the State Hospital for the Insane, upon appointment by the Governor of the State. He was active in all the Liberty Loan drives and in all civic enterprises. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, with the Knights Templar and the Shriners, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Chamber of Commerce. His club was the Brewton Hunting Club, for hunting was his favorite pastime. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church. His generosity and charity were unlimited, but his modesty precluded his mentioning them or discussing them even with his friends and family.

John Franklin Floyd married, October 17, 1901, in Spartanburg, Leita Russel, daughter of Dr. William T. Russel, of Lewes, Delaware, a physician and surgeon who had served as surgeon of the Holcombe Legion of South Carolina during the Civil War. Mrs. Floyd's great-grandfather, Dr. Peter Fayssoux, was Surgeon-General during the Revolutionary War, and she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd: 1. William Russel Floyd, M. D. 2. John Gordon. 3. Elizabeth, who married Walter L. McKinney and has a son, John Floyd McKinney. 4. Sara Fayssoux.

Spartanburg suffered a civic loss hard to replace when Mr. Floyd died at the age of sixty. He was a man of unusual conscientiousness in politics and business, astute and dependable in both fields. Although unassuming, he was jovial and good tempered, making friends easily and keeping them loyally. The negroes especially liked this honest white man who befriended them. City Council attended his funeral as a body in testimony to his long and notable civic service, and hosts of warm friends accompanied them. Interment was at Oakwood Cemetery.

John H. Lloyd

VON GLAHN, WILLIAM CARSON, Business Executive—A native and lifelong resident of Wilmington, North Carolina, the late William Carson Von Glahn, having entered the shoe business of his uncle in his youth, continued to be engaged in that business until 1900. After that and until his early death in his forty-eighth year, in 1908, he served as secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington Iron Works. He was one of the well-known and most highly regarded business executives of his native city, where he was also prominently active in many other directions. A man of great public spirit, he was interested in all civic movements tending to advance the development and welfare of the community, was greatly interested and very prominently active in religious affairs, maintained membership in several fraternal and civic organizations, and was known for his kindliness and generosity.

William Carson Von Glahn was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, June 4, 1860, a son of the late William Carson Von Glahn, Sr., and was on both his parents' side of German descent, both his father and mother having come to Wilmington from Hanover, Germany. His father died when he was only a small boy, and he was raised by his uncle, Henry Von Glahn, a well-known and successful shoe merchant of Wilmington. Educated in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Von Glahn entered his uncle's shoe business after leaving school and continued in it, until his uncle retired. He then established himself in the retail shoe business under his own name and for a number of years conducted a successful retail store on Front Street. In 1900 he disposed of this business and became connected with the Wilmington Iron Works, of which he served as secretary and treasurer until his death in 1908. A staunch supporter of the Democratic party, he took a very active part in politics and in civic affairs and for a number of years served as a member of the Wilmington Board of Aldermen. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church and more particularly with St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, in the work of which he took a deep and very effective interest, supporting it liberally with his time and means. For twenty-five years he served as chairman of this church's board of deacons and for many years he also acted as secretary and treasurer of its Sunday school. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World. Prior to the establishment of a paid fire department in Wilmington, he was a member of the old volunteer fire department and for many years he was also one of the most active members of the North Carolina Association of Volunteer Firemen. Greatly interested in music, he was himself a musician of considerable talent and for many years was a member of the choir of his church. Though fond of the company of others and possessing an exceptionally large circle of friends, he was the typical home-loving man, and a great deal of his leisure time was spent in his home and with his family. He also liked good literature and throughout his entire life was very fond of reading. Generous and kindly by nature, he was always willing to help those in need or trouble and was never known to have spoken ill of anybody.

Mr. Von Glahn married at Wilmington, North Carolina, November 4, 1886, Katie Bissett, a daughter of John and Katie (Watts) Bissett. Mrs. Von Glahn's father was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served with the Confederate forces as a blockade runner. Mr. and Mrs. Von Glahn were the parents of three children: 1. John Lawrence Von Glahn, who married Louise Anderson. 2. Dr. William Carson Von Glahn, Jr., a well-known physician of New York City, where he is connected with the Presbyterian Hospital. 3. Katherine Bissett Von Glahn.

At his home in Wilmington, North Carolina, William Carson Von Glahn died May 13, 1908. His untimely death at the early age of forty-eight years naturally was a great shock and represented an irreparable loss to his family. It was also deeply regretted by his many friends, who lost in him a genial and loyal companion. His family received many expressions of sympathy at his passing and of appreciation of his fine character and of his useful life, his native city, where he had spent all of his life and where he was known personally to large numbers of people, appreciating that it had lost in him one of its most representative, most useful and most upright citizens. Even today, more than twenty years after his passing away, he is still remembered, and most so by those who knew him best.

MARTIN, CUTHBERT, Wholesale Grocer, Man of Affairs—As proprietor of the leading wholesale and retail grocery store in the Wilmington section of North Carolina, Cuthbert Martin was recognized as a business leader of distinction, but he was everywhere conceded to be infinitely more than that. He was a man of rare intelligence and extraordinary culture whose wide information upon the world of men and affairs about him, its history, and its literature proved ever a source of delight to his friends and ac-

quaintances. He possessed a keen sense of humor that made him ready to see the ludicrous side of any situation, but he was saved from sardonicism and cruel-edged wit by the innate human kindliness which was so important a part of his character. Mr. Martin gave freely of his time to progressive movements that had the betterment of Wilmington in view and his leadership and direction were much prized by his fellows. He was a Christian gentleman, a man of prominence in fraternal circles, a defender of his country in times of war and a promoter of its welfare in times of peace.

A native of Wilmington, Mr. Martin was born February 12, 1875, the son of Silas Nelson Martin, once mayor of Wilmington and a prominent man of his day, who owned trading vessels and went with them in their trips around the world. His wife was before her marriage Elizabeth Jocelyn Reston. They educated their son in the public schools of Wilmington, then sent him to the noted Citadel School in Charleston, South Carolina, where he received a well-rounded education. When his studies had been completed he returned to Wilmington and for a time was employed in the freight claim department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. But he was ambitious to enter the business world upon his own responsibility and soon organized the People's Supply Company with its place of business located at 206 North Front Street. As owner and manager he made an outstanding success of the venture from the start and soon had made it the largest concern of its kind in the entire countryside.

Up to the time of his death Mr. Martin was active in the management of the People's Supply Company but he found time to interest himself in other affairs. He became a director and was elected vice-president of the Commercial National Bank. Though he never sought political office, he was active in the management of the local Democratic organizations. He was a member of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Wilmington Merchants' Association. Much of Mr. Martin's time was devoted to Masonic work, for he was a member and Past Master of Orient Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of Plantagenet Commandery, Knights Templar. He was Episcopalian in his church preferences and held membership in the Church of St. James. While his recreational hours were spent preferably in his home with his family and his books, he was a popular member of the Cape Fear Club. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Martin left his business in the hands of subordinates, enlisted and served during the duration of the conflict. He also displayed much personal bravery during the Wilmington race riots and by his calm, cool-headed counsel had great influence in amicably adjusting the difficulties eventually.

On January 14, 1901, at Wilmington, Mr. Martin married Mrs. Bessie E. (Ledford) Gore, daughter of John Ledford, a minister in the Methodist Church, and Elizabeth (Newscomb) Ledford, of North Hampton County, Virginia. Mrs. Martin was the widow of Albert Gore and a woman of rare charm and abilities. Prominent in a variety of civic affairs and a noted church worker, Mrs. Martin was a Daughter of the American Revolution, served as chairman of the Confederate Veterans Relief Fund and was also active in relief work for the Spanish-American War veterans and the American Legion work. She is also a member of the Daughters of 1812. She was one of the three Wilmington women who served the Red Cross in Washington during the World War and was an organizer and past president of the Wilmington Chapter, and now holds the distinction of being honorary president, this being the oldest Red Cross chapter in the United States today which is still active. She is also a founder and chairman of the Red Cross Tuberculosis Sanitarium of Wilmington, founded in 1914, which is the pioneer organization in the United States. Mrs. Martin is truly a public-spirited woman, and is active in any and all civic, missionary, patriotic and religious organizations in Wilmington and the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Martin had no children but he cared for and educated his wife's sons and daughters as though they had been his own. They are: 1. Bessie, who became the wife of Boyden Sparkes of Chicago. Two daughters, Bettie and Dorothy, were born to the union. 2. Albert Gore. 3. William Iredell, married Lilly Degare. They have a son, William Iredell, Jr. 4. Thurber, married Earl C. Dickenson. Their children are Earl C., Jr., and Thurber Gore. 5. Milton Burr, married Mildred H. Fisher; they have one son, Milton Burr, Jr.

The death of Mr. Martin occurred July 8, 1922, bringing to a close an admirable life that had left few phases of existence in the community of which it was a part untouched and unbettered by contact with the high ideals and staunch principles that made of Mr. Martin a man among men, loved and trusted by his associates, and the object of great devotion on the part of those who formed his more intimate circle. His passing caused profound sorrow for in addition to the personal grief ex-

R. N. Hood.

perienced when a loved one is no longer among the living, those who knew him realized that never might Wilmington have another citizen so well-informed, so intelligent in his outlook and yet at the same time so devoted to the interest of the general good that he identified his own advancement with the progress of the town that he had made his home thoroughout his life.

HOOD, GENERAL ROBERT NATHANIEL, Lawyer and Financier—Even though more than thirty years have passed since the death of General Robert Nathaniel Hood, patriot, lawyer and financier, he was so long associated with the history and upbuilding of Knoxville, Tennessee, that his influence upon the growth and development of that city is ineffaceable. General Hood died at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years, but during his career in Knoxville he did much to stimulate the advancement and progress of that city on professional and commercial lines.

General Hood was born at Madisonville, Monroe County, Tennessee, August 21, 1844, the son of Francis Marion and Eliza (McTeer) Hood, the former a merchant of Madisonville and later of Maryville. The early education of General Hood was acquired in the public schools of Maryville, and when but a lad he obtained employment in a printing office there. At the age of sixteen the youthful urge for adventure and the fire of patriotism caused him to enlist in the Second Tennessee Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Prosser, and he served in the Civil War with the regiment, with credit and distinction. He became adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted to the captaincy of his company. At the close of the war, he returned to Maryville, where he was appointed to the post of deputy county clerk, serving under his uncle, Montgomery McTeer. While in this position he took up the study of law, and when he had qualified and was admitted to the bar he entered into partnership with Major William McGinley, one of the leading attorneys of that day and generation. When Major McGinley died, General Hood continued in practice in Maryville until 1883, when he removed to Knoxville. There he entered into partnership with Judge George Brown, with whom he was associated for a year. In 1885 he became junior partner in the law firm of Taylor & Hood, his associate being Captain H. H. Taylor, a lawyer of ability and distinction. The two partners acquired an extensive practice and they were associated with many of the leading cases tried in the courts at that time. On August 3, 1889, General Hood was joined by C. T. Cates, Jr., and a new firm was formed, practicing as Hood & Cates. In the meantime, General Hood had become an outstanding figure in business and financial circles. For some time he was tax attorney for the E. T. V. & G. Railroad Company, and was also president and manager of the Knoxville & Augusta Railway. He was one of the organizers of the Third National Bank of Knoxville, of which he was president. He was appointed president of the Knoxville Water Company and was associated with the wholesale firm of McTeer, Payne, Burger & Hood. He was a stockholder in many of the leading business concerns of Knoxville, his far-sighted business judgment and his legal knowledge making him of the greatest value to those corporations. He had displayed much of financial acumen in Maryville before his removal to Knoxville, by the organization of the first bank in that town, under the name of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, which still exists as the Bank of Maryville. For several years he was the chief executive of the Rockford Cotton Mills, and he gave unreservedly to the duties and activities involved by his connection with so many of Knoxville's industries.

For many years General Hood was active in the arena of politics, and in recognition of this he was appointed by Governor Porter to the post of Adjutant-General on the latter's staff, which office he filled with much credit and distinction. General Hood was always credited with having started the movement for the election of Samuel Tilden as President of the United States. Three captains of the Civil War, Captains C. T. Cates and William Henry of the Confederate Army and Captain Robert N. Hood of the Union Army, met in an old store house in Maryville, Tennessee, for a political conference and became very enthusiastic over the candidacy of Samuel Tilden. The result was a big majority for Mr. Tilden from the State of Tennessee. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1866, General Hood married Margaret McKenzie, of Maryville. Of this union there were three children, as follows: 1. William Peter. 2. Mary, who married W. B. Gillespie, of Bristol, Tennessee. 3. Margaret, who married Lacy Hoover Wilson, also of Bristol. Mrs. Margaret (McKenzie) Hood died in 1877. In 1879, General Hood married Sara Henry, daughter of William Jasper and Eliza (Sayre) Henry, a descendant of the historic Colonel John Henry of Virginia. Of this union there were three children, of whom the boys, Gray and Robert, died in infancy; the daugh-

ter, Grace Livingstone Hood, marrying Joseph A. Sanders, of Louisville, Kentucky.

General Hood passed away at New Brunswick, Georgia, February 1, 1892. His death was mourned by all who knew him and who fully realized that with him had gone one whose whole life was filled with unselfish devotion to his fellowman. Of the many eulogies which were published at the time of his death, the following, which is, in part, taken from one of the Knoxville newspapers, serves to give some idea of the estimation in which he was held by his community.

General Hood was a man of peculiar and versatile business capacity. In his sphere of legal and commercial work, there were few who equaled him in point of shrewd and clear-sighted business ability. He had a sort of commercial acumen that is productive of the largest and most rapid results. His ability as a lawyer was of a high order, and his efficiency as an advocate was well known and recognized. Personally, he was a kind-hearted man, generous to the weak and unfortunate, and a true and devoted friend. . . . As a citizen of this community he was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, who received the news of his death with sincere regret. His demise will materially affect the business and social life of the city. Perhaps it is not too much to say that in Blount County, where his boyhood and young manhood days were spent, he was the most popular man the county ever had. . . . As a friend he was ready to do anything at any hour. Did a friend need his aid at the dead hour of midnight, that friend got the aid. He was a model husband and father and his family was devoted to him—idolized him. In the family circle he was the loving companion, ever tender, kind and considerate.

CUMMING, PRESTON, Merchant, Manufacturer—Preston Cumming, a very young veteran of the Civil War, after serving his State valiantly in the detachment known as "Cumming's Battery," lived the major part of his life in Wilmington, the possessor of a wide circle of appreciative friends and admiring acquaintances. Besides being an upright, honorable citizen of Wilmington, he was endowed with that rare gift of personality—great charm and the ability to deal successfully with his fellowmen.

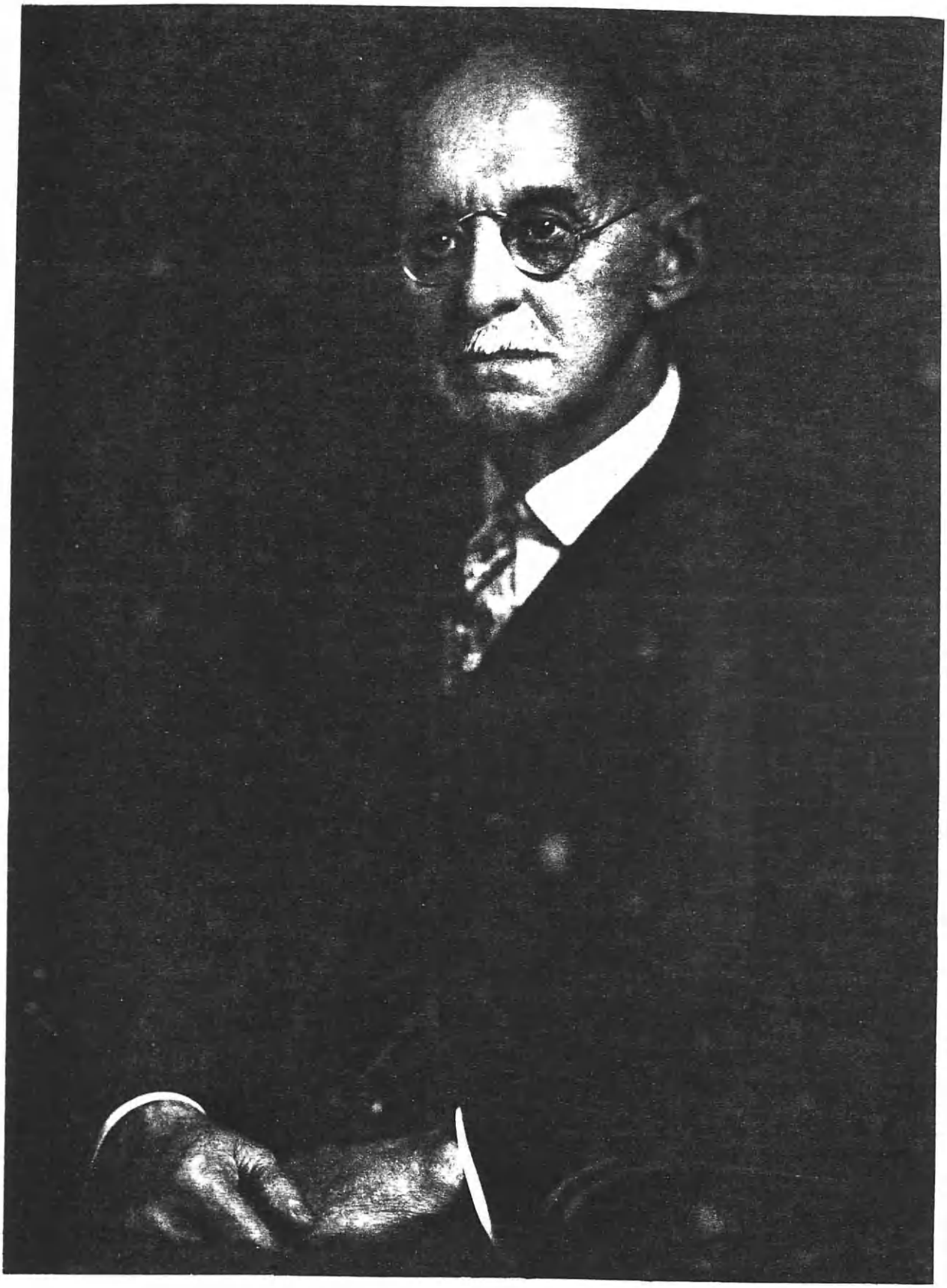
Determined and brave, yet always kindly and understanding, his sympathies had a broad reach and men of all classes found in him a friend in time of need. He was given, not only the respect and tribute a community accords a man who has proved his mettle and lived in its midst worthily and justly, but also the love and admiration due his genial self and his remarkable mind. These contributed to an outstanding popularity, despite his peculiarly modest quality of feeling and strongly independent trend of thought.

Mr. Cumming was born on the family plantation near Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 22, 1843. He was the son of William H. Cumming, born 1798 at Hillsboro, North Carolina, and died 1863, at Greensboro, a leading planter of his day and one of the first elders of the Greensboro Presbyterian Church, in the churchyard of which lie buried all the members of the family who have passed on. His wife had been before her marriage Lavinia Rose, daughter of Hugh McAden Rose, first Presbyterian minister to preach and teach in the State of North Carolina. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from England to America to take possession of a land grant from the crown in what is now the city of Baltimore, Maryland. He later removed to Hillsboro and here the family records were burned during the Revolutionary War.

As a boy, Preston Cumming studied in the private schools of Greensboro and under private tutors. He early displayed remarkable talents for study, his brilliant mind leaping ahead of his years. In fact at sixteen, too young himself to enter college, although fully prepared, he was coaching young men in Latin and Greek. Just then the Civil War broke out and he turned his face from intellectual pursuits to duty and enlisted in defense of the principles for which his native State stood. The flower of youth, again sacrificing itself in war.

His oldest brother, Captain James D. Cumming, C. S. A., organized the famous "Cumming's Battery," and the seventeen-year-old boy joined this outfit. By way of parenthesis these Cumming men were strikingly fair and beautiful of face and feature, known as the "Handsome Cummings." Fighting until the end of the conflict, young Preston Cumming won his lieutenancy for bravery and valiant service.

When the war had ended he came to Wilmington to seek business opportunity and here he was first associated with Captain W. P. Oldham. He later traveled in the interests of the firm of Willard Brothers, but eventually formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, E. J. Lilly, of Fayetteville, for the establishment of a grain business. Their mill was located at the foot of Dock Street and, in addition, they raised rice on their plantation "Clarendon." After Mr. Lilly removed to Fayetteville, Mr. Cumming was engaged for a period in manufacturing lumber products, turning his grain mill into a lumber mill, and he served several terms as deputy clerk of the State Superior Court, under Colonel John D. Taylor. During the latter years of his life, owing to the condition of his health, Mr. Cumming was not actively en-



John E. Steeks.

gaged in business although he maintained an office where he loaned money and transacted his many private affairs. He also was a great collector of antiques. His love of beautiful and fine things led him to such a large collection, he later disposed of certain pieces privately.

Mr. Cumming was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but in the last few years of his life became interested in a small mission church lending his support to the Christian Advent Church. He was a Bible student of unusual accomplishments, constantly reading his Testament in the original Greek. He was a member of the Confederate Veterans Association and a Democrat in his political affiliations. Devoted to his family and home, and a lover of horses and dogs, Mr. Cumming delighted to spend his leisure hours with his loved ones and about his stables where for many years he kept a number of fine animals.

On November 13, 1870, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, Mr. Cumming married Virginia Lilly, daughter of E. J. and Hannah Pickett (Leak) Lilly. To this union were born three children: 1. Henry, now of Havana, Cuba. 2. Rosa Lilly, who married Colonel Walker Taylor. Their three children are: Walker, Jr., who married Fanny Grainger; Virginia, who became the wife of David Oliver, and Katherine, who was married to John Bright Hill. 3. Preston, Jr., deceased. The death of Mrs. Cumming occurred in 1892 and he married, the second time, on April 27, 1900, at Wilmington, Mrs. Johnnie (Gause) Hardwick. The one daughter of this second union, Anne Bacot, became the wife of Frederick Sternley Burr.

The death of Mr. Cumming occurred December 29, 1914, at Wilmington, occasioning great sorrow to a wide circle of friends who had come to know and appreciate his genial personality and kindly companionship, as well as to his devoted family. Mr. Cumming was a linguist and a man of intellectual attainments. He was a delightful conversationalist, with his fund of anecdotes and stories a true raconteur, always a welcome and attractive addition to any gathering. He was a gentle soul, full of kindly humor; always keenly alert he enlarged and perfected his store of knowledge until the shadows fell across his earthly pilgrimage.

WEEKS, JOHN ELIAKIM, Governor—The first man in seventy-five years to be elected for two consecutive terms as Governor of Vermont, John Eliakim Weeks has sufficiently managed the governmental machinery of the State since 1926, but for many years he has been prominent in public affairs and he has held numerous offices of honor and trust. Himself a farmer, banker, and business man, Governor Weeks is intimately acquainted with the varied aspects of the State's economic and social life, while long periods of service in connection with a number of Vermont's public institutions give him the understanding, only to be derived from dealing first hand with the problems involved, of the work assigned to his subordinates. It is not to be wondered at that a man with such comprehensive experience should be able to discharge the duties of Governor with intelligence and efficiency.

Governor Weeks is of an old New England family and represents the fourth generation to live at Salisbury, whence he removed in 1896 to Middlebury where he still makes his home. The immigrating ancestor, Joseph Weeks, came from England. His son, Ebenezer Weeks, became the father of Holland Weeks who, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1744, was a pioneer settler of Salisbury. His son, Eliakim, was a mechanic who did considerable work as a joiner, but his chief occupation was farming. After buying and selling several farms, he came into possession of a tract of about three hundred acres in Salisbury village on which was a dilapidated sawmill. He rebuilt and operated the mill to his profit and erected a large home in the village. The eighth of his twelve children was Ebenezer Holland Weeks, born September 14, 1812, farmer throughout his life, who owned a large tract of valuable land. Prominent in village affairs, he served as town clerk for twenty-five years, was a selectman and lister and for two terms represented his town in the State Legislature. He was made an associate judge of the Addison County courts. He married Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of Gideon Dyer of Leicester, Addison County, and they became the parents of eight children, among them the subject of this sketch.

Born June 14, 1854, at Salisbury, John E. Weeks received his elementary education there, studying later at the Middlebury High School. He was chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1898. However, for many years before he ceased active connection with farming, Governor Weeks had become a significant figure in affairs of State as well as in local public activities, and had attained success in a variety of business connections. Since 1872 he has been identified with banking, and is now president of the Addison County Trust Company and the Columbus Smith Trust Company, while he is among the directors

of the Brandon National Bank and the National Bank of Middlebury. For many years he devoted much of his time to the settlement of estates, an activity in which his father also was well known. In 1892 he embarked in the business of pressing and shipping hay, and the firm of Thomas and Weeks became recognized as a leader in its line.

In public life Governor Weeks' connections have been so many as to make enumeration difficult. He served in all the usual town offices in his earlier years and in 1888 was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his town in the State Legislature. He was again in the House in 1912, being made its Speaker in 1915, while he had served a term as State Senator in 1896. During his first term in the Legislature he served as a member of the committee on manufacturing, and in the Senate was on the committee on railroads and claims. From 1892 to 1894 he served as associate judge of the Addison County courts. For twenty-eight years he served as a member of the State Institutions Commission for Public Welfare and from 1906 to 1917 he was chairman of the State Penal Board. He was made director of State Institutions March 31, 1917, an office in which he continued until February 20, 1923, when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Welfare. He resigned this place July 15, 1926, upon his decision to enter the gubernatorial race. Elected that year, Governor Weeks vindicated himself so well in office that he was returned by the electorate in 1928. Governor Weeks has been a trustee of Middlebury College for the past fifteen years and not to be deterred from community duties by his activities of larger scope, serves as president of the Middlebury Grammar School Board. He belongs to the Middlebury Rotary Club and is a Mason with membership in the Knights Templar.

Governor Weeks married, on October 4, 1879, Hattie J. Dyer, daughter of Frank L. Dyer, for many years a prominent farmer of Salisbury.

HOITT, CHARLES ABNER, Manufacturer —Perseverance and industry inherited from a sturdy line of Colonial ancestors were the two principal attributes that made a successful commercial man of Charles Abner Hoitt, whose last years were spent in Biltmore, North Carolina.

But it took more than these to round out a career that was begun with less than nothing, for he established himself in his first independent business through the confidence of older men, who had watched his work and extended him credit to operate. From the beginning he never took a backward step and he met every obligation with meticulous promptness, every day bringing to him the renewed respect of his fellow-citizens. He was a man of finest character, devoted to the community wherein he labored and ever working toward the end that the prosperity of all could be achieved through proper coördination of interests and a universal code of business ethics that would stand the scrutiny of the most exacting. Although interested in the local and national political situation at all times, he never entered actively into civic affairs, satisfying himself with his commercial contributions, which were tangible assets of the general progress and prosperity. His nature was sympathetic and he believed in helping the needy and unfortunate in ways that did not cry aloud, to the embarrassment of the recipient, but that were really helpful, with no artificiality or unseemly publicity. There was no worthy cause to which he denied his help, but the extent of his private benefactions is a secret that has passed with him into another sphere of life. Kindly, generous, public-spirited and sympathetic, he reared a commercial structure that has been of great service to the community and is a monument to his enterprise and industry. His friends were many, to whom his loss was a keen and sincere sorrow, while his business acquaintances are a unit in pronouncing him one of the most worthy citizens of his adopted State and city.

He was born on his father's farm near New Boston, New Hampshire, December 8, 1857, a son of Hiram Hoitt, who was a farmer and contractor and popular with his fellow-citizens, and whose death occurred in 1903, and of Helen (Brown) Hoitt. The Hoitt family originated in England, the first ancestor in this country having come over in Colonial days. They helped to organize the government, fought in the battles of the Revolution for independence and became prominent in the professional and commercial activities in New England.

Charles Abner Hoitt attended public and private schools in New Boston, and at the age of twenty-one years, went to work as a clerk in a general merchandise store in New Boston, remaining but a short time and leaving to accept a position as travelling salesman for the prosperous hardware house of John B. Varick Company, of Manchester, New Hampshire. In this work he was successful and in 1888 determined to establish a retail furniture store in Manchester. He invested in this his whole but rather limited capital and obtained a stock of goods through credit. He worked hard

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and long, and was rewarded by such prosperity that he was soon able to pay off his indebtedness and increase his stock, the store having become one of the most popular house-furnishing establishments in that section of the State. The house is still existent and prosperous and is known as the Charles A. Hoitt Furniture Company. He became a director of the Amoskeag Bank and a leader in local affairs. His church affiliation in Manchester was the Congregational. In 1907 he felt that a change of climate might be beneficial, so removed to Biltmore, North Carolina, having sold his business, the proceeds from which he invested in the purchase of a one-half interest with J. M. Chiles in the U. S. Furniture Manufacturing Company, which was then operating in Lenoir and which they removed to Biltmore. Here they erected their factory and conducted their business together for one year, when Mr. Hoitt purchased his partner's interest and for the ensuing nine years conducted the entire industry alone. In 1916 he decided to retire from active business and sold his holdings to Walter P. Taylor, of the Citizens' Lumber Company of Asheville. As a recreation and because of a love of outdoor life, he bought ten acres of land in Biltmore, a suburb of Asheville, where he developed a beautiful farm, with fine gardens and floral effects that made it the pride of the community. He also raised blooded stock in a small way and prize-winning poultry. These activities in a measure made up to him for the inability to longer indulge his propensity for big game hunting in the Maine woods and motor boat trips to Florida, which had long been his favorite recreations. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a charter member of the Biltmore Forest Country Club. He also belonged to the Asheville Chamber of Commerce and to the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He died April 7, 1925.

Charles Abner Hoitt married (first) Mary Louise Proctor. They were the parents of one child: Proctor Hoitt, of Manchester, New Hampshire. He married (second) Maida Elizabeth Teehan, daughter of John Teehan, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Hoitt was a home-loving man, an upright citizen, a loyal friend and a successful manufacturer and merchant, whose name will live long in the respectful admiration of those among whom he labored.

POINDEXTER, HENRY DALTON, Merchant—Winston-Salem, North Carolina, has had, perhaps, more than the average city's apportionment of pioneers whose families and whose individual records are distinguished. This has been natural. The beauties and utilitarian features of the dual metropolitan site have ever been such as to attract men of vision, figures capable of envisioning the city of tomorrow from the hamlet of today, or the vast municipal structure from the small city. In the beginning there were here, for example, only natural resources and a topography lending itself to a fortunate situation for a trading center. The pioneers of earliest days made a great deal of advantages offered; and men of later years added to work done, while those of still more recent times have in turn made further satisfactory additions. Thus the evolution of Winston-Salem is similar to that of all American cities, differing, as noted, in its extra-complement of distinguished figures and families.

Henry Dalton Poindexter made his career in Winston-Salem. He was one of the pioneers who came here in early days, contributed to the municipal welfare and expansion, and at last, after fifty-one years of continuously constructive enterprise, laid down his work, which has been carried forward by associates of another and younger generation. Thousands of persons in the Winston-Salem trading area recall Mr. Poindexter, and the general retail store which he conducted at No. 411 North Trade Street. The store was a fixture for twenty-nine years under his personal direction, 1881 to 1910, without change in name and very little alteration in the human, friendly policy of its owner and proprietor.

Mr. Poindexter was born at Flint Hill, Yadkin County, North Carolina, November 25, 1849.

A French Protestant, a Count, by the name of Poindexter, whose adherence to religious principles compelled him to leave his native land, sought shelter from oppression in the Island of Great Britain. After his arrival in England, one of his sons became infatuated with a young lady whose family was not of the social standing of his own. His father, being displeased, gave him money to come to Virginia. This being made known to the young lady, she determined to follow, and succeeded in reaching the shores of Virginia. The young Frenchman, hearing that a vessel had arrived, hastened to the wharf and there discovered his once intended wife. They were soon married, and from them are descended all the Poindexters of America. They settled in Louisa County, Virginia.

One of their sons, John Poindexter, became a Baptist minister, and was publicly ordained in 1792. He died in 1819. Another son, Thomas

Poindexter, was born in 1733, and died January 1, 1807. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Poindexter married Elizabeth Pledge in 1759. (Elizabeth Pledge was the granddaughter of Donnahoo, an Indian chief of the Eastern Cherokees, who married Mary Wentworth, an English woman of the nobility. She, with her family, came to Virginia some time in the seventeenth century and settled in what is now Louisa County. "Betty" Pledge was one-fourth Indian.) Thomas Poindexter and Elizabeth (Pledge) Poindexter moved to Old Richmond, Surry County, North Carolina, and located in the bend of the Yadkin River, one mile west of Donnaha, the station that bears the name of the Indian chief, the maternal grandfather of "Betty" Pledge. There they purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, the deed being made to Betty Pledge, his wife—a significant fact in those days, when women's rights were not recognized as they are today. To this couple were born twelve children: Captain Francis Poindexter; Archibald Poindexter; Pledge Poindexter, who went away with the Indians, lived, died and was buried in an Indian reservation in Macon County, now Cherokee, North Carolina; William Poindexter; John G. Poindexter; Mary Wentworth Poindexter, who married a Ridings and went to Missouri; Elizabeth Poindexter MaCammom; Martha Poindexter Pettit, who went to Tennessee; Anna R. Poindexter Scott; Sarah Poindexter Lovill; Dorothy Poindexter Randolph; and Robert Alexander Poindexter.

Robert A. Poindexter was born July 14, 1788, and died in 1843. His first wife, Miriam Flynn, was born February 6, 1786. To them were born seven children.

Miriam Flynn died and Robert A. Poindexter married Charlotte (Martin) Pettit, who was born May 5, 1795. (It is interesting to note here that before his first marriage, a Gypsy fortune teller had read the palm of his second wife and told her, when a mere child, that "that man," pointing with her finger at Robert Poindexter, would be her future husband). She, Charlotte Martin, had in the meantime, grown to womanhood; had married Thomas Pettit and moved across the Blue Ridge Mountains, into what is now Tennessee. Her husband having been killed in the War of 1812, she decided to return to her old North Carolina home. She made the long, lonely journey of two hundred miles on horseback, her only companions, a little negro servant boy and her baby. They camped on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This was indeed a perilous journey for a woman in those days, before civilization had blazed the trail to the West, and only Indians and wild animals inhabited the forests.

The ten children of Robert A. and Charlotte Poindexter are as follows: Miriam M., born May 3, 1820; Robert (Alexander Peter) Clingman, born December 11, 1821; Mary W. (Poindexter) Stimpson, born March 27, 1824; Samuel Denson L., born January 7, 1826; Sarah R. (Poindexter) Baker, born October 9, 1827; John A. H., born May 17, 1829; Thomas C. M., born May 15, 1831; Susan H. (Poindexter) Johnson, born March 22, 1833; William George Washington, born August 2, 1835; Pleasant H., born March 7, 1837.

Robert Clingman Poindexter married Martha J. Ward, of Davie County. To them were born eleven children: Francis Poindexter, who died in infancy; Frances Poindexter Anderson; Henry Dalton, of whom further; Samuel; Ellen (Poindexter) Huff; Martha (Poindexter) Benbow; Dorothy (Poindexter) Speas; Minerva (Poindexter) Martin; Robert; Wiley; Charles Allison.

Having come of age for schooling, Henry Dalton Poindexter's family moved to East Bend and he was sent to the East Bend Private School conducted by Rev. M. Baldwin, who was quite widely known during that period for his talent as an educator; and there he laid the academic foundation on which to base a lifetime of useful reading and reflection. But he left school before its completion in order to assist his father, who then conducted a general store in East Bend. Hence his experience as a merchant had commencement before the average youth has decided upon the course of a career. He, with a group of slaves, was charged to transport goods from Fayetteville to East Bend by way of the celebrated plank road which connected Fayetteville with the Yadkin River Ferry. This was done by wagon, and was the best means of conveyance and transport available. But adventure held sway in young Mr. Poindexter's fancy, and in 1868, having read much of adventure in the far Western United States, this led him to make a trip beyond the Rocky Mountains, across the desert, to California. His taste for adventure was amply gratified during the long vigils of overland travel, which in those days was something of a feat for persistence, endurance, and oftentimes of courage. With his uncle, Hiram Johnson, after a year, he returned to North Carolina, to work in his father's store, now fully content, that he had satisfied the urge for wandering and excitement in new places, to go ahead with his proper career at trade.

It was in 1871, when he was twenty-one years

of age, that Mr. Poindexter came to Winston-Salem. The North Carolina Railroad, in that year, had been completed to Greensboro, and this part of the commonwealth offered large opportunities. For seven years he worked diligently as a clerk, adding to his stock of retailing experiences thereby and, in 1881, as indicated, opened his own establishment. His employers, Hodgin and Sullivan, were sorry to see him leave their store, as he had proved valuable to their trade and demonstrated every quality needed for success in merchandising. The store for three years was located at "Cash Corner," or Fourth and Chestnut streets, but, trade justifying the move, after three years Mr. Poindexter erected the two-story brick structure at No. 411 North Trade Street in which his business was housed thence onward. It stands today, the second permanent building, on Trade Street. Mr. Poindexter's opening day's sales amounted to sixty dollars. He worked assiduously, with sensible direction always, and with this sum as a mean unit increased the volume materially every year of his mercantile experience. In 1910 he retired for a short time, then, also, for a briefer period, resumed his business, after which he went into permanent withdrawal from active mercantile affairs, though continuing to administer his considerable private holdings in and about Winston-Salem.

Mr. Poindexter was a natural merchant and his qualities of salesmanship have probably never been surpassed. He was a shrewd buyer, possessing exceptional foresight in anticipating the needs and wants of customers, and throughout the twenty-nine years of his connection with the mercantile world his slogan was "Once a customer, always a customer." He was conservative in his dealings and statements, and his customers knew they would receive unfailingly fair treatment. He sold goods and realized a profit in a day when the possible margin of gain was much smaller than at the present time, and through a period of national business depression and panic the sound condition of his enterprise brought forth widespread comment upon his able and sagacious direction.

Mr. Poindexter married, May 7, 1874, in Yadkin County, North Carolina, Augusta Z. Miller, of Yadkin County, daughter of William Henry Miller, a prominent planter of large estate. Of this union were born children: 1. Margaret E. 2. William, deceased. 3. Katherine L. 4. Eva M. 5. Claude Z. 6. Martha. 7. Ruth. 8. Herbert, deceased. 9. Polly. The seven daughters survive their father, and continue to reside in Winston-Salem. Mr. Poindexter is survived also by five sisters and four brothers: Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. J. G. Huff, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. L. A. Speas, and Mrs. Mattie Benbow; and C. A., Wiley, Samuel and Robert Poindexter.

While Mr. Poindexter was long actively and progressively identified with merchandise, he did not neglect general affairs, but on the contrary supported all worthy movements designed for the common welfare. He gave generously to all causes of charity coming to his notice. No one who asked it, it is said, met with a refusal of assistance when need was shown him. A Democrat, he voted the ticket consistently, and fraternally was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He loved dogs, horses, horseback riding, and was quite adept in training animals. Each winter, with a party of friends, it was his habit to go gunning for birds. His home and the society of loved ones formed his chief relaxation and delight. Here, about the family hearth, he was at peace, and his tender smile, lively wit and geniality were at their fullest. His friends were numbered in the scores, all of whom appreciated his many sterling qualities and his standing as a man among men. During the World War he was of valued assistance in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan, War Saving Stamps and Red Cross, helping in those directions open to citizens of true patriotism.

Mr. Poindexter died, in Winston-Salem, November 23, 1922, at the age of seventy-three years, lacking two days. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ill for several weeks, following, a stroke suffered about a month before. Tributes from every hand came spontaneously, sincerely given; and to Winston-Salem, as if the city as a whole had been one person, came deep sadness, at the loss of a citizen genuinely beloved.

WASHBURN, ULYSSES SMITH, Textile Expert—Widely experienced in the manufacture and sale of textile products, Ulysses Smith Washburn achieved a notable career in the fields of his chosen occupation. For the last thirty years of his life he lived in Charlotte, North Carolina, where he was connected with the Saco-Lowell cotton mills and office, to which firm his expert advice and services were of the utmost value. In the life of the community at Charlotte, he played a prominent part, widely respected and trusted and highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Washburn was born September 26, 1866, at Milbury, Massachusetts, a son of Francis Oscar Washburn, a local business man who died in 1875. His father served in the United States Army during the period of the Civil War, and was throughout all his life an upright Christian gentleman.

Ulysses Smith Washburn attended the public schools at Central Falls, Rhode Island, and the high school in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and when he completed his education, he began work in the machine shops at Pawtucket as a machinist's helper. After a period of only a few months in this position, Mr. Washburn accepted a place in the thread mills of the J. and P. Coats Company, with whom he remained for about a year. At the end of this time he removed to Burlington, New Jersey, where his brother, A. H. Washburn, was superintendent of the Burlington Thread Mills, and for two years was associated in this work with his brother. Thereafter, for a short time, he returned to the J. and P. Coats Company, and then formed a connection with C. M. Monroe and Company, coal merchants, his unusual energy and ability bringing him rapid advancement in the company. In the course of nine years he had become a junior partner in the firm, assuming his share of the responsibility, and sharing in their prosperous business. He disposed of his interests in the company, however, to come to North Carolina in 1899, and thereafter, until the time of his death he was connected with the Saco-Pettee Company now the Saco-Lowell Company at Charlotte. As sales agent for this concern throughout the latter period of his life he became widely known among the textile men in many parts of the country. He was always respected for his obvious ability and knowledge of the field which he had mastered, an ability and knowledge which were reflected in the increased profits of his company, but more than this his warmth and personal charm brought him a wide circle of friends.

Politically an independent voter, he inclined toward the national principles of the Republican party, while supporting the Democratic ticket in its campaigns for freedom of local government. No worthy civic or charitable cause ever lacked his hearty support. He was a member of the Southern Manufacturers' Club and of the Rotary Club of Charlotte. In public and private life, a Christian of the finest type, he was for many years a member and a liberal supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Martin, in Charlotte. During the period of his membership here, he served as vestryman and senior warden of the church. His favorite recreations were reading and motoring.

On August 3, 1888, at Central Falls, Rhode Island, Ulysses Smith Washburn married Mary Elizabeth Kay, daughter of William Kay, who was a dye expert in the textile factories of that city. Of this marriage there were four children: 1. Henry Butters, of Charlotte, who married Estelle Hargrave. 2. Marjorie Tyler. 3. Mary Elizabeth, who married the Rev. William Arthur Lillycrop and they are the parents of one child, Mary Elizabeth. 4. Dorothy Frances, deceased.

Mr. Washburn died at his home in Charlotte, March 20, 1928. His passing was sincerely mourned by his many friends and acquaintances and by the whole community. A resolution passed by the Charlotte Rotary Club, speaks of his devoted and valuable membership, and of his "gentle and cordial spirit of fellowship and service which won the love and esteem of all," and this was indeed a striking characteristic of his life, the inspirational value of which will endure. His was a career of achievement, success, and honor.

FRANKLIN, THOMAS S., Civic and Insurance Leader.—Unanimity of opinion among those who knew him best places the name of Thomas S. Franklin high on the list of great insurance men of the country and without a peer in the history of that business in North Carolina, in which State he had his headquarters at Charlotte, where his death occurred June 5, 1926.

It was not, however, in business alone that "Captain Tom," as he was lovingly known to thousands, was appreciated. During his long career in his native State he was actively interested in many social, religious, political, civic, and fraternal enterprises, in all of which he was a leader. A man of unusual vigor, he felt it a pleasant duty to give of his whole strength of intellect and physical force to the calls of his fellow-citizens, an attitude that brought him to the forefront in the regard of the community. He took his work where he found it and served with equal distinction in business, civics and religious enterprises, superintending the Sunday school with as much concern and diligent enthusiasm as he displayed in promoting the business of the organization with which he was for years associated. His character, enterprise and intelligent conception of public affairs resulted in his call to the office of dignity and honor, and these he administered with skill, honesty and a high order of ability. He was a man of rare personal attraction and charm, a patriotic citizen of proven worth, a true friend and an inspiration to the rising generation, possessed as he was of a code of moral ethics that left nothing to be desired and brought to him the honorable name that he bore throughout his life. He was a man of intense activity, of dynamic force, of unlimited ambition, living his life to the full of a great capacity and giving to others the

A. L. Baker

benefit of his labors. His love for the city of his choice was second only to that for his family and it was largely through his personal efforts that many of the civic improvements of Charlotte were acquired. Among his outstanding qualities that endeared him to the people and brought their reward of success was his confidence in his fellowmen, his courteous manner, and his honesty and sincerity. He worked hard and faithfully and left behind him a legion of sorrowing friends, who are unanimous in their feeling that his place cannot be filled.

Captain Franklin was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 24, 1863, a son of James Benjamin, whose name had been derived from "Frankland," who came from England to the United States and died here in his middle age, and of Anna (Cheatham) Franklin, of Virginia. Their son acquired his education in private schools and at the Charlotte Military Institute, following which he entered business in association with the Liddell Company, manufacturers of cotton mill machinery, with which concern he remained for thirty years, becoming a member of the firm. In 1909 he withdrew from this enterprise to accept an agency of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, of Greensboro, North Carolina, one of the leading organizations in the South. He eventually became district manager at Charlotte and during his occupation of that office personally turned into the office of his organization upward of $10,000,000 in life insurance policies, while his office recorded a business during the same period of more than $60,000,000 in seventeen years. For thirty-five years he was superintendent of the First Baptist Church Sunday school and gave liberally of his time and money to the church and its work. He was instrumental in obtaining from Andrew Carnegie the sum of $25,000 for the installation of a public library for Charlotte. In this work he handled the funds and superintended the construction of the building under the appropriation of the city for site and plans. He served as president of the board of trustees of the library association and was active in its work. For years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1907 was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mayor S. S. McNinch, who had resigned the office. He served until 1909, his administration being characterized by the first street improvement program ever attempted by Charlotte. Street paving was taken up with vigor and was followed by later city administrations to such good effect that today Charlotte enjoys the reputation of being one of the best paved cities of its size in the entire country. He was a captain on the military staff of the Governor of North Carolina and had served with like rank in the Hornet's Nest Riflemen, the local military organization. He was a charter member of the Charlotte Lions Club and served for one year as its president. In Masonry he belonged to Phalanx Lodge, and to Charlotte Chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch Masons. He was Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of North Carolina, and Past Eminent Commander of Charlotte Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He was also Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias, of North Carolina during 1899 and 1900, and for several years was Supreme Representative of the North Carolina Grand Lodge to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, for several years serving on the finance committee of that body. His favorite recreation was observance of good baseball games and he was one of the best "rooters" attending.

Thomas S. Franklin married, in Charlotte, January 7, 1891, Luella Liddell, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, daughter of W. J. F. and Anna (Brubaker) Liddell. W. J. F. Liddell was the founder of the Liddell Manufacturing Company and of the Erie City Iron Works, was prominent as a deacon of the First Baptist Church, of Charlotte, and whose death occurred in 1888; his wife lived until November 30, 1923, when she died at the age of ninety-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin were the parents of: Thomas S., Jr., who is presently cashier of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company at Charlotte. He married Estelle Dowdee, and they are the parents of Anna Liddell Franklin.

The happy personality of Thomas S. Franklin was one of his most endearing qualities, his business ability, coupled with an unimpeachable integrity and a broad humanitarianism bringing him friends by the hundred. He is today gratefully recorded on the rolls of the organization he served as the outstanding district manager of its official life.

BAKER, ASHBY LEE, Capitalist, Philanthropist—We write here of one whose name is graven deeply at the head of the list of North Carolina's industrial roll of honor. From the time of his earliest residence in Raleigh, North Carolina, Ashby Lee Baker entered into the spirit of a bigger and better capital city; and much of this community's progress is attributable to his effort, which was as constant as it was constructive. One of the most widely known business figures and

cotton mill owners in the State, his philanthropies were many, and the circle of his influence wide and of great moment.

The family of which Ashby Lee Baker was a distinguished member has been long in the United States. Unfortunately records of the early generations are lost to present day descendants because in the wilderness days of Blue Ridge or Reading, Pennsylvania, the Indians raided the family seat and vandal like, stole or destroyed the precious family papers as well as the valued possessions of Mr. Baker's forebears. As it is, however, the descent may be traced to pre-Revolutionary days to William (1) Baker, who was born near Blue Ridge, Pennsylvania in 1752. He died in 1815. When this William Baker was less than three years old the disastrous attack above mentioned occurred. With all property destroyed, and driven from home, the family settled about 1755 in Philadelphia. When he was only six years old, however, the parents of William Baker, whose names even have been lost to their posterity, died. Left among strangers at seventeen he removed to Baltimore, serving a clerkship until he was twenty-eight, at that time entering into business for himself. He married, September 11, 1780, Anna Burneston, of Fredericktown, Maryland, to whom were born nine children, one of whom was William Baker, 2d, of whom further. This to the extent shown by records, was the foundation of the family in America.

William (2) Baker, son of William and Anna (Burneston) Baker, married at Friendsbury, Baltimore, Maryland, Jane Jones, whose parents were Richard and Ann Jones. Richard Jones, who was great-grandfather of Ashby Lee Baker, came from Caernarvon, North Wales, to America in 1783. William and Jane (Jones) Baker were the parents of Charles Joseph Baker. The latter, father of Ashby Lee Baker, lived at Catonsville, Maryland, where he died in 1898. He was owner of a glass manufacturing corporation, and a prominent Methodist churchman. A talented financier, he negotiated the loans which financed the building of Baltimore's railroad tunnels and in recognition of this service he was presented with a handsome silver ewer, uniquely embossed to show an entire train of cars entering the tunnels on one side and emerging from them on the other, having the following inscription wrought upon it:

Presented to Charles J. Baker, Esq.,
by
The Board of Directors of
The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore
Railroad Company
In Acknowledgement of His Services as
Trustee of the Five Million Dollar Loan.
September, 1873.

This work of art was executed by the old and time honored silversmiths, Samuel Kirk and Son, of Baltimore. Valued heirloom, it is now in the possession of Charles Joseph Baker's grandson, Ashby Lee Baker, Jr. Charles Joseph Baker lived at the old Baker homestead, "Athol," at Catonsville, noted for its hospitality, and for the fact that it was a rendezvous for generals of the Southland. He married at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1842, Elizabeth Bosserman, who was born October 6, 1824, and their children were: 1. William. 2. Charles E. 3. Henry, who died in infancy. 4. George Brainard. 5. Mary Hewett. 6. Bernard Nadal. 7. Richard Jones. 8. Frank Marion. 9. Ashby Lee, of whom follows.

Ashby Lee Baker was born in Baltimore, November 5, 1862, youngest child of Charles Joseph and Eliabeth (Bosserman) Baker. He attended school at Stewart Hall, the Episcopal High School, at Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1883, with markings significant of scholastic excellence. As his initial work he chose the shipping business, and became secretary of the Atlantic Transport Line, now known as United States Mercantile Marine. Following this he served as secretary of the Baker-Whitley Coal Company, one of the largest coal concerns in Baltimore. However, Mr. Baker shortly after decided upon a radical change of residence and work and in 1893 selected Raleigh as his home and North Carolina as the seat of business activities. At this time he took charge of rebuilding and operating a cotton mill at Swepsonville, North Carolina, and was president of this mill, known as the Virginia Cotton Mill, thence onward to the time of his death. Mr. Baker occupied a position of prominence in the industrial life of the city and State where he had varied interests, accomplishing much in the development of resources and manufacturing enterprise. In addition to the presidency of the mill before mentioned, he was president of the Baker-Thompson Lumber Company, the Commercial Building Company, and the Raleigh Fire Insurance Company, all of Raleigh. Diverse as were these important affairs in which his executive ability so much counted he was likewise interested in the McAden Cotton Mill, of McAdensville, the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, which operates more than a dozen mills in different parts of North Carolina, and a score of other companies. He was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, the Capital Club, the Country Club, of which he was president for a number of years, the Rotary Club, and Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, of which he also was president. Mr. Baker was a communicant of Christ's Episcopal Church, of Raleigh, and was

a loyal, valued member of the congregation, generous in his contributions, and ready with his help in church activities. For diversion he enjoyed fishing, hunting and the recreation afforded by cruising aboard his private yacht, which he kept at Oriental, North Carolina. Humanitarian causes gained his willing sympathy and many were his philanthropies. Greatly interested in Near East Relief work, with his wife, Mrs. Minnie Fitch (Tucker) Baker, he assisted in the education of orphaned girls in Near East countries. He was a member of the board of trustees of Rex Hospital of Raleigh, and donated the hospital's first X-ray machine. With added generosity he equipped two large rooms there in memory of his parents. Mr. Baker was something of a cosmopolitan in his tastes, which were discriminating, the result of an able mind nicely poised by world-wide travels. His was an unusually retentive memory, and this supported a mind of unusual perception. A strikingly handsome man, his bearing was the counterpart of his mind and character. Interested in politics as a Democrat, he supported consistently the principles of that party. During the World War he was of valued assistance in the several campaigns for the Liberty Loans, having been chairman of one of those drives for funds. No one was more liberal with his time or contributions than he in any worthy cause.

Ashby Lee Baker married (first), in 1883, Virginia B. McAden, of Charlotte, North Carolina, daughter of Reuben Yancy McAden, prominent cotton manufacturer, of McAdensville, North Carolina. Mrs. Virginia B. (McAden) Baker died, in Raleigh; and Mr. Baker married (second), April 10, 1902, at Raleigh, Minnie Fitch Tucker, daughter of Rufus Sylvester and Florence (Perkins) Tucker, of Raleigh. Mr. Tucker was a descendant of a distinguished North Carolina and Virginia family of the name. The Virginia family of Tuckers are the same in origin as the Bermuda family of Tuckers and traced to Captain Daniel Tucker, stated to have been a native of Devonshire, England, lived several years in Virginia, and in 1616 was appointed first Governor of the Bermudas, where he was accompanied by his brother, George. Accounts vary as to his brother Henry going to Bermuda. Captain Daniel Tucker was a gentleman by birth and was evidently a man of fortune. The records of the Virginia company show that he held property there as early as 1608.

("Richmond, Virginia, Critic," September 14, 1889, Vol. III, No. 1. T. A. Emmet: "An Account of the Tucker Family of Bermuda," 1898, p. 4.)

Mrs. Baker's father, Rufus Sylvester Tucker, was one of three brothers of note: Joseph Joel Washington Tucker and William Henry Haywood Tucker being the other two. Joseph Joel Washington Tucker was born in Raleigh, January 29, 1827, a grandson of Joel Sledge, of Franklin County, North Carolina, through his mother, Lucinda Marshall (Sledge) Tucker. He never married, was a student and litterateur, attended the University of North Carolina, 1847-50, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he took the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Arts. He was a physician by profession, and died, in Raleigh, June 1, 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mrs. Baker's father, Rufus Sylvester Tucker, was appointed by Governor Ellis as quartermaster and commissary for the post at Raleigh, where all North Carolina companies formed were concentrated, and organized into regiments, before proceeding to the front. In 1861 he raised an independent company of cavalry and was commissioned captain, serving in Eastern North Carolina until February 18, 1862. In January of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major, aide-de-camp, 41st Regiment, N. C. T. Cavalry. The war done, with his brothers, he conducted a dry goods company in Raleigh, one of the first in this part of the State, founded by Ruffin Tucker, his father, in 1818, at Nos. 234-35 Fayettesville Street. The site of this store still remains in the possession of his heirs. Major Tucker secured success in life through his intelligence, sound judgment, assiduity and industry. His maxim being "Anything worth doing is worth doing well"; and he did all things completely, before leaving them. His death occurred in Raleigh, August 4, 1894.

Of the union between Ashby Lee Baker and Minnie Fitch Tucker were born children: 1. Ashby Lee, Jr., born December 5, 1910. 2. Julian Tucker, born October 1, 1912. Students at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of North Carolina.

Mrs. Minnie Fitch (Tucker) Baker continues to make her home in Raleigh, where associations are near and dear, and where the philanthropic works which she began in company with her husband are now being carried forward by her. With her two sons, she has built a leper colony in Kusatsu, Japan, which houses twenty lepers, and a cottage in the Thompson Orphanage, of Charlotte. The latter houses twenty-four boys, and is in memory of Ashby Lee Baker. Inscribed in bronze upon this building are the words: "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Ashby Lee Baker: To Live in Hearts We Leave Behind is not to Die." During the Liberty Loan drives Mrs. Baker was chairman of the Gold Star Booth, and

from a single day's subscriptions turned in one hundred thousand dollars.

Ashby Lee Baker died in Raleigh, November 25, 1921. Tributes were many, for he was among the most highly esteemed men of the State, and his memory will not perish. Resolutions of high regard were drawn up and adopted by organizations to which he had belonged. One of these, expressive of the universal feeling accompanying the loss of one beloved through long association, is here presented in part, from the directors of the Commercial National Bank of Raleigh, of which Mr. Baker was a director:

Ashby Lee Baker was a man upon whom, in times of stress, the whole community, whether Church, State or Nation, could and did rely.

The directors of this bank mourn his loss because we loved him and revere his memory. He was the intimate friend of every member of this board. We shall miss his genial smile, his cordial handshake, and his wholesome and salutary advice. We shall likewise miss him in his voluntarily assuming responsibility when necessary, as well as his faithfulness in executing all trusts committed to his care. Truly we might well emulate his example, and of such a man the poet has aptly written: "There is no death; what seems so is transition; this life of mortal breath is but the suburb of life Elysian whose portals we call death."

RAVENEL, RENÉ, Phosphate Industrialist and Rice Planter—A descendant of one of the early French settlers of South Carolina, to which State his ancestors had come in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the late René Ravenel himself was born in South Carolina and spent his entire life there. He was extensively engaged in the cultivation of rice and was also one of the pioneers in the development of the valuable phosphate mines of his native State. Though he died at an early age, he was very prominent and successful in these two fields. Genial by disposition, he possessed innumerable friends, whose company he enjoyed very much. He was well known as an enthusiastic hunter and as a good marksman. Though never very active in public affairs, he always took a helpful and intelligent interest in public questions and could be counted upon to support every worthwhile movement tending to advance the welfare of his native State, its people and its institutions.

René Ravenel was born on the ancestral estate, Pooshee Plantation, St. John's, Berkeley County, South Carolina, December 14, 1856, a son of the late Dr. René and Isabel Marion (De Veaux) Ravenel. His father, who was born, likewise at Pooshee Plantation, November 13, 1826, and who died July 27, 1875 was a physician. The Ravenel family was founded in this country by still another René Ravenel, born in France, September, 1656, who came to Charleston, South Carolina, from Vitré, Bretagne, France, in 1685. He was a French Huguenot and is buried on Pooshee Plantation. Pooshee Plantation is part of the original land grant made to the first René Ravenel by the Lord Proprietors in 1704, since which it has always been in the possession of the family. The latter is of considerable antiquity, some of its early members having been knighted in France before coming to this country. The English meaning of the family name is "Wall Flower." Two coats-of-arms are existant, one dating back to the times before the family was knighted and the second having had its origin as the result of the ennoblement of the family. The former shows "Three foxes and mouchetures d'hermine," and the latter "seven stars and six crescents, surmounted by an armoured knight," and it is this coat-of-arms, which is still used today by the family.

Mr. Ravenel received his education at the Porter Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1874. Returning then to his ancestral home in Berkeley County, South Carolina, he engaged there on a large scale in the cultivation of cotton. He continued successfully as a cotton planter until about 1880, when he became interested in the development of local phosphate mines. In this work he was one of the pioneers, and the phosphate industry of South Carolina owes much to his vision and enterprise. However, ill health forced him after some time to withdraw from active work in the phosphate industry and he then undertook the cultivation of rice, in which he continued until his death in 1901. Mr. Ravenel was also instrumental in beginning experimental work in the manufacture of brick, made from natural lime found in his section of the country. He was a man of strong character and personality, but withal amiable and jovial. From his early boyhood days he was fond of horses and hunting, in which latter sport he engaged frequently. At the same time he was also an admirer of good literature, and a constant reader. He founded in January, 1895, the Pinopolis Academy. Naturally, as became a man of his position and influence, he took his share in civic activities, but he neither sought nor held public office. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 76. A descendant of Huguenot stock, Mr. Ravenel was a member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was a regular attendant at Black Oak Church at Pinopolis, South Carolina.

René Ravenel married, December 23, 1879, in Trinity Chapel, at Pinopolis, Maria Stevens Jer-

Lee Mantle.

vey, a daughter of William Jervey, a prominent lawyer of Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Ravenel were the parents of ten children: 1. Catherine Stevens, who is now deceased. 2. Isabelle Marion. 3. Charles Jervey. 4. René, Jr. 5. James Jervey. 6. Stephen De Veaux, now deceased. 7. Maria Jervey. 8. Florence Ward. 9. Damaris de St. Julien. 10. William J. (W. Jervey).

René Ravenel died May 23, 1901, at his home in St. John's, Berkeley County. His death at the early age of forty-four years was naturally a great shock, and an irreparable loss to his wife and children, as well as to his many friends. To the former it meant the passing of a loving and devoted husband and father, to the latter that of a genial and faithful companion. His native county lost in him one of its most loyal sons and the worthy representative of one of its oldest, most prominent and most respected families. Though many years have passed since he was laid to his last rest, he is still fondly remembered. Mrs. Ravenel died July 30, 1920.

MANTLE, LEE, Man of Affairs—United States Senator, Republican party leader, and a prominent figure in Montana life for many years, Lee Mantle came to this section in the pioneer days of the territory. He saw the opportunities which the State offered to those who were willing to work for the future. Through his own efforts he has contributed in considerable degree to its larger prosperity, and in this prosperity he has honorably shared.

Mr. Mantle was born in Birmingham, England, on December 13, 1851, a son of Joseph H. and Mary Susan (Patrick) Mantle. His father died before he was born, leaving the cares of the family to the mother who refused to yield the struggle under the cruel blow of fate, and succeeded in bringing her children to useful manhood and womanhood. At the age of twelve Lee Mantle came with his mother to the United States, settling finally, in 1864, at Salt Lake City. He was "placed out" to work for his clothes and board, and for four years was employed on a local ranch, herding cattle and performing other similar duties, for which he received fifty dollars a year and his board. It was about this time that the Union Pacific Railway was completed as far west as Utah, and when the boy was sixteen, he obtained employment in that project, hauling ties, driving teams, and in general, doing anything which needed to be done. He was thus occupied in 1869 when the Union and Central Pacific lines were finally brought together at Promontory, Utah, and the through road to the coast completed. In the following year he made his way on foot to Malad City, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and there found work driving oxen and hauling salt for B. F. White, who was later Governor of Montana. In spite of the necessity of obtaining what work he could, Mr. Mantle was constantly alert for larger possibilities than the present seemed to offer, and after two years at Malad City, succeeded in making arrangements with the local telegraph operator by which he was to receive instruction in telegraphy in exchange for keeping the line in repair through the winter. This was his first big opportunity and he made the most of it. His obvious ability and determination, and the practical skill which he demonstrated in his work, won him merited advancement and he was finally given the position of general repairer on the main line between Ogden and Green River, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Four months later he was placed in charge of an office on the overland stage line between Corinne, Utah, and Helena, Montana.

The following summer, with the assistance of Mr. O. J. Salisbury, one of the owners of the Stage Line, he purchased the station at Pleasant Valley, Idaho, on the apex of the Rocky Mountain Range, and became telegraph operator, postmaster and stage agent at this strategic point. This was in 1872. Shortly afterwards he also acquired an interest in the old Beaver Canyon toll road. For five years he gave his attention to the successful operation of these various projects, discharging all duties which came to him in a very efficient manner. At the end of this time, however, he disposed of his interests at Pleasant Valley and removed to Butte, Montana, for the purpose of opening the Wells Fargo Express Company's office, and two years later he aided in establishing the first telegraph office there, becoming at the same time the first telegraph operator and first insurance agent in the town.

Mr. Mantle soon came to be accounted a leader in local activities, and rapidly established himself in the confidence of the people of the community. He has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and this high conception of civic duty won him frequent honor. In 1880 he was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of Butte as a city, and was elected as one of its first aldermen immediately afterwards. He worked constantly for advancement and progress, but, although his influence with the people of the city was very great, he and his partner, Charles S.

Warren, were among the few active representatives of the Republican party in Butte. Both were men of quick intelligence and ready tact, with a capacity for eloquence and logical discourse which soon brought them a large following. In 1881 Mr. Mantle led in the organization of the Inter-Mountain Publishing Company, and thus became the active manager of the "Daily Inter-Mountain," the first daily Republican newspaper in Western Montana, of which he later became the owner and exerted incalculable influence on the development of that party throughout the State. In the following year he was made a member of the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, and was renominated in 1884, but because of his refusal to give a pledge required by the gambling element of the State, he was defeated. The various steps of his career from this time on are a matter of public knowledge through the Nation. In 1885 he was brought forward as a candidate for Governor of Montana, to succeed Governor Crosby, who had just been appointed first assistant postmaster-general under President Arthur, but the contest between the eastern and western parts of the State so divided sentiment, that he failed of appointment, and a candidate from New York State was appointed. He was, however, again elected to the Legislature in the following year, and reëlected in 1888, when he served as speaker of what proved to be the last Territorial Assembly.

Meanwhile, as a standard history of the State has said, Mr. Mantle was still further earning the gratitude of the people by his instigation and leadership of the vigorous fight waged by the citizens of Montana against the issuance by the Federal Government of patents to enormous grants of mineral land throughout the territory to The Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The Mineral Land Association was formed to safeguard the public interest and prevent fraud, and Mr. Mantle was made its president. Through the efforts of this Association, not only was this particular grant in question prevented, but the issue of patents to known mineral lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad was terminated for all time, and the action of the Mineral Land Association subsequently approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1889 Montana was admitted to the Union as a State, and in the following year Mr. Mantle was defeated for United States Senator by only two votes in the first State Legislature. He was several times chairman of the State Republican Central Committee and many times chairman of Republican State conventions. In 1892 he was called by an overwhelming majority to the highest office within the gift of the municipality, the mayoralty of Butte, and during his term of office was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Legislature to elect a successor to Senator Wilbur F. Sanders. The United States Senate, however, denied the right of the Governor to appoint under these conditions on constitutional grounds, and Mr. Mantle was unable to take his seat until two years later, when he was elected by the Legislature on the first ballot and served as United States Senator from 1895 to 1899. In 1896, the "Free coinage of silver" was the paramount issue in the Nation. Mr. Mantle, in common with the great majority of the people of Montana, was a believer in and an ardent advocate of this cause and led the Silverite forces. The Republicans, being divided on this issue, the Democrats won. This in turn led to Mr. Mantle's retirement from the Senate, where he was liked and respected, and, incidentally, to the gross scandals in the Senatorial elections which followed in the wake of Democratic success. In 1900, the national Democratic party changed its slogan from "Free Silver" to "Imperialism," and Mr. Mantle dissolved the "Silver Republican party" and advised his associates and followers to return to the regular Republican party fold.

Senator Mantle has been associated with many industrial and commercial enterprises of Montana, and his services in this respect have proved repeatedly of greatest value in the continued success of these ventures. With his partner, Charles S. Warren, he operated large real estate and mining interests, besides continuing an extensive insurance business and running the "Daily Inter-Mountain." He was also extremely active in the raising of thoroughbred horses, and the general improvement of live stock throughout the State. In this connection he was the owner of the Birchdale stock farm, containing some two thousand five hundred acres, where he maintained his fancy bred stock.

In still other phases of the State life, the social and fraternal, Senator Mantle assumed a position of leadership. He is a 32d degree Mason and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, being the first Montana Grand Chancellor of the last named order, and also held membership in many clubs and local organizations. In 1904 he served as president and manager of the State's exhibits of the Montana World's Fair Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, and in 1925 to the Portland Exposition.

The distinguishing characteristic in Senator

Mantle's career was his devotion to his mother, for whose comfort and happiness he spared no effort and no expense that he could afford until her death in 1901. She was his inspiration and the chief incentive in the fulfillment of his laudable ambitions.

In 1922, Senator Mantle married Miss Etta Daly, a Montana girl. Their union has been blessed with a son, Lee Mantle, Jr. During the past three or four years, while still claiming Montana as his home State, Senator Mantle has spent most of the time with his family in Los Angeles, California, where he has built a home.

Senator Mantle served the State of Montana and its people well, and has well deserved the confidence they have always reposed in him. His has been, indeed, a career of achievement, success and honor.

CAMERON, DANIEL BRUCE, Lumber Dealer—The vision of the late Daniel Bruce Cameron, successful business man, constructive citizen, and devout Christian, helped materially to advance the prosperity and growth of Durham, North Carolina. He founded the business which he left behind him as one of the stable and wealthy enterprises of the section, under the name of D. B. Cameron & Son, dealers in lumber and manufacturer of lumber products. It was the fact that he applied the Golden Rule both in his private life and in his financial transactions which endeared Mr. Cameron to all who came in contact with him and which won him his position of honor in the community.

Daniel Bruce Cameron was born in Harnett County, North Carolina, May 12, 1862, son of Angus and Margaret (Monroe) Cameron. The father, dead for many years, was descended from Scotch pioneers who came from their native land to settle in North Carolina during Colonial days, and who established a line long prominent in the State.

Daniel Bruce Cameron's grandfather and grandmother, Norman Cameron and Rachael (Bruce) Cameron, came over from Scotland about 1790, (from Inverness, Scotland) and landed on Hickory Branch, North Carolina, near what is now Leaflet Church. He was a most extensive farmer in his time, also a miller and stock raiser. He was not much of a politician himself, but had a great influence in the Republican party. Rachael Bruce was a direct descendant from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. Daniel Bruce Cameron attended private school in Harnett County and was so intelligent and eager a reader that he became a man of scholarly tastes and broad culture, one whose reading was both broad and profound. His first business experience was gained when he went into business with his brother, Angus, at Vass, North Carolina, as a lumber dealer.

Still a young man, Mr. Cameron moved to Durham, where he founded the D. B. Cameron Lumber Company, located on West Main Street, near Five Points. Later the business was broadened to include the manufacture of sashes, doors, and other lumber products. As the enterprise prospered and expanded, the site was moved to Chapel Hill Street, and later, near the Union Station. The final move was to its present location in East Durham. His son, Daniel Bruce Cameron, soon associated himself with his father, and the firm of D. B. Cameron & Son continued under his management after ill health forced the father's retirement in 1922.

Religion was of prime importance to Mr. Cameron. Calvary Methodist Church never had a more faithful and willing worker. For many years he was one of its staunch pillars, a charter member when the site was on Mangum Street, and one of the advocates of its removal to a new location, where he contributed time and money toward the rebuilding of a fine new church. He was treasurer of his church for years and a teacher in the Sunday school until ill health forbade his continuing. A memorial tablet in the church is an eloquent testimony to his loyal service. His politics were those of the Republican party, and his fraternal affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was active in participating in all civic movements and generous in his contributions to worthy causes. He was one of the leaders in the fight to stamp out saloons in Durham. His hobby in youth was hunting, which gave place in his later years to a love of fishing and an increased enjoyment of reading in his extensive library.

On November 11, 1897, Daniel Bruce Cameron married (first) Jennie Woods, daughter of Joseph Hamilton Woods, Confederate veteran and prominent resident of Durham County. She died at Durham, May 29, 1914, survived by four children: 1. Viola, who married Rev. Nathan Martin Wright and has children: Wilson Bruce and Nathan Collins. 2. Margaret Monroe, who married George Fitts Tyson and has children: George Fitts, Jr., and Richard Cameron. 3. Daniel Bruce, Jr., who married Edna Earle Woodall and has children: Edna Earl and Daniel Bruce, 3d. 4. Rebecca Woods, who married Marion Mashburn Veasey. Mr. Cameron married (second), in August, 1920, Elizabeth Mangum of Durham.

Death, at the comparatively early age of sixty-three, July 28, 1925, brought to an end several months of suffering which Mr. Cameron had borne with his wonted sweetness and patience. These qualities, as well as his warm heart and just temper were what endeared him to so many friends. His business prospered through his ability to make friends, in part, and through his keenness in sensing the needs of the public and in supplying those needs courteously and reasonably. He especially loved his home and family and enjoyed the gathering of many friends and young people about his fireside. A lover of young people and a believer in their capacity for growth under favorable circumstances, he helped many young men through college and made the lot of many a child easier because of his love for children. Mr. Cameron was a man who left the world happier and better because he passed this way.

BOWMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL WENDELL PHILLIPS, Distinguished Lawyer, Commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard —Distinguished commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, with a career of unusual honor as a veteran officer of the Civil War, the late Major-General Wendell Phillips Bowman, of Philadelphia, was one of the foremost members of the Bar of the Keystone State. Singularly endowed for military command, practice of the legal profession, and civic leadership, he was one of the Commonwealth's most trusted and useful citizens. Honors were heaped upon him, but he bore them all with becoming grace and without ostentation. His life was occupied with service for Nation, State and clients, and in the rendition of that service he achieved renown and ample monetary returns.

The name and origin of the family of Bowman are of very ancient date. About 400 B. C. the Celts of France and Switzerland chose Pytheas, famous astronomer of Marseilles, as their leader and crossed the intervening waters into what is now known as Wales, and assumed the name of "Brittones" or "clothed people." They overran the country to the northwestward of what now is known as England, and drove out the aborigines or "unclothed people." The Celts had then domesticated the dog, ox and sheep, and cultivated their fields and lived on the produce. Carlisle, in what is now Cumberland County, was made the fortress of the Britons and the residence of their chiefs, who later were called kings. The people of the "Kingdom of Cumbria," including Cumberland and Strathclyde, were originally clans, and were neither English nor Scotch. Their seat was a distinct Welsh principality, and they had their lairds or statesmen, their magistrates and local magnates. The descendants of these early ruling classes became tribal chiefs and kings, who established their homes at Carlisle, from whence they governed their country and people. Although at times they were defeated, they maintained their independence and made their own laws, which became the basis of the legal structure of England as it is known today. The independent Kings of Cumberland continued to reign until 945 A. D., when their kingdom was ravaged and conquered by Edmund of England and ceded by him to King Malcolm of Scotland. The original Cumbrians, nevertheless, left their marks upon the country and their influence upon their descendants, many of whom traced their ancestral line to King Ceol and Roman antecedents, one of whom was Maximus, who for a time was able to hold the imperial throne of Rome. Upon the dissolution of the Western Roman Empire, the Cymric Celts for a time held both Wales and Cumberland, then called Cumbria. "William the Red" made the southern part of the Kingdom of Cumbria, including Carlisle, into an earldom for one of his barons, and since that time the name Cumberland has had its home on the English side of the border, and is known as the "Beautiful Hill Country of England," or the "Poets' Land."

After he invaded England, in 1066, William of Normandy visited Cumberland to find the hiding places of invaders, and he selected the "Princes of Cumberland" for his life-guard, since they were expert in their use of the bow, they and their forebears having for centuries occupied the front ranks of the armies and defended their homes and country. William recognized both this important element of defense and also the sturdy qualities of character of the Cumberland Princes.

On an occasion when the Conqueror's life was saved by the sure aim of the Cumberland archers who were near the royal person, William the Norman dipped his finger in blood on the battlefield and, drawing "crossbows" on the shields of the life-guard, bestowed on them and their descendants forever the name of "Bowman." Arms were granted to members of the Bowman family later in England and Scotland for important services to King and State. The earliest records of Bowmans were in the castles of Carlisle and Kirkoswald, fifteen miles from Carlisle, which were the ancient homes of the Bowmans. Carlisle was the last city to hold out for the Cavaliers, and

Wendell Phillips Bowman
Major General

it was in Carlisle that King Arthur held his "Round Table."

Long years of border warfare and disturbances along the "Marches" of Cumberland, together with conflicts with the barons who were left without crown support when the Crowns of England and Scotland were united, and then claimed their support from lands and tenants of the rightful owners, continued to induce the sturdy independence in the Bowmans which was seen later in their descendants who were among the early founders of America.

As early as 1476 A. D. the Bowmans were selling their lands and leaving Cumberland for Northern Straffordshire, where they purchased much land. Richard Bowman was a landowner there and died in 1546. His son, Robert Bowman, married Ellen (or Helen) Crytchlow (or Crychloe), in Allstonfield Church, in 1544, and died in 1590. Richard Bowman, baptized in 1546, had a son, John, baptized in 1578, who married Anne Beresford, daughter of one of the oldest and most honored gentle families of England, having been granted arms as a mark of honor in England's service. The Bowmans and Beresfords have been closely related for many centuries. Children of John and Anne (Beresford) Bowman: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Richard, born in 1610. 3. Helen, born in 1612. 4. John, born in 1614. 5. Henry, born in 1617. 6. Elizabeth, born in 1619. 7. Anne, born in 1621. 8. Elizabeth, born in 1623. 9. Anthony.

Nathaniel Bowman, born in 1608, eldest son of John and Anne (Beresford) Bowman, with his wife Anne came with Governor Winthrop to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was the founder of the distinguished New England line of the Bowman family. A portion of the town of Watertown was named in honor of Nathaniel Bowman to show the high esteem in which he was held, but he would not withdraw his membership from the Church of England to hold office in Watertown. He never used his title of "Cavalier Gentleman" until he wrote his will (the title of "Gentleman" is specifically defined in England as of a man who holds arms and whose family are freeholders). The eldest son of Nathaniel and Anne Bowman was born in the year 1630 and was named Francis, after Anne Beresford's eldest brother, Francis Beresford, of old Eaton, England.

The grandsons of Nathaniel Bowman were the first personal representatives of the King selected to sign his name and use his seal in Massachusetts, the honor having first been conferred in 1720. Francis Bowman, Esq., of Lexington, filled the office of King's representative until his death, December 23, 1744, when he was succeeded by his son, Isaac Bowman, Esq., who served until his death, July 18, 1785. It was while Isaac Bowman held the office that the people chose him to act as chairman of the committee appointed to formulate a protest against "taxation without representation" and to forward it to the King. In justice to the people and their cause he accepted the office of chairman at Lexington, September 21, 1768, continuing at the same time in the service of the King as his personal representative. "In recognition of that justice to the people" the chaplain of the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, Rev. C. A. Staples, of Lexington, placed an "S A R" marker at his grave, declaring to the Bowman descendants, at the time, that in justice to the man there should be a lasting personal memorial in bronze.

The relationship held with the New England Bowmans by the family of General Wendell P. Bowman is highly prized by them, since the connection is not only of blood but also of illustrious historical importance. Many Bowmans served in important offices during the American Revolution, and each succeeding generation has rendered outstanding services to the country, as shown by State and national records from the time of the founding of the Nation.

Of equally distinguished ancestry in American Colonial and national life is the Pennsylvania branch of the Bowman family which gave to the service of his fellows Major-General Wendell Phillips Bowman.

Roger Bowman, great-grandfather of General Bowman, was born in Derbyshire, England, March 10, 1733, only son of Henry and Hannah Bowman, and grandson of Cornelius Bowman, born in 1665, son of Henry Bowman, representing the preceding generation. Roger Bowman left the old Derbyshire homestead, where his paternal ancestors were born, and where their direct descendants have lived since 1669, and arrived in Philadelphia, in 1754. He came seeking a more congenial field for the exercise of his religious convictions by which he had seriously dissented from the Established Church. He became an active Colonial sympathizer, a prominent merchant and a tanner, and a leading man in the Society of Friends. He married, in 1763, Margaret Johnson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson, one of the oldest and most esteemed families of Germantown. They had one child, Henry Bowman, born June 10, 1764, who was also a merchant and tanner. He married Tabitha Rowland, daughter

of John Rowland, one of the oldest and most respected families of the State of Delaware. Tabitha was one of three sisters, celebrated for refinement of manners, great culture, grace and beauty. The issue of this marriage was three sons and six daughters, Henry, Jr., of whom further, and the father of General Bowman, being the youngest.

Henry Bowman, son of Henry, Sr., and Tabitha (Rowland) Bowman, was one of the original abolitionists, and contributed both time and money to the anti-slavery cause. After his removal to Byberry, Philadelphia, he settled on a farm he had purchased there, and lived on it until his death, August 12, 1870. He married Grace Bartine, daughter of David W. Bartine, an associate judge of Bucks County, and they were the parents of six sons and one daughter, the second son, Wendell Phillips, being named for the renowned champion of the enslaved race, and for whom the father had great admiration.

Major-General Wendell Phillips Bowman, son of Henry, Jr., and Grace (Bartine) Bowman, was born in Byberry, Philadelphia, in the old Twenty-third Ward, October 31, 1847, in the fourth generation from Roger Bowman, the founder of the Pennsylvania line of the family of that name. He received his elementary education at the Benjamin Rush School and the Byberry Friends School. When the Civil War broke out, he was eager to volunteer, and joined the Byberry Guards as a drummer boy. He was undersize and below the required age, but he persisted in his attempts to be accepted until he was successful, after the rebel forces invaded Pennsylvania, and was made a member of Company C, 44th Pennsylvania Regiment, being enrolled as a private at the age of fifteen. He made an ardent and enthusiastic young patriot, and at the end of his term of enlistment sought to rejoin the regiment, but again was rejected on account of his youth. Repeated trials finally again brought him to Captain William Babe, who had received him into the old 44th Regiment, and for the second time the captain, again on recruiting duty, accepted him for Company K, 197th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. His first term of service had been in the Gettysburg emergency; now he was soon promoted to corporal, with the honor and distinction of being the youngest soldier and non-commissioned officer in his regiment, which was made a part of the 8th Army Corps and subsequently transferred to the West. It was while engaged in arduous and laborious services on the Mississippi River that his term of enlistment expired.

Corporal Bowman reënlisted for the duration of the war, but shortly was stricken with a complication of maladies, and was returned East with other disabled soldiers. In the confusion that attended the journey he suffered an injury to his spine. Next he fell ill of typhus fever, and the combination of injury and sickness so reduced his health that when he arrived at his destination he weighed less than eighty pounds, and was absolutely helpless from the time he left the army until several years after the war ended. All that period he was under treatment by the most skillful surgeons, yet for a number of years thereafter he was compelled to walk with crutches, and throughout it all he endured bodily pain and mental anguish. He was unable to walk without artificial support until 1874.

While still having the aid of crutches, this young veteran of indomitable will took up a course of study with a view to completing a liberal education to be supplemented by special training that would fit him for the practice of a profession. He was not strong enough to enter college, and was compelled to rely upon private teachers, under whom he studied so assiduously that within a reasonable time he was prepared to take a course in law under the preceptorship of George H. Earle and Richard P. White. He was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia June 22, 1872, and began practice at once. Soon he rose to a position of prominence in Pennsylvania legal circles, and at the time of his death he was ranked as one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar.

As a law student, and still walking with crutches, he developed a talent for public speaking, which brought him a widespread reputation for oratory. He lectured in Pennsylvania and other States, on political and current topics, and was especially interested in the advancement of the colored people from educational and industrial standpoints, frequently debating with and in the cause of his colored neighbors and friends.

Though an invalid from the time of his honorable discharge from the army, he never lost his intense interest in military affairs. When the railroad riots occurred in 1877 he attended a meeting called to adopt measures for the relief and reinforcement of the Philadelphia troops which had gone to Pittsburgh to maintain law and order. The meeting was held in the 1st Regiment Armory, and it was resolved to raise immediately a regiment of volunteers. He was selected as one of the officers of what was known as the 20th Veteran Regiment, which was mustered into the service of the State for the emergency. In a little more than thirty hours after this meeting, a regiment was recruited,

Bowman

Malcolm

organized, officered, uniformed and equipped, and despatched to Pittsburgh. The regiment joined Governor Hartranft at Blairsville Intersection and moved on to Pittsburgh. It remained in that city until order was restored, and then was transferred to Scranton on account of trouble that had developed in the coal regions.

Not long after his arrival at Scranton, he was made adjutant of the regiment, and soon was ordered to Philadelphia to enlist one hundred picked men for the command. He enrolled four hundred men, and from that number selected one hundred, and reported to his regiment within forty-eight hours after he was detailed for this special duty, with every man fully armed and equipped for service in the field. He was then mustered in as captain of Company K, composed entirely of the men he had thus recruited, all of whom were honorably discharged soldiers of the Civil War, and some of whom had held commissions as field and line officers in that conflict.

About this time alarming reports of outbreaks in other sections of the mine regions included the attacking and putting to rout of the sheriff and his posse. Captain Bowman with a battalion was ordered to the sheriff's assistance. With raw rations for three days' service, the battalion moved to the scene of the trouble. Due to the exposure and fatigue attending this arduous service in the open field, his physical affection returned, but he remained with his men to the end, and only returned to the regimental camp a few days before the regiment was ordered home to Philadelphia, in September, 1877.

Following insistent urging by his old comrades, Captain Bowman accepted the captaincy of the Veteran Company, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and on June 12, 1878, he was commissioned captain of Company H, of that regiment, which was organized from the Corn Exchange Regiment, the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers. On November 13, 1879, he was promoted to the rank of major; on October 1, 1885, he was advanced to lieutenant-colonel, and on August 3, 1887, he was made colonel commanding, in which position he was continued until August 23, 1907, when he was promoted to Brigadier-General and assigned to command the 1st Brigade.

When the United States went to war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba from the latter's yoke, Colonel Bowman reported with a full command at Mount Gretna, where the Pennsylvania National Guard held its rendezvous. He was made colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers for that war, April 19, 1898, but was one of the first casualties, being thrown from his horse, May 2, 1898. He was not mustered out until August, 1898, when, still in a helpless condition, he was compelled to resign from the volunteer service by reason of his injuries, which disabled him from performing military and civil duties for nineteen months.

In recognition of his faithful and eminent service as an officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, General Bowman, who had previously been a brigadier, on March 31, 1910, was commissioned major-general commanding the Pennsylvania National Guard, by order of the then Governor Edwin S. Stuart. In September, 1910, after thirty-three years of continuous service, he was retired at his own request.

During General Bowman's command of the old 1st Regiment, which lost its regimental identity after the United States entered the World War, he was active in the erection of the First Regiment Armory, at Broad and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia. In his younger years he was a hard-working but retiring member of the Republican party in Philadelphia, and was one of the first members of the Young Republicans, which organization was established by former Governor Stuart and Robert von Moschzisker, subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and of which the general was president at one time. Although a member of George Gordon Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, this the same post to which the late Dr. Russell H. Conwell belonged, he declined all official honors in that connection. He served as Judge Advocate-General of the Department of Pennsylvania, and often gave the Memorial Day oration for his post and for other posts throughout the State.

He had great executive ability and was an able organizer, being often called upon to arrange and manage large public demonstrations. He was vice-president and chairman of the board of directors of the Liberty Title and Trust Company, a member of the Military Service Institution, the United States Infantry Association, and other military and civic societies, including the Union League of Philadelphia, of which he was a former director, the Penn Club, the Five o'clock Club and the Merion Cricket Club. For several years he served his city as school director. To the end he remained a steadfast friend of the colored race, whose leading men of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania and colored organizations had repeatedly honored him in signal ways for his interest in them.

Major-General Wendell Phillips Bowman married, April 27, 1876, at Philadelphia, Lizzie W.

Malcom, daughter of Rev. Thomas Shields Malcom, a biography of whom immediately follows this. Mrs. Bowman's death occurred March 24, 1930.

The death of General Bowman occurred at his country estate, "Elm Hall," in Merion, Montgomery County, on April 8, 1928, the old homestead being a part of the fine property that was the farm of Roger Bowman, the general's Colonial ancestor and first of the Pennsylvania Bowmans, who also was a contemporary settler with William Penn. In his eighty-first year when he passed away, his youth and vigor, even in his last years, seemed to make him belong to a later generation than his own. He was an admirable example for the youth to emulate—his never-failing response to the calls to duty, loyalty to his country, services to the Nation, his State and city. Tall, distinguished-looking, with a military air and carriage, physically handsome, he was the beau ideal of the dashing soldier. He combined the steadfast, plodding virtues of his Quaker ancestry, their matter-of-fact precision, their common sense, their loyalty to principle, with the vivacious, patriotic Americanism and aplomb of the military man *par excellence*. He possessed the trustworthy and useful qualities that make a man serviceable to his country and age either in war or peace. The record and portrait which here are combined to form this memorial reveal General Bowman as one of the noblest sons of the Pennsylvania Commonwealth.

MALCOM, REV. THOMAS SHIELDS, Clergyman—A most beautiful life of intelligent and unselfish devotion to the moral and spiritual uplift and the physical well-being of his fellows was that lived by Rev. Thomas Shields Malcom, late of Philadelphia, and long a prominent figure in the pulpit and in missionary enterprises of the Baptist denomination. In his early young manhood a sort of prodigy, being a preacher of unusual eloquence and power, speaking extemporaneously, he developed into an indefatigable worker for the improvement of the condition of the negro and a promoter of the colonization of Liberia. He had served as secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, secretary of the American Colonization Society and secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society. All his life he was filled with zeal for the spreading of the Gospel, and during the years of his activity was unremitting in his labors to that end. The story of his conversion, incorporated in a tract entitled, "One Honest Effort," has had a circulation of more than one million copies. The sunset years of his service-filled life were devoted to literary work and benevolence.

Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., father of Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, was an eminent clergyman, writer and educator. He had been president of Georgetown College, Kentucky, was for seven years president of Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was president of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He was at one time pastor of a Baptist Church at Hudson, New York, and for many years was the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Howard Malcom married Lydia M. Shields, daughter of Robert Shields, of Philadelphia, whose father, Thomas Shields, was for more than half a century deacon of the First Baptist Church of that city. It is said that Mrs. Malcom established the first asylum for the blind in this country. Dr. Malcom passed away in 1879, leaving a widow and six children, of whom was Thomas Shields, see further.

Rev. Thomas Shields Malcom, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Howard and Lydia M. (Shields) Malcom, was born March 23, 1821, in Hudson, New York, where his father was pastor at the time. He was a remarkably brilliant student, and at the age of fourteen was admitted to Brown University, from which he was graduated with his degree. Already he had made choice of the ministry as his medium of service, since his heart and soul were bound up in that profession after he had become converted as a student at Brown. Entering the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey, he was ordained to the ministry two years later, in 1841, at Boston, Massachusetts, he being then but twenty years of age. He became noted as an able preacher, his sermons being marked with originality of thought similar to that which had characterized his father's pulpit utterances.

Rev. Mr. Malcom's first pastorate was at Louisville, Kentucky, where on account of his youth, ability and eloquence—his sermons being delivered entirely extemporaneously—he attracted attention from all parts of the country.

Some years later, having experienced throat trouble, and his voice failing, he relinquished his charge in Louisville and came to Philadelphia, where he was made secretary of the Baptist Board of Publication. Untiring in his efforts to place this society on a firm basis, its ultimate success was said to have been mainly due to his zeal and energy.

After this he directed his attention to the colonization of Liberia, the elevation of the colored race having become the chief effort of his life.

Henry Bates

For many years he was secretary of the American Colonization Society, and was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines on this and kindred subjects. As secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, he rendered a most valuable service, and he continued to be warmly enlisted in behalf of the civilization and the Christianization of the Dark Continent.

For the few years antedating his passing, Rev. Mr. Malcom devoted himself to literary and benevolent work. Early in life he had aided his father in preparing all his works for publication, and thereby developed a taste for literary work that he never lost. In addition to his newspaper and magazine articles, of which he wrote a great number, he was the author of several tracts, having obtained a prize for his tract, "One Honest Effort," published in 1851. There have been printed more than 700,000 copies of this tract in English alone; in addition to this, it has been translated and printed in French, German, Spanish, Swedish and Portuguese, making a total issue of more than one million copies.

In connection with the many tributes that were offered in memory of Rev. Mr. Malcom and his notable service, one by a contemporary and admirer is extremely fitting at this point:

He was a man of rare scholarly attainments, veiled under a gentleness and modesty of demeanor which proceeded from lofty Christian principle. No benevolent enterprise or good work that he touched failed to derive additional strength and influence from his exertions. With a mind stored with scholarly learning and the treasures of long and wide experience, he was ever a winning companion, but, where his views of right and wrong were his guides, he was uncompromising in denunciation, leveled, however, always against the sin; never against the sinner. It may be truly said of him that if ever man did, he departed this life in the assurance of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope, at peace with God and in charity with mankind.

Rev. Thomas Shields Malcom married, September 18, 1844, at Kingston, New Jersey, Margaret Nevious Van Dyck, daughter of William J. and Margaret Nevious Van Dyck, of Princeton, New Jersey, and a descendant of the great painter. Mrs. Malcom's uncle, Dr. James Carnahan, was president of Princeton College for forty years.

Rev. Mr. Malcom's death, which occurred at his home in Philadelphia, January 7, 1886, removed a man of unusual mentality, breadth of action, sweetness of character and fidelity to the great causes in which he had labored with such painstaking zeal and success. It was a splendid record that he achieved, but he never gloried in his triumphs as if they had been personal victories. The attainment of the objective was what he always bore in mind and heart; and if his own individuality was submerged by the swing and in the results of any great movement, there was neither envy nor unwholesome ambition in him that sought to be gratified. He was happy that he had been used as the instrument to the desired end. A record such as his constitutes rich material for an appreciation in harmony with other reviews contained in this work. His life and acts, recounted herein, furnish additional interest to the general biographical purpose and content, wherein representative men of Pennsylvania have their achievements noted. Rev. Mr. Malcom's portrait constitutes a pleasing corollary of the printed record, since without it there would be conspicuously lacking the sense of completeness which is most desirable in a work of this character. Let a single simple, sincere tribute, from an editorial in the "National Baptist," of January 14, 1886, conclude this memorial:

Mr. Malcom was a most unselfish man, and did a vast amount of wholly unpaid labor, for his brethren and for needy churches. He did much good which will not be known in this life.

BATES, HERVEY, SR., Man of Affairs—A figure of the greatest importance in Indiana life for many years Hervey Bates, Sr., came to this State from Ohio at a time when the most important settlements were hardly more than clearings in an unbroken wilderness. He had the greatest confidence in the future of the territory in which he was thereafter to make his home. He was willing to work for the advancement of its prosperity and in that prosperity he largely shared. A friend of many of the most prominent men of the Civil War period he was a leader in the life of the State and indeed it sometimes seemed as if there were no enterprise of merit whether civic, benevolent or commercial which did not owe something of its success to his able direction of affairs or sympathetic interest.

Mr. Bates was born at old Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1795. His father, Daniel Bates, served in the Revolutionary War, although only a boy at the time, and later traveled to the Northwest Territory, where he acted as master of transportation during the Indian Wars, and fought under General Anthony Wayne and General Harmer. The grandfather, David Bates, of Morristown, New Jersey, also served in the Revolution as captain in Washington's army.

During his earliest years Hervey Bates, of this record, lived with his parents in Ohio while his

father, as master of transportation, was superintending the forwarding of provisions and munitions of war from the frontier posts to the soldiers at the front in the Indian struggles. With the early death of his mother and remarriage of his father, the boy went to Warren, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received his education. At the age of twenty-one he went to Brookville, Indiana, where he met his future wife, Miss Sidney Sedgwick, a cousin of General James Noble, one of the most conspicuous early characters in Indiana history, and later United States Senator. His marriage to Miss Sedgwick took place in 1819.

In 1816, at Brookville, Hervey Bates cast his first vote. This was for a delegate to form a constitution for the new State of Indiana, and was the beginning of his activity in its life. A short time later he removed with his young wife to Connersville, and from there in 1822, came to Indianapolis, which was then a mere site in the wilderness, deriving its importance from the fact that it had been established as the future capital of Indiana. The town consisted of only a small collection of log cabins, and in 1822 with his wife, Hervey Bates built one of the first three of these rude shelters of the "new purchase."

Just prior to his removal to Indianapolis, he had been appointed first sheriff of Marion County by Governor Jennings, and invested by him with authority to put the necessary legal machinery of the prospective county in motion. Accordingly, Sheriff Bates issued a proclamation calling for an election on April 1, 1822, and this was the first election to be held here. Mr. Bates was by no means a politician. He considered it his duty and that of every other good citizen to aid in the establishment and operation of government, and to further the civic welfare in every way within his power, but for the most part he gave his attention to commercial and financial enterprises. His name is associated with many of the first undertakings and institutions of the city of Indianapolis. He was the first president of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank of Indiana. He was instrumental in organizing the first insurance company; was a stockholder in the first hotel built in the city, and became president of the first railroad that entered Indianapolis. Mr. Bates was also interested in the first gas light and coke company of the city, and indeed, in nearly every public enterprise of merit. His services in all these ventures were of the greatest importance for their success, and his advice was frequently sought and always highly regarded by the largest interests. He possessed a vast amount of energy, mental and physical, and with it came the rugged honesty that made his name as long as he lived a synonym of integrity.

In 1852 Mr. Bates began the construction of the Bates House, known far and wide as one of the foremost hotels of its day. From its balcony Abraham Lincoln, then President-elect, made one of his famous speeches, and here also spoke all of the great leaders of the time. During and preceding the Civil War, it was a rendezvous of all the famous men of the North of both political parties.

Of Mr. Bates' marriage to Sidney Sedgwick, three children were born, two daughters, and one son, Major Hervey Bates, a record of whose life follows this.

Mr. Bates' death occurred in Indianapolis on July 6, 1876, at the age of eighty-one. His career was one of successful achievement, and his life a noble one which shed new luster on an honorable name. Few men have contributed more notably to the upbuilding of Indiana, and in the lists of its founders his name is imperishably enrolled.

BATES, MAJOR HERVEY, Executive, Financier—A member of an old American family which has been distinguished in every generation of the country's history, Major Hervey Bates inherited many of the finest traits of pioneer ancestors, and by his own career brought new distinction to an ancient name. For nearly a full century he was connected with the life of the city of Indianapolis, which his father had helped to found, and where he was born on August 14, 1834, only son of Hervey and Sidney (Sedgwick) Bates.

In Indianapolis he grew to manhood, and in this city he made his home almost until the close of his life. Following the completion of his academic training, which he acquired at the Indianapolis Seminary and at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, he entered business, his first venture, as a member of the firm of Bates, Wright and Maguire, one of the first wholesale grocery houses of the State, and which connection was severed by the Civil War. His father's position assured him of a comfortable career, but he possessed the independence of spirit which has always characterized members of the family and initiated many projects of merit. Thus he helped organize and was for many years a director of the American National Bank of Indianapolis, while he personally established the Indianapolis Hominy Company, becoming its first president. Later when this merged with the American Hominy Company, with main offices at Indianapolis, Major Bates was a director of the latter company until his retirement, while his son, Hervey Bates, Jr., was its

Henry Bates

Andrew Cathcart

president. As a matter of personal recollection he practically witnessed every phase in the development and growth of his native city from the early years of its existence until far into the twentieth century, and in this development he largely participated. Quite apart from his business interests he was prominent in the advancement of every good movement in the city's history, giving generously of his time and substance to civic and benevolent enterprises. He was a Republican in politics, like his father, and a member of many clubs and associations, including the Loyal Legion, the Columbia Club and University Club of Indianapolis, the Athletic Club of Pasadena, the Old Pueblo of Tucson, Arizona. Drawn to Arizona by the illness of a grandson he spent many winters in Tucson. His last years, however, he spent in his Pasadena home.

But the mere record of Major Bates' connections can never adequately indicate his place in Indiana life, or portray the extent of deep affection which he inspired in all those with whom he came in contact. From early manhood he was distinguished by his quick sympathy for those who needed his help. Loyal, generous, thoughtful of others, a gentleman of that old school which is still one of our best American traditions, he carried with him an atmosphere of gentle dignity and friendliness which surrounded him with devoted family and friends. Linked with the lives of three generations, his high intelligence and heart of courtesy have had much to do with the moulding of standards in the communities which he helped to establish. His own character, formed as it was of Puritan stock, made him punctilious in observance of what he considered right. Yet he was never impatient of the younger generation and the innovation of modern customs and forms; for his innate kindliness conceded to others their right to be punctilious in their own way; and always this lover of progress could see in seeming revolt the dawn of a better day.

The advantages of fine inheritance were his on both sides of his family; he came of strong pioneer and colonial stock. The paternal line has already been traced in the record of his father's life which precedes this, from his great-grandfather, David Bates, of Morristown, New Jersey, captain of infantry in Washington's army during the Revolution, through his grandfather, who also served in that struggle for freedom, and was later master of transportation in the Northwest territory during the Indian Wars, under General Anthony Wayne, and his father, who was one of the founders of Indianapolis and connected with virtually every public enterprise of the city. Maternally Major Bates was descended from Robert Kitchell, who landed at Quinnipiac, now New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639, and whose name stands first on the Plantation Covenant of that State. Another one of his forebears was Abraham Pierson, who was active in establishing Yale University, and father of its first president.

Hervey Bates himself, in the Civil War, served as major of the 132d Indiana Volunteers, the picked Indianapolis infantry regiment raised by Governor Morton in answer to Lincoln's call for volunteers, and both his wife and his sister, Betty Bates, assisted as nurses during the Civil War. Thus each member of the family from colonial times has helped in his own generation to further the interests of his community, whether in peace or war.

On October 28, 1857, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Major Hervey Bates married Charlotte T. Cathcart, born on April 25, 1838, died August 10, 1907, daughter of Andrew and Ellen (Weir) Cathcart. Her father, an engineer of Scottish family, born at Girvan, Scotland, on May 12, 1808, died on January 25, 1871, at Indianapolis, was an exceptionally able member of his profession and widely known as the designer of the first cog wheel locomotive which was used on the steep incline in and out of Madison by the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad. His wife, Ellen (Weir) Cathcart, was born at Dalry, Scotland, in November, 1806, and died on July 29, 1858, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Major and Mrs. Bates became the parents of two children: 1. Hervey, 3d, born at Indianapolis on October 1, 1858, educated in the public schools of that city, and at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard University. In July, 1879, he entered business life as an apprentice in the machine shop of the Atlas Engine Works, rose to higher position during his connection of several years, and in 1885 became associated with the Indianapolis Hominy Mills. In 1902, when this company and ten others were consolidated to form the American Hominy Company, Mr. Bates was chosen president of the latter, which position he still holds. He is also a director of the Fletcher American National Bank. On December 30, 1884, at Indianapolis, Mr. Bates married Susan Martindale, and they have one son, Hervey, 4th. 2. Ellenor Cathcart, born on October 14, 1859, married John Perrin, born on January 17, 1857, a record of whose life follows this. They became the parents of two sons, Hervey Bates, and John Bates.

Major Bates died at Pasadena on January 25, 1929, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. We shall have missed in this record that which the hearts of all who mourn him most long to express, unless we emphasize not so much the things accomplished as his character. For quietly, gently, without ostentation or desire to reform the world, this descendant of our colonials and pioneers personified in his own convictions, his every day life, and his contacts with others a true American citizenship, the ideal which all of us instinctively honor and cherish.

PERRIN, JOHN, Banker—John Perrin, for many years a resident of Indiana, has been conspicuously successful in the field of banking and finance. During his career in Indiana he organized and was president of the American National Bank of Indianapolis, directing its affairs most competently until his removal to California, where he was chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, an indication of his recognized standing throughout the country.

Mr. Perrin, born at Rossville, Indiana, January 17, 1857, is descended from Thomas Perrin, who came from England in 1719, settling at Hebron, Connecticut. His grandfather, Solomon Perrin, removed from Connecticut to Virginia where he married Lucy May Bott. His father, James J. Perrin, as a young man, removed from Virginia to Indiana where he married the daughter, Margaret, of Judge Samuel Cason.

Following the completion of his preliminary education, Mr. Perrin entered Yale University, graduating in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Perrin began his business career as a member of the firm of Perrin Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware at Lafayette, Indiana. Having decided upon a banking career, he studied banking and financial methods in Europe and upon his return to the United States in 1890 he entered the Perrin National Bank of Lafayette, Indiana, founded in 1868 by his father, who was continuously its president until his death. Mr. Perrin was vice-president from 1890 until 1899, when he organized the American National Bank of Indianapolis, serving as its president with such success that in five years it had become the largest bank in Indiana. In 1910, he arranged the consolidation of the American National Bank with the Fletcher National Bank in order that he might be free to remove to California, where he purchased a residence in Pasadena.

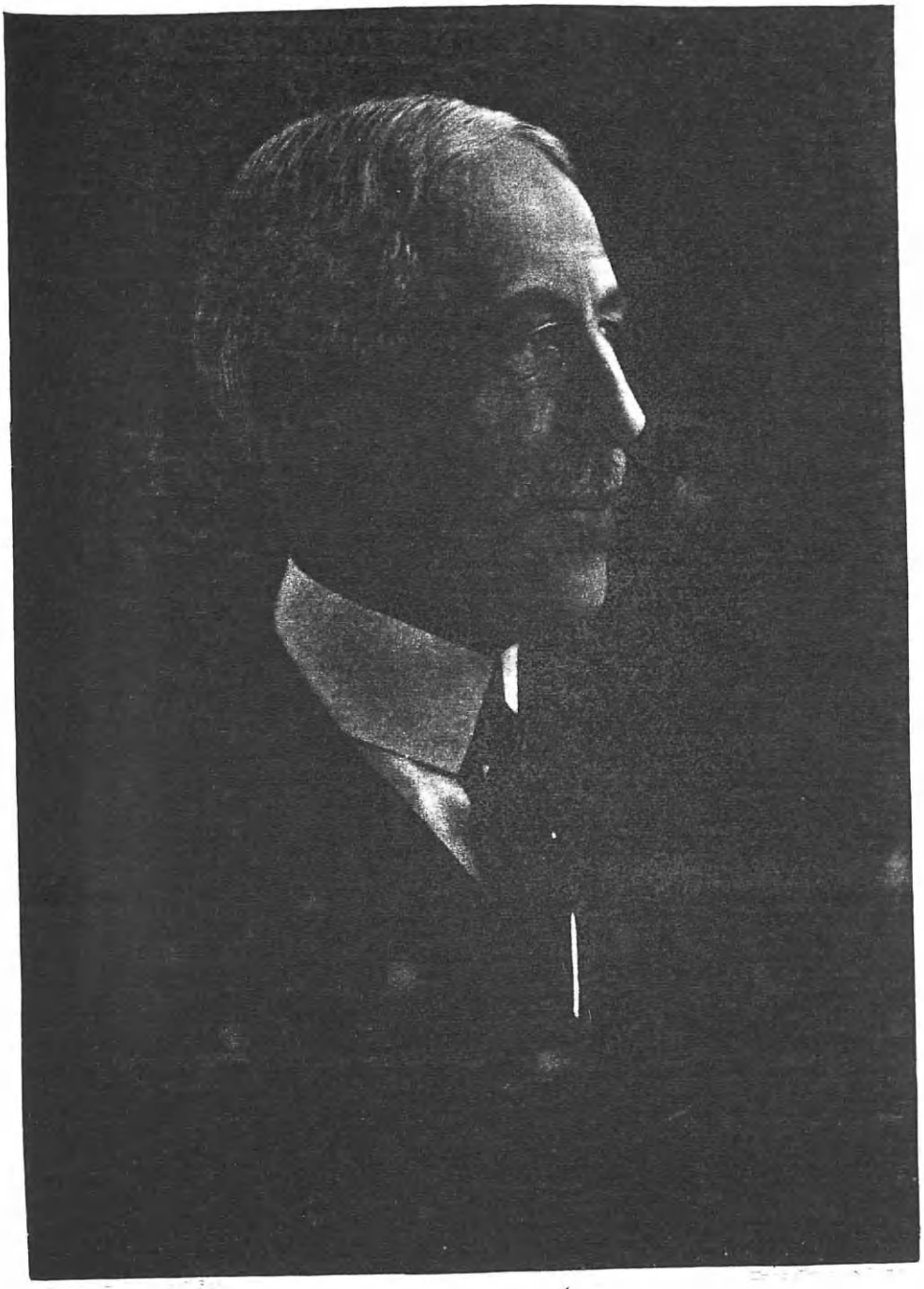
In 1906, he was chosen by the American Bankers' Association as one of a committee of fifteen, at that time constituted, known as the "Currency Commission," whose duty was to strive for scientific organization of our banking and currency. The members of that committee were very active in the work leading up to the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act in December, 1913. During the consideration of this measure, Senator Burton of Ohio, addressed a request to the Currency Commission that they send to Washington an expert banker, familiar with the Federal Reserve Bill, with whom Republican senators could consult during the debate in the Senate. Mr. Perrin was summoned from Pasadena by telegraph and during the six weeks prior to enactment of the law, remained in Washington in such consultation.

In 1906, Yale University organized the Alumni Advisory Board. Mr. Perrin was chosen a member for Indiana, continuing on the board and its executive committee until his removal to California in 1912.

When the Federal Reserve System was established in 1914, the Federal Reserve Board in Washington appointed Mr. Perrin as chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, in which capacity he served until his resignation in 1926. His career has been one of honor and achievement, reflecting credit upon himself and honor upon the profession in which he has long been an eminent figure. Mr. Perrin's influence upon progressive banking thought and method has been very wide, and will long be felt through the continuing development of those, who as underexecutives, had training and inspiration from their association with him.

Mr. Perrin is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. At Yale his fraternities were: Kappa Sigma Epsilon, He Boule, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Skull and Bones. His clubs are: California, of Los Angeles; Midwick Country, and Valley Hunt of Pasadena; the Pacific Union, and the Press, of San Francisco; University, Chicago; Metropolitan, University, The Recess, India House, and Sleepy Hollow, of New York; and the Graduates, of New Haven.

On October 3, 1883, at Indianapolis, Indiana, John Perrin married Ellenor Cathcart Bates, daughter of Major Hervey and Charlotte T. (Cathcart) Bates, of that city, a biography of Major Bates preceding this. Of this marriage two children have been born: 1. Hervey Bates, born on November 8, 1884, married on February 16, 1916, Alice Louise Schaf, and they have a



John Sherman

son John, born on January 27, 1927, at Pasadena, California. 2. John Bates, born on January 16, 1887, died at Pasadena on October 29, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Perrin maintain their California residence at No. 1000 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena, but spend a part of their time in New York City, where Mr. Perrin has an office at No. 52 Wall Street.

JOHNSON, OREN LEE, Merchant and Political Leader—An outstanding figure in the New South is the late Oren Lee Johnson, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, merchant and political leader. His vision and his practicability had a significant part in the direction taken by Spartanburg during its growing years, for he was for many years a vital factor in city government, serving twice as mayor and displaying marked originality and shrewdness in his conduct of public affairs. He was public-spirited and honest, as regardful of public interest as of his own, and as able in managing municipal matters as in conducting his own enterprise. He was head of the Globe Medicine Company, which maintained a market throughout the South.

Oren Lee Johnson was born near Brevard, in Transylvania County, North Carolina, October 20, 1868, son of Perry Erastus and Mary Frances (Osborne) Johnson, and the oldest of a family of ten children. The family was of Irish origin, having settled in New York in early days. The father of our subject, who died in Spartanburg about 1920, was a planter of wealth, and a large property owner, a loyal Southerner who had served his State in the Civil War.

The son, Oren L. Johnson, was educated in the Brevard schools and proved himself a quick and studious pupil. Immediately after completing his school course, he was launched on his business career as a salesman. After his removal to Spartanburg in December, 1891, he continued for three years to occupy himself as a traveling salesman. He and P. B. Lankford were partners in a grocery business which continued for some years until dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners. Mr. Johnson then established his wholesale drug business, known as the Globe Medicine Company, which became one of the important enterprises of the town and enjoyed a market stretching from Maryland to Texas. He was an excellent business man, a good organizer, an expert salesman, and a dependable and honorable merchandiser of wares much in demand by the public.

Paralleling the business advancement of Mr. Johnson was his political progress. He was mayor of Spartanburg for two terms, 1912 to 1914, and he was the originator of the plan of assessing owners of abutting property one-half the cost of paving streets, thus introducing both an economical and an equitable custom into the city. He was alderman from the Sixth Ward for three terms and a member of the State Legislature for a term. In fact, he was actually elected to the City Council for four terms, but resigned the office in 1900 in order to become a candidate for the Legislature. During the years of his greatest political activity, he was appointed colonel on Governor Richards' staff but declined the honor of serving. A number of business enterprises also enlisted his support. He was a director of the Carolina National Bank and of several other financial and commercial institutions. He also took an active part in real estate developments, being one of the prime movers in the promotion of a new residential section, Park Hills. To the city he gave property for a park in this district. He was a trustee for years in the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a generous contributor to that, to various charitable movements, and to the World War drives. His political activities were conducted under the aegis of the Democratic party, of which he was an ardent advocate all his life. His fraternal affiliation was with Spartan Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons; Omar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Woodmen of the World. The Chamber of Commerce listed him among its most active and influential members. He particularly enjoyed baseball and hunting.

In Spartanburg, April 17, 1886, Oren Lee Johnson married Mary Frances Coleman, who died August 29, 1924, daughter of James E. Coleman, a planter and Confederate veteran. Three children were born of the union: 1. Clarence Lee, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the World War. 2. Jane Marie, who married Roy Webster Neighbors and has a daughter, Mary Frances Neighbors. 3. Alice Ruth, who married Thomas King Hudgens, Jr.

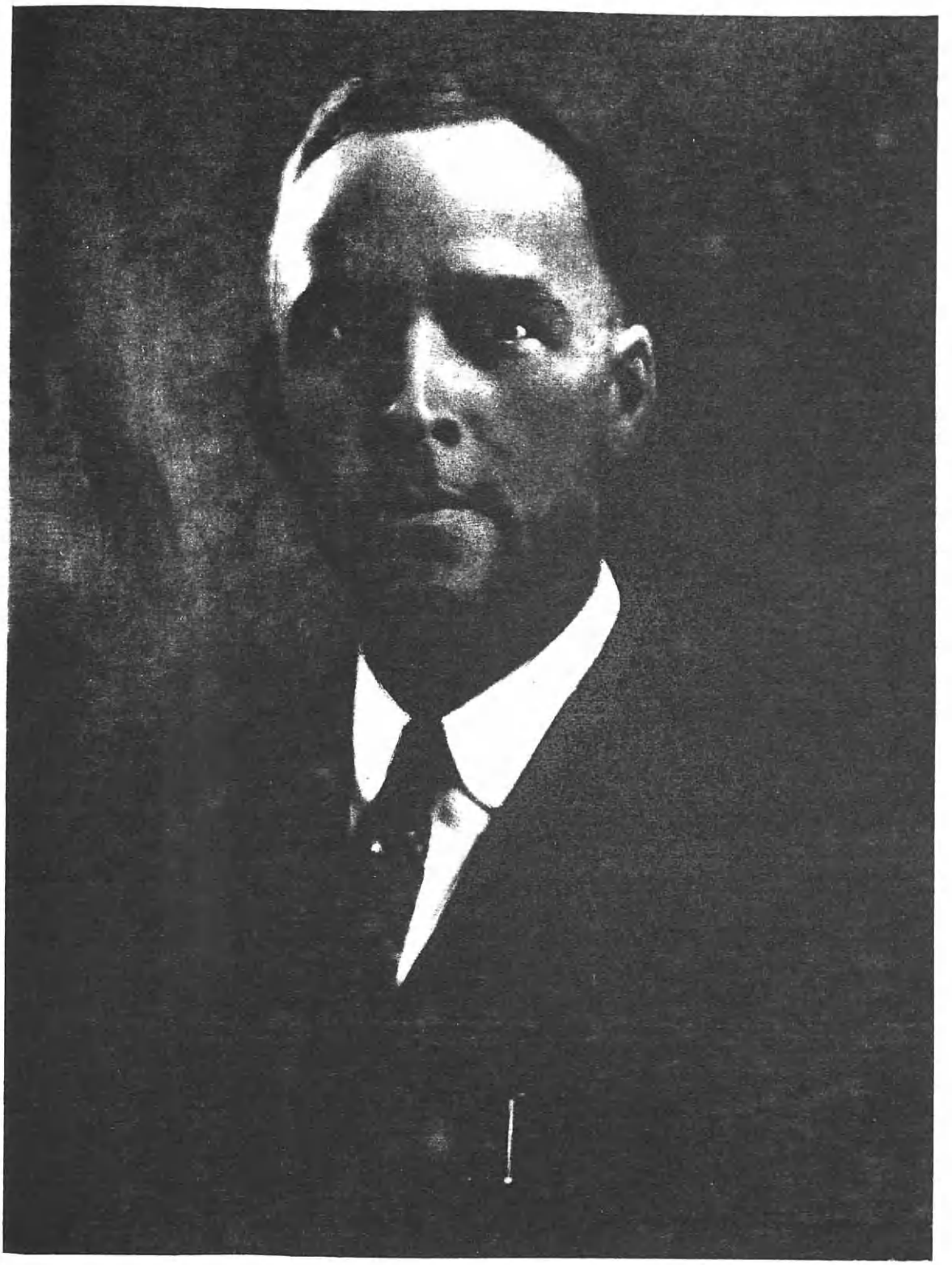
A well-rounded and public-spirited career marked by solid and praiseworthy achievements came to an end when Mr. Johnson died, July 11, 1928, at the age of sixty. His tolerance, his geniality, his loyalty won for him a host of friends in all walks of life, all of whom mourned the death of a man who meant so much to them and to the city. In his own family, he was the center of happiness and hospitality, and he inspired joy in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact.

WARD, FRANKLIN ALPHONSO, Dairy Owner—A man whose religious convictions were carried into practice in his everyday life through his attitudes and actions toward his fellow beings and his church, Franklin Alphonso Ward adopted a system of business which called for profit-sharing with God, and in his ventures was eminently successful, with the result that he had all the more time and material resources to give to God's work on earth. His conversion came at a time of life when he was very ill and physicians despaired of his health; and within two weeks from the time when he resolved to give himself over wholly to the Christian religion, he was well enough to go on with his work in Durham, North Carolina, where from then onward he extended his dairy farm and became the enthusiastic proprietor of many different enterprises. At the time of his death in 1928 he was supporting financially three missionaries in China, and was planning to bear the expenses of still more, while he had also contributed richly to the welfare of numerous church organizations in the United States. His passing was, indeed, a distinct loss to the church and to his fellowmen, who knew him as the highest type of lofty moral character and one who ever did what he considered the right thing in his actions toward everyone.

Mr. Ward was born on December 12, 1887, at Bynum, North Carolina, son of Dr. Edward Howard and Savannah (Horton) Ward. His father was a physician in Bynum and the surrounding community of North Carolina, and in the course of his life rendered valuable service to the people of this district. The family of Ward is an old one and highly honored in the South, and Dr. Ward, the father, was highly respected and admired, as were all the members of this house. Franklin Alphonso Ward received his early education in the public schools and high schools of Bynum, North Carolina, his birthplace, and first became engaged in business as a clerk in the general dry goods store in his native community, where he remained for about three years. At the conclusion of that period he came, in 1910, to Durham, where he bought sixty acres of land, theretofore undeveloped, near the city. And on these acres he established the farm and dairy which later became one of the most thrifty in the State. He moved into a log cabin, purchased a few cows, and started his dairy work on a small scale. Doing all the labor of the farm himself, he worked so hard that after a time his health broke under the strain of general farming as well as dairying, and he was taken to Watts Hospital, in Durham. There the physician told him that there was practically no hope for him. It was at that time that he turned to God for help, promising that if he recovered he would give his life to his Maker and one-tenth of all his earnings to the church, the House of Christ on earth. Almost immediately his recovery began, and within two weeks he was ready to return home. He then began to give to God's work, as he had promised to do, and from then onward often spoke of his action as taking God into partnership in his business.

At about this time he went to the bank and borrowed money for the building of the Lakewood Baptist Church on James Street, at Bevens Street. His business prospered from the outset, so that he did not have to borrow further money for the church, but was able to support the enterprises to which he turned his hand out of his own income. He bought more cows, as well as several dairy trucks, built a large dairy barn and provided other needed equipment for his farm. His health continued to improve, and he continued to furnish his tithe to the Lord. His number of cows increased still further as time went on, and he gave increasingly of his time and energy to the work of the church. He built the beautiful new Baptist home, and purchased more land adjoining his own forty-acre plot for $10,000. Unsatisfied with giving money to the church to which he belonged, he gave also to his former church in Chatham County, North Carolina, and to numerous other churches and religious organizations and to the Community Chest—all of them enterprises which he believed were doing a valuable work in the vicinity of Durham. He also was active in all American Red Cross activities at the time of the World War, as well as in Liberty Loan campaigns. Needless to say, Mr. Ward was an ardent Prohibitionist and a supporter of all reform movements initiated by his fellowmen. A year after his recovery from that critical illness, he was no longer content to give the traditionally established tithe, or tenth, of his income to the church, but raised his contribution to the amount of one-fifth of his earnings. In 1923, the church still had not been built, so Mr. Ward personally gave $10,000 in order that it might be immediately started. He was chairman of the building committee, as well as of the church's board of trustees. Then, in addition to his substantial contributions of money from his own fortune, he also provided security for the church's debt to the Jefferson Standard Insurance Company to the amount of $21,500.

Meanwhile, his business interests were increasing. Buying and selling land and real estate, he was building up his earnings and his contributions



F. A. Ward

to God to hitherto unattained heights. He was elected city councilman without electioneering or in any way attempting to obtain this public office; he was made a member of the executive board of the State Baptist Convention of North Carolina; and he became a regular attendant at this organization's conventions, as at those of the Southern Baptist organization, always paying his pastor's expenses on these trips. It was about 1927 that he was offered by a large eastern company $500,000 for his land, which had now been developed to a state of richest value before unheard of, but, not wishing to dispose of his holdings, he declined the offer. Also, at about this time, he put in several improvements in his dairy at a cost of $125,000, whereupon it became, beyond a shadow of doubt, the leading enterprise of its kind in the State and one of the finest in the entire South. Along with his other activities he was active in the affairs of the Democratic party, as well as in different fraternal and civic groups, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Durham. Articles were appearing in different Church papers and in the general press about his work and his generous giving to the cause of religion; and he was just in the midst of his plans to provide still more missionaries in China in addition to the three natives who were already spreading the Gospel of God in that nation at Mr. Ward's expense, when he began to notice the oncoming failure of health. On the eleventh of February, 1928, he was struck by an automobile, and his skull was fractured, rendering his recovery well-nigh impossible. His death came on May 30, 1928.

Franklin Alphonso Ward married at Norfolk, Virginia, on February 23, 1907, Effie Jane Riggsbee, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Oldham) Riggsbee, the father a prominent farmer in this community. By this union there were seven children: 1. Frank, who married Leora Sherron, and they have one child, Frank A., 3d. 2. Foye Emmett, a student. 3. Amzie Burnice, also a student. 4. Lawrence J., a student. 5. Sally Louise, twin to Lawrence J., also a student. 6. Phillip Marion. 7. F. A., Jr., a student.

The death of Franklin Alphonso Ward came as a distinct loss to his community, his State, his church and his fellowmen. For few individuals had so devoted their lives to the well-being of others and to the advancement of general reform movements and worthy enterprises, and few so devote themselves today. His generosity was almost unprecedented, at least as far as the proportion was concerned, among men of his wealth. A loyal friend, a true public servant, a Christian man of the highest qualities of character, Mr. Ward will long be remembered and his memory will be cherished by those whom he left behind him on this earth; and the picture of his life story will stand out among others, for generations to come, as an example of what a brave and generous heart can do to improve the condition of this world and thus reap the greatest possible satisfaction to be derived in this world—the satisfaction of having done something for this world's good.

GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, Ex-Senator, Financier and Philanthropist—Like his six brothers, Senator Guggenheim has been prominently active in financial and industrial affairs in this country since the latter part of the nineteenth century. He is especially well known as one of the leading figures in the mining and smelting industry, in which he has vast interests, not only in the United States, but also in Mexico and in several other foreign countries. Becoming a resident of Colorado as a young man, he represented that State in the United States Senate for one term of six years, during which he proved himself a very able and conscientious legislator. Since his withdrawal from public life he has devoted himself again to his extensive financial and mining interests and for many years he has been president of one of the largest mining corporations and a director in a number of other companies. Senator Guggenheim belongs to that group of very wealthy men who do not permit their own affairs, no matter how pressing or important, to absorb them entirely. For many years he has devoted much of his time and attention and a great share of his fortune to numerous philanthropic enterprises and, several years ago he established, together with his wife, in memory of their son, a foundation, bearing the latter's name and devoted to providing young productive scholars and artists with an opportunity to carry on research and creative work abroad.

The Guggenheim family, of which Senator Simon Guggenheim is such a distinguished member, was founded in this country by the Senator's father, Meyer Guggenheim, who settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there laid the foundation of the vast family interests, which in later years have been built up and directed so ably by his sons. He married Barbara Myers, and they were the parents of seven sons: 1. Isaac, born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1854. Educated in the public schools of his native city, he was for many years

treasurer and a director of the American Smelting & Refining Company, a director of the American Smelters Security Company and a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers. He lived in New York City and was a member of the Lotos Club and the Criterion Club, both of New York City. He married, November 15, 1876, Carrie Sonneborn, of New York. 2. Benjamin, who was born in Philadelphia in 1855 and who died at sea, April 15, 1912, being one of the victims of the "Titanic" disaster. At the age of twenty years he went to Denver, Colorado, and there took charge of some of the family's mining interests in that city. He foresaw the importance of the smelting industry and had charge of the first smelter built by the family at Pueblo, Colorado. Subsequently, he returned to the East and was at the head of the smelting plant at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. In 1903 he erected a large plant at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for making machinery, which later became merged with the International Steam Pump Company, of which latter Mr. Guggenheim was elected president in 1909. Together with his other brothers he directed the affairs of the American Smelting & Refining Company and was also a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers. 3. Daniel, born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1856, a detailed account of whose career appears in the following sketch, devoted to the career of his son, Harry Frank Guggenheim, the latter appointed by President Hoover, in 1929, United States Ambassador to Cuba. 4. Murry (Morris), born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1858, now a resident of New York City. He, too, is a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers, of New York City. His clubs include the Lotos, of which he is a life-member, the Bankers, the Columbia Yacht, the Knickerbocker Yacht, the Quaker Ridge Golf, the Hollywood Golf, the Century Country, and the Queens Valley Golf. Like his brothers, he is greatly interested in benevolent enterprises and, in 1929, together with his wife, set apart a generous sum for the establishment of free dental clinics for children. He married at Mulhouse, Alsace, March 15, 1887, Leonie Bernheim, and by this marriage is the father of two children, Edmond and Lucille. 5. Solomon R., who was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in private schools there and at St. Gall and at Zurich, Switzerland. He is a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers, New York City, president of the Braden Copper Company and the Nevada Northern Railway Company, and a director of the Utah Copper Company, the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, the Kennecott Copper Corporation and the Yukon Gold Company. Greatly interested in young people and in amateur sports, he has served for many years as treasurer of the Public Schools Athletic League. He is a member of the American Institute of Metallurgical and Mining Engineers. 6. Simon, of whom further. 7. William, who was born in Philadelphia, November 6, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. At the outset of his career he was connected with the smelting works, owned by the family at Pueblo, Colorado. During 1890-1900 he was manager of the extensive Guggenheim mining and smelting interests in Mexico. For many years he has taken a very active part in the affairs of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Association, and he is also a member of the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City as well as treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. He married, October 7, 1900, Aimee L. Steinberger, of New York, and is the father of one son, William.

Simon Guggenheim, sixth of the seven sons of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1867. He received his education in the public grammar and high schools of his native city and then studied foreign languages in Europe for two years. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1888, he went to Pueblo, Colorado, where his older brother Benjamin Guggenheim, now deceased, had built a number of years before a large smelter. Mr. Guggenheim remained a resident of Colorado for many years and became a leading figure in the State's mining industry. He also became actively interested in politics and was elected United States Senator from Colorado to succeed Thomas M. Patterson, taking his seat, March 4, 1907. He withdrew from public life at the expiration of his term, March 3, 1913. Prior to his election as Senator he had also been extensively interested in mining and smelting in Mexico, and he has always continued to be interested in that country's welfare. After his retirement from the United States Senate he reëntered business and became president of the American Smelting & Refining Company and of the American Smelters Securities Company, as well as of Guggenheim & Klein, Incorporated. He is also a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers and a director of the Braden Copper Company. His business offices are located at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

Senator Guggenheim married, November 24, 1898, Olga H. Hirsh, of New York City, and by

this marriage was the father of two children: 1. John Simon Guggenheim, who died as a young man and in whose memory his parents established, in 1925, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, of which a more detailed account will be found below. 2. Gladys Guggenheim, of whom further.

Gladys (Guggenheim) Straus, a daughter of Senator Simon and Olga H. (Hirsh) Guggenheim, married, in New York City, in January, 1914, Roger Williams Straus, a son of Oscar S. and Sarah (Lavenburg) Straus. Mr. and Mrs. Straus are the parents of three children: Oscar S. Straus, 2d, Roger Williams Straus, Jr., and Florence Guggenheim Straus. They make their home at No. 950 Park Avenue, New York City, and also maintain a country residence at Purchase, Westchester County, New York. Mr. Straus' father, now deceased, was a member of President Wilson's cabinet, served as United States Ambassador to Turkey, and was widely known for his public spirit and for his extensive philanthropy. Mr. Straus himself is associated in business with his father-in-law and with his wife's uncles, being vice-president and a director of the American Smelting & Refining Company. He is also a director of several other corporations. He was educated at Princeton University, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers. During the World War he enlisted in August, 1917, in the United States Army Signal Corps as a lieutenant. Later, in August, 1918, he served as a captain in the Intelligence Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia. In March, 1919, he was commissioned a major in the United States Reserve Corps, Intelligence Division. He is a member of the American Legion, a trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and president of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhood. His religious affiliations are with Temple Emanu-El, of which he is a trustee. His clubs include the Bankers, Century Country, and Princeton, all of New York City.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation was established by Senator and Mrs. Guggenheim in 1925 in memory of their son with an endowment of $3,000,000, the income from which is used to supply fellowships for advanced study abroad by American students of either sex, irrespective of race, color and creed. Among those benefited by these fellowships, which have proven of great help to many fine scholars, should be especially mentioned the poet, Stephen Vincent Benet, who as the result of his study abroad wrote the poem, "John Brown's Body," and Professor A. H. Compton, who completed a work on physics which won the Nobel prize for 1928. In June, 1929, the Foundation received an additional gift of $1,000,000 from Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim for an extension of the Foundation's fellowships to include students from several countries of Latin America. Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and chairman of the advisory board of the Foundation, spent some time in Mexico interviewing prominent Mexicans interested in the field of education and has reported that his findings convinced him that the announcement of the Guggenheim Foundation Fellowships in Mexico has been received with the keenest interest and that he heard many expressions from men of scholarship and learning of the great potential value of these fellowships. The United States Ambassador to Mexico, Dwight W. Morrow, will head a committee chosen to select Mexican scholars and artists to receive grants from the Foundation. The trustees of the Foundation, in addition to the founders, are Francis H. Brownell, Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus and Charles Earl. Its headquarters are located in New York City.

GUGGENHEIM, HARRY FRANK, Engineer, Financier and Diplomat—Representing the third generation of a family preëminently active in the development of the copper mines and of other mineral resources of this country and, indeed, of the entire world, Mr. Guggenheim himself during the earlier part of his career had a prominent share in the direction of the vast mining enterprises owned and controlled by his family. Important though his activities in this field have been and even though he is today still identified with several of the greatest copper companies of the world as a member of their board of directors, Mr. Guggenheim has given the major share of his time and attention in recent years to other interests and activities. He is prominently active in benevolent enterprises, some of which have been established by his parents, and he is especially interested in the cause of aviation, an interest which dates back to the days of the World War, during which he served with distinction as an officer in the United States Naval Reserve Force Aviation Corps. In more recent years this interest has gradually absorbed more and more of Mr. Guggenheim's abilities and energies, especially since he became, in 1926, the president and a trustee of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, established in that year

by his father. He has also represented his country officially and very ably at several conferences of international scope related to the cause of aviation and of world peace and in this capacity has shown such marked ability that President Hoover, in the fall of 1929, appointed him United States Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, an appointment which was promptly confirmed by the United States Senate.

Daniel Guggenheim, the father of the subject of this article, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1856, the third son of the late Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and left the Philadelphia high schools in 1873 at the age of seventeen years, in order to go to Switzerland, where he was placed in charge of the foreign branch of a large business enterprise which had been founded and developed by his father. The fact that he was entrusted with these important responsibilities at such an early age is indicative of the outstanding business and executive abilities which Mr. Guggenheim has shown throughout his entire career and which made him, comparatively early in life, one of the most notable figures in the world's mining industry. For twenty years he served as president and chairman of the board of directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company, the central enterprise through which the manifold activities of Mr. Guggenheim and his brothers in this country and in other parts of the world were controlled and directed. He is also a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers, which at various times sponsored mining and other projects of vast extent and importance, including the world's greatest copper mines in Chile, mines in Alaska, Mexico, South America, Asia and Africa; the acquisition of large interests in the nitrate industry and in the development of the tin fields of Bolivia; and many other undertakings of similar importance. Mr. Guggenheim has also been connected with many business organizations and has served on the directorates of various mining, smelting, banking and mercantile concerns, including the following: Garfield Smelting Company, Guggenheim Exploration Company, Chile Copper Company, Utah Copper Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, National Bank of Commerce, American Surety Company, and many others. Having become interested in the cause of aviation through his son's active participation in the World War as an officer in the Aviation Corps of the United States Naval Reserve, Mr. Guggenheim established, in June, 1925, the School of Aeronautics at New York University, one of the first attempts made in this c try to further the development of aviation by plying the means for training aeronautic engin Shortly afterwards, in January, 1926, Mr. (genheim created through a generous donatior Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotio Aeronautics, of which his son has been presi and a more detailed history of which is give another part of this article. Together with wife, Mr. Guggenheim also established the D and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, a ben lent foundation. He is a member of the Amer Institute of Mining Engineers, the Amer Academy of Political and Social Science, I Mu Delta Fraternity, the Columbia Yacht (the Engineers' Club, and the Rocky Mour Club. His religious affiliations are with the brew faith and more particularly with Tei Emanu-El of New York City, of the boar trustees of which he is a member. Mr. Gug heim's offices are located at No. 120 Broad New York City, while he makes his home Long Island, in a beautiful estate located at Washington. He married, July 22, 1884, Flor Shloss.

Harry Frank Guggenheim was born at V End, New Jersey, August 23, 1890, the soi Daniel and Florence (Shloss) Guggenheim. received his early education at the Colun Grammar School in New York City and at age of seventeen years, in 1907, entered the S field Scientific School of Yale University. H ever, only one term later, he left college and v to Mexico for the purpose of acquiring a pract knowledge of mining and metallurgy in some of vast mining enterprises owned by his father uncles. Three years later he resumed his th retical studies at Pembroke College, Cambri University, England, from which he gradua with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1917 from which he received the degree of Master Arts in 1918. As has already been mentior Mr. Guggenheim's earliest practical mining perience was gained in Mexico during 1907 when he was connected with the important min projects of the American Smelting & Refin Company at Aguas Calientes. Later, after he returned to the United States from his studies Cambridge University, he became a member the firm of Guggenheim Brothers and was m executive director of the Chile Copper Compa during the period of its development. In this pacity he successfully directed one of the larg copper mining developments ever undertaken ar where in the world and transformed a des

waste into a town of 10,000 inhabitants and into one of the greatest producers of low-grade copper in the history of the copper industry. Eventually, he also took part with his father and uncles in the sale of the Chile Copper Company to the Anaconda Company, a transaction of great importance and involving vast sums of money, which had become possible chiefly as the result of Mr. Guggenheim's success in developing the Chile copper fields. He is a director of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, the Braden Copper Company and the Utah Copper Company.

After his return from Chile Mr. Guggenheim, during a short holiday in Florida, became interested in aviation and at that time first took up flying himself. He quickly recognized the importance of aviation and its special significance in relation to the World War, which was then in process. Upon his return to New York City he formed a unit of flying men and, September 14, 1917, he enlisted for four years in the Aviation Corps of the United States Naval Reserve, starting his service in that organization with the rank of a lieutenant, Junior Grade. Before long he was sent overseas and there rendered distinguished services in connection with the organization of naval air stations. At the expiration of his enlistment he received his honorable discharge, September 13, 1921, with the rank of lieutenant-commander. His flying experience during the World War and the close connection which he established at that time with aviation interests made Mr. Guggenheim one of the pioneers in this country in the work of developing the commercial possibilities of aviation after the war. It was largely as the result of his interest in aviation that his father supplied the necessary funds, in June, 1925, to establish the School of Aeronautics at New York University. This enterprise quickly proved its value and only half a year later, in January, 1926, Mr. Guggenheim's father made still another and even more generous contribution to the cause of aviation by creating the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics was formed in January, 1926, with deeds of gift from Daniel Guggenheim totalling $2,500,000, of which both interest and principal may be expended. The purpose of the Fund is to promote aeronautical education throughout the country; to assist in the extension of aeronautical science; and to further the development of commercial aircraft, particularly in its use as a regular means of transportation of both goods and passengers. The administration of the fund is placed in the hands of a board of trustees, which at the time of the foundation of the fund included the following: Rear Admiral H. I. Cone, F. Trubee Davison, W. F. Durand, General George W. Goethals, Harry F. Guggenheim, A. A. Michelson, R. A. Millikan, Dwight W. Morrow, Elihu Root, Jr., John D. Ryan, and Orville Wright. Only one change has been made in the membership of the board since its inception. Since General Goethals' death in 1928 his place has been filled by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. From the beginning Harry F. Guggenheim has served as president of the fund. Until June, 1928, Rear Admiral Cone was vice-president. When he was appointed to the Shipping Board by President Coolidge, Captain Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, United States Navy, and at that time Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, succeeded him, and the Navy Department granted a release to Captain Land for the period of a year. The purpose and achievements of the fund have been summed up in various reports and other publications issued by the fund, from which the following essentials are taken. At the time that this fund was organized, the activities to be carried on were left entirely to the board of trustees. After a survey of the existing conditions of Europe and of this country the trustees published a report early in 1926, in which the general principles of the fund were set forth as follows: To promote aeronautical education, both academic and general; to assist in the extension of fundamental aeronautical science; to assist in the development of commercial aircraft equipment; to further the application of aircraft in business, industry, and other economic and social activities of the nation. The following governing principles were laid down: to restrict the work to civil activities; to avoid duplication of effort with other aeronautical organizations; to avoid work which is properly a Government function; to plan work carefully, to concentrate effort, and carry any investigation or project through to a definite conclusion; to maintain a very simple, inexpensive directing organization, depending on outside established agencies wherever possible to carry out the aims of the fund. The four general classifications under which it seemed possible to divide the work that the fund had in hand were as follows: education, scientific research, commercial development, educational information. At the time of the organization of the fund, the fundamental need in the field of education seemed to be the establishment of engineering centers for the education of aeronautical engineers, and also to carry on scientific research.

Accordingly, the fund set out to establish more of these institutions in the United States. The following schools received grants from the fund and now furnish training in aeronautical engineering: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, California Institute of Technology, Leland Standford, Junior, University, and the University of Washington. In the field of scientific research the fund has been presented with the opportunity of helping thousands of inventors. To conform to the principle of using existing agencies, the fund tries to divert these inventions to the existing channels, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Army Air Corps at Wright Field, the Navy Aircraft Factory, and some of the commercial organizations. The fund conducts only those researches that no one else appears willing to carry on, and these only when they are based on something really worth while. In order to further commercial development and to promote the production of a safe aircraft the fund has organized a Safe-Aircraft Competition. The real object of this competition is to encourage commercial development on the theory that when you produce a really safe aircraft the commercial problems will have been solved. The specifications for this contest are given in full in a pamphlet, "The Daniel Guggenheim Safe-Aircraft Competition." These specifications have been met in individual instances on different aircraft, but the idea of the fund is to try to put them all together in one aircraft, in which one would have what might be called a "foolproof" aircraft. When the fund was organized it was necessary to devise ways and means of getting simple facts and scientific data before the public. Today the reverse is the case in that it is almost impossible to give the information that is demanded by the public in general. Likewise, it is no longer necessary for the fund to grant equipment trust loans. Aviation has reached a point today where capital can be secured. Therefore, instead of creating general interest in aviation the fund has recently adopted a new policy which is to stress the scientific developments, to stress education, and to stress the Safe-Aircraft Competition and all safety projects. By the same token, the fund found that the nation-wide airplane tours undertaken at its request by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh in 1927 and Floyd Bennett in Commander Byrd's North Pole plane in 1926 had served the purpose adequately without further efforts of this kind. If during its second year the fund has modified some of its activities, it has greatly expanded others, particularly scientific research. Its second report, covering the work for the year of 1928, mentions several new enterprises which may eventually continue of themselves: the first adequate weather-reporting service for American aviation, the first full-flight laboratory for fog-flying, and the first National Safety Conference in Aeronautics. Among other projects of the fund, the Safe Aircraft Competition approaches its culmination with an international list of competitors, and the Town Marking campaign, inaugurated in 1927, is slowly establishing an adequate list of sign-posts for air transportation. The fund has followed an administrative policy which has as its objective the reduction of overhead to a minimum. Since its organization, the overhead has amounted to 5.57 per cent. of the total amount of the appropriations authorized. In addition, this overhead represents not only the expenditure involved in administering the activities of the fund for which appropriations have been made, but also that involved in countless other activities of a consulting or advisory nature not listed specifically in the fund's program. Probably far more than half of the time and efforts of the personnel has been devoted to the dissemination of information and advice to individuals and aeronautical enterprises, in promoting the object that the creator of the fund had in mind. Because of the rapid progress of commercial aviation in America, the fund announced, in 1928, a change in its policy. The announcement stated in part:

> Much of the previous work of the Fund has been directed towards the purpose of helping aviation to help itself. Commercial aviation in America is now established on so sound and profitable a basis that further assistance of this kind is not necessary, and the public interest in aviation has been definitely and permanently aroused.
>
> From now on the Fund will concentrate upon the scientific problems involved in the mechanical structure of the airplane and the study of environmental conditions necessary for safe operation, particularly meteorology and the problem of fog-flying. The Fund regards its already organized Safe Aircraft Competition as a development which becomes of increasing importance. The creation of the safe airplane today is a matter of far greater significance to the public than it was a year ago when the competition was first organized.

The fund has enjoyed to the fullest extent the cooperation of F. Trubee Davison, Edward P. Warner, and William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretaries for Aeronautics in the War, Navy and Commerce Departments, respectively; Dr. J. S. Ames and Dr. George W. Lewis of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Director of Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce; the Chief of the Army Air Corps; the

Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy; and the individual members of these organizations. In his capacity as adviser to the fund, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh has continued to give to its work the benefit of his experience, skill and ability. The fund maintains several foreign representatives, who are located at Amsterdam, Holland; Paris, France; Rome, Italy; London, England; and Berlin, Germany. For the carrying out of its actual work special committees are appointed from time to time and, in 1929 three such committees were in existence, including one each on the Safe-Aircraft Competition, of which Orville Wright is the chairman; on Aeronautical Meteorology, of which Dr. C. G. Rossby is the chairman; and on Elementary and Secondary Aeronautical Education, which consists of two parts, the Executive Group with Dean John W. Withers of the School of Education of New York University as its chairman, and an Advisory Committee, consisting of a large number of superintendents of public schools in the various states and in the leading cities of the country.

In October, 1929, Harry F. Guggenheim, as president of the fund, announced that the work of the fund was about to be discontinued. The statement issued at that time read in part as follows:

Since the incorporation of the fund more than three years ago, the aeronautical developments in this country have surpassed even our visionary expectations. In our first annual report it was announced that the fund has no other purpose than to assist in making air transportation safe, popular and regularly available. When that purpose is accomplished, the fund, by the expressed wish of its founder, will terminate its existence.

Certainly air transportation is regularly available, and its popularity is definitely assured. Also under the right conditions transportation by air can be as safe as transportation by rail, steamship or motor vehicle.

In its safe aircraft competition, the fund has pointed the way to the development of the aero-dynamically safe plane and the results of the competition at Mitchel Field in the next month will offer to the public a new realization of the inherent safety possible in flying. In its full flight laboratory the fund has demonstrated the principle of safe flying and landing in fog. Private capital, which is now available in almost unlimited amounts for aviation enterprise, will and properly should carry on these fundamental developments to their commercial application.

At the same time it was also announced that the founder of the fund, Daniel Guggenheim, had made an additional gift to it of $500,000. This latest gift made possible several new grants, including the establishment of the first aeronautical engineering school in the South, the organization of what is likely to be the most complete aeronautical library in the world as a part of the Library of Congress, the establishment of the Airship Institute at Akron and gifts of thousands of dollars to aeronautical societies abroad and other educational institutions in this country. The gift to the city of Akron and the California Institute of Technology for establishing the Airship Institute at Akron amounted to $250,000. Under the supervision of the California Institute, where much research in aeronautics is now going on in the school founded by money from the fund, the Akron Institute will conduct research in lighter than air development. The fund also appropriated $140,000 for a chair at the Library of Congress for the organization of a complete aeronautical library and to make available resources for the study of aeronautics not only as an art but as a science at the national capital. The first aeronautical engineering school in the South will be established at a Southern university to be selected later. The fund also announced the gift of $30,000 to Syracuse University to provide supplementary equipment for the aerial photographic surveying and mapping center there, to which it already had contributed $30,000. An appropriation of $25,000 was authorized for the continuation of the fund's committee on elementary and secondary education for another year. Final grants of $10,000 each were made to the following four aeronautical societies of Europe: Royal Aeronautical Society, Aero Club de France, Associazone Italiana di Aerotecnica, and Aero Club von Deutschland. The fund also authorized an appropriation of not more than $10,000 to the National Aeronautical Association to aid in the flying club program in the United States. Although the fund itself will cease to exist, the schools it has established and other work it has initiated will go on. The weather service, established more than a year ago on the Pacific Coast and taken over by the Federal Government in July, 1929, has been continued. It was suspended for a time, but at the urging of airline operators and fliers it was reëstablished and plans are now being made for further expansion. In concluding his statement Mr. Guggenheim said: "I feel that with the completion of the above projects the fund will have carried out both the letter and spirit of its trusteeship."

In 1927, Mr. Guggenheim served as a member from the United States of the Civil Aviation Committee of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations and as a delegate from the United States on the Inter-American Commission of the Commercial Aviation Conference in Washington. In 1928 he was awarded a medal by the American

Arbitration Society for his distinguished services in connection with the promotion of commercial peace. As has already been stated, President Hoover, in the fall of 1929, nominated Mr. Guggenheim United States Ambassador to Cuba, a nomination which was unanimously approved by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and reported to the Senate for confirmation, October 9, 1929. Mr. Guggenheim's appointment to this important diplomatic commission found general approval throughout the entire country, because it was recognized that his often proven ability as an executive, his thorough knowledge of and acquaintance with international affairs and Latin-American interests and his strong support of the promotion of air transportation between the United States and its Southern neighbors make him particularly well qualified to serve as the United States diplomatic representative at Havana. Mr. Guggenheim is a member of the American Society of International Law, the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and the Welfare Council of the New York City, of which latter he is a director. His clubs include the Hawks, of Cambridge, England; and the Yale, of New York City. He makes his business headquarters at the offices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, No. 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, while his residence is located at Port Washington, Long Island, New York.

Mr. Guggenheim married, February 3, 1923, Caroline Morton. Mrs. Guggenheim's father, the late Paul Morton, was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1856, and died in New York City, in 1911. He was educated in the public schools of Nebraska, and at the age of sixteen years entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. As a result of his exceptional abilities he gained rapid promotion, and eventually, in 1890, became vice-president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. In 1904 he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt, in which office he served with much ability until 1905, when he resigned to become president of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim are the parents of three daughters, Joan Florence, Nancy and Diane Guggenheim.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM MARION, Merchant—Affectionately recalled to the minds and hearts of the people of Columbia, South Carolina, William Marion Williams engaged as merchant, manager of a large furniture store, for a number of years, and was accounted a foremost citizen in the city's commercial affairs.

Though he lived only to the age of forty-five, his life was full—not so much of commercial fortune, however, as it was of service to those around him. Born April 16, 1882, at Port Mill, South Carolina, he died in Columbia, January 21, 1928. He was a son of Rev. William Wesley Williams, a minister in the Methodist Church, and Laura Fedora (King) Williams. Rev. Mr. Williams was born in 1845, and died, in January, 1928, aged eighty-three, his death falling just a week before his son's. He was a man of gifted intellect, and a great worker for the good of mankind. Rev. William Wesley Williams was a son of John Pritchett and Nancy (Leitner) Williams, grandson of Solomon Williams, and great-grandson of Nimrod Williams. Solomon Williams was reared in Virginia, but moved to South Carolina in 1790. He married Mary Graddick, who emigrated from Germany. Solomon Williams lived to be seventy years of age. The Williams family is of Welsh origin. It has been in this country for many generations, first settling in Virginia, then moved to South Carolina. Laura Fedora (King) Williams, daughter of William King, was a native of Darlington, South Carolina, and died when her son, of whom we write, was sixteen years of age. She was educated at Masonic Institute, Cokesbury, South Carolina.

William Marion Williams attended the common schools, Wofford College at Spartanburg, and Osborne College, at Augusta, Georgia. He took a commercial course in the last-named institution, and began his active career in business without delay, as soon as he had completed college.

His first location was at Allendale, South Carolina, where Mr. Williams opened and successfully conducted a ready-to-wear store for five years. His father-in-law, James Munroe Van Metre, urged him repeatedly to come to Columbia, and here to take charge of his extensive store dealing at retail in furniture. Finally, after the five years were terminated, Mr. Williams accepted the proffered post, came to Columbia, first worked in a small executive capacity, until he had learned all about the trade, and in due course became the store's manager. He continued at this post until his death in 1928, being largely responsible for the continued success of the Van Metre enterprise. Improvements were made in the store building and stock until it was one of the finest furniture establishments in all the South.

Mr. Williams married, June 6, 1906, in Colum-

bia, Ethel Frances Van Metre, daughter of James Munroe Van Metre. Mr. Van Metre has now been in the furniture business more than fifty years. He is an outstanding citizen of Columbia, and much of the city's progress has taken place with his support, as always he has been a dominant factor for public and economic improvement. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born children: 1. James Van Metre, student at the Citadel, known as the "West Point of the South." 2. Mary Frances. 3. William Marion, Jr. 4. Ethelind Riley. Mrs. Williams survives her beloved husband. She is well known in social and charitable circles of Columbia, active in Washington Street Methodist Church.

Mr. Williams was a devout member of this church, a quiet, home-loving man whose greatest happiness lay in the society of his loved ones at the hearthside. He held a wide interest in general affairs. Active in Masonry, he was a thirty-second degree member, and held affiliation with the Knights of Pythias. He belonged to the South Carolina Furniture Men's Association. Politically allied with the Democratic party, he attended several national conventions, and took a lively personal interest in the local, State and National campaigns, being a man of some considerable influence politically. He was of valued assistance in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the World War, and bought heavily of the bonds. He made recreations of fishing and boating, but his chief hobby was the raising of fancy chickens, together with cabinet-making. He made sets of furniture, professional in appearance, for the home.

The family residence in Forest Hills, beautiful residential suburb of Columbia, reflects the taste and refinement of Mr. Williams. He would have nothing but the best, whether in companions or in household goods. His genial, quietly humorous nature attracted to him many friends. Charitable, he gave freely to those in need. He will be remembered as a successful business man, helpful citizen, and loyal friend, whose passing was a distinct loss to his community. Burial was at Elmwood.

VAN der STUCKEN, FRANK (VALENTIN), Composer and Conductor—Born in Texas of Belgian and German ancestry, the late Frank Van der Stucken was taken abroad by his parents as a small boy and received his musical education entirely in Europe. In spite of this fact, however, he became, upon his return to his native country, in 1884, one of the pioneers amongst musical directors and conductors in presenting the works of American composers. This was the more to his credit, because of his keen interest and attention to European music and because of the fact that he must have well known that the latter possessed considerable creative and technical superiority over the works of most of the native composers of his generation. As conductor of one of the leading New York City singing societies and later as conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and the Cincinnati May Music festivals he proved himself very able, talented and progressive and for more than four decades he was one of the outstanding figures in the musical life of this country. Though for a number of years he was also very effectively active as a teacher and though he had to his credit a number of compositions, his ultimate place in the history of music in the United States will undoubtedly rest on his fame as a choral and orchestral leader.

Frank Van der Stucken was born at Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas, October 15, 1858, a son of J. Frank and Sophia (Schoenewolf) Van der Stucken. When he was only eight years old, in 1866, he was taken by his parents to Antwerp, Belgium, and from then on until 1884 he continued to live in Europe. He studied music chiefly at the Antwerp Conservatory of Music under Peter Benoit, and at a comparatively early age wrote several successful compositions, including a ballet, performed at the Royal Theatre, as well as a TeDeum and Gloria. The years between 1876 and 1878 he spent at Leipzig, Germany, where he was aided in his musical studies by Reinecke, Grieg and Langer, publishing several more compositions during this period. Next he traveled in Southern Europe and then, during 1881-82, he served as Kapellmeister at the Stadt Theatre in Breslau, Germany. The year of 1883 he spent partly at Rudolstadt with Grieg and at Weimar with Liszt. Under the latter's protection a concert was given, in November, 1883, at Weimar, at which the program was made up entirely of Mr. Van der Stucken's own compositions, with the distinguished pianist, Alexander Siloti, now a famous teacher in New York City, appearing at the piano. During this period of Mr. Van der Stucken's career he heard the first performance of Wagner at Baireuth in 1876 and formed intimate friendships with Verdi, Chabrier, Massenet, Bruneau, Sax, Pasdeloup, and many other of the leading European musicians. In 1884 he returned to the United States and became the conductor of the New York Arion Singing Society, succeeding in that position Dr. Leopold Damrosch. He

continued to hold this position, one of eminence in the musical life of New York City and of the country, until 1895 and, in 1892, took this organization on a very successful tour of Germany, the first time that an American musical organization had ever invaded Europe. Successful concerts were directed by Mr. Van der Stucken during this tour in Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Munich, Stuttgart and Cologne. In 1884-85 he gave first American performances of Brahms' "Third Symphony," an interlude from Chabrier's "Gwendoline," Dvorak's "Husitska Overture," and Emanuel Moor's "First Concerto for Piano." In April, 1885, he gave the first concert in the United States devoted exclusively to American vocal and orchestral compositions. On the program of this concert appeared the names of two generations of American composers, those of mature years being J. K. Paine and Dudley Buck, the young and ultra generation being represented by George E. Whiting, Templeton Strong, Van der Stucken himself, and Edward A. MacDowell. In 1886 he gave the American première in concert form of Berlioz's "Trojans at Carthage," the first performance of Edgar Stillman Kelley's music to Shakespeare's "Macbeth," and Horatio Parker's cantata, "King Trojan." In 1895 he was called to Cincinnati as the conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, in which capacity he continued to serve with great success until 1907, acting also at the same time, during 1895-1903, as director of the Cincinnati College of Music. In 1898, when Anton Seidl, then the conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, died suddenly, Mr. Van der Stucken was invited by the New York Philharmonic Society to conduct the remaining concerts of the season. In 1905 he was chosen to succeed Theodore Thomas as conductor of the biennial Cincinnati Music Festival. Though he lived in Europe, chiefly at Hanover, Germany, from 1908 until 1917, he returned every two years to conduct the festivals until his resignation in 1912. In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, Mr. Van der Stucken returned to his native country and, in 1923, he resumed the directorship of the Cincinnati May Festivals, which he retained until 1927. During these later years of his life he kept up his professional relations and activities both in this country and in Europe. He appeared as conductor of his own compositions with the New York Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony, and the Boston Symphony Orchestras, directed festivals in many American cities, and alternated these engagements with others in Berlin, Copenhagen, Vienna, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Moscow and Paris. His works include the following: "Vlasda," an opera (Weimar, 1883); incidental music to the "Tempest"; male and mixed choruses a capella; many songs, including "Zwei Konzertlieder," with orchestra (op. 21); and the following orchestral compositions: a symphonic prologue to Heine's "William Ratcliffe" (op. 6); "Pagina D'Amore" (op. 10); "Festzug" (op. 12); "Idylle" (op. 20); "Rigaudon" (op. 25); a symphonic prologue to "Pax Triumphans" (op. 26); a festival march, "Louisiana" (op. 32). He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Van der Stucken married, in 1880, Mary Vollmer, of Hildesheim, Germany. They had no children. He died in Hamburg, Germany, August 19, 1929.

Mr. Van der Stucken's services to music and his standing as a musician, both of which were eminent, received the following tribute from one of the leading music critics, Olin Downes, which appeared as part of a very interesting article in the New York "Times" shortly after Mr. Van der Stucken's death:

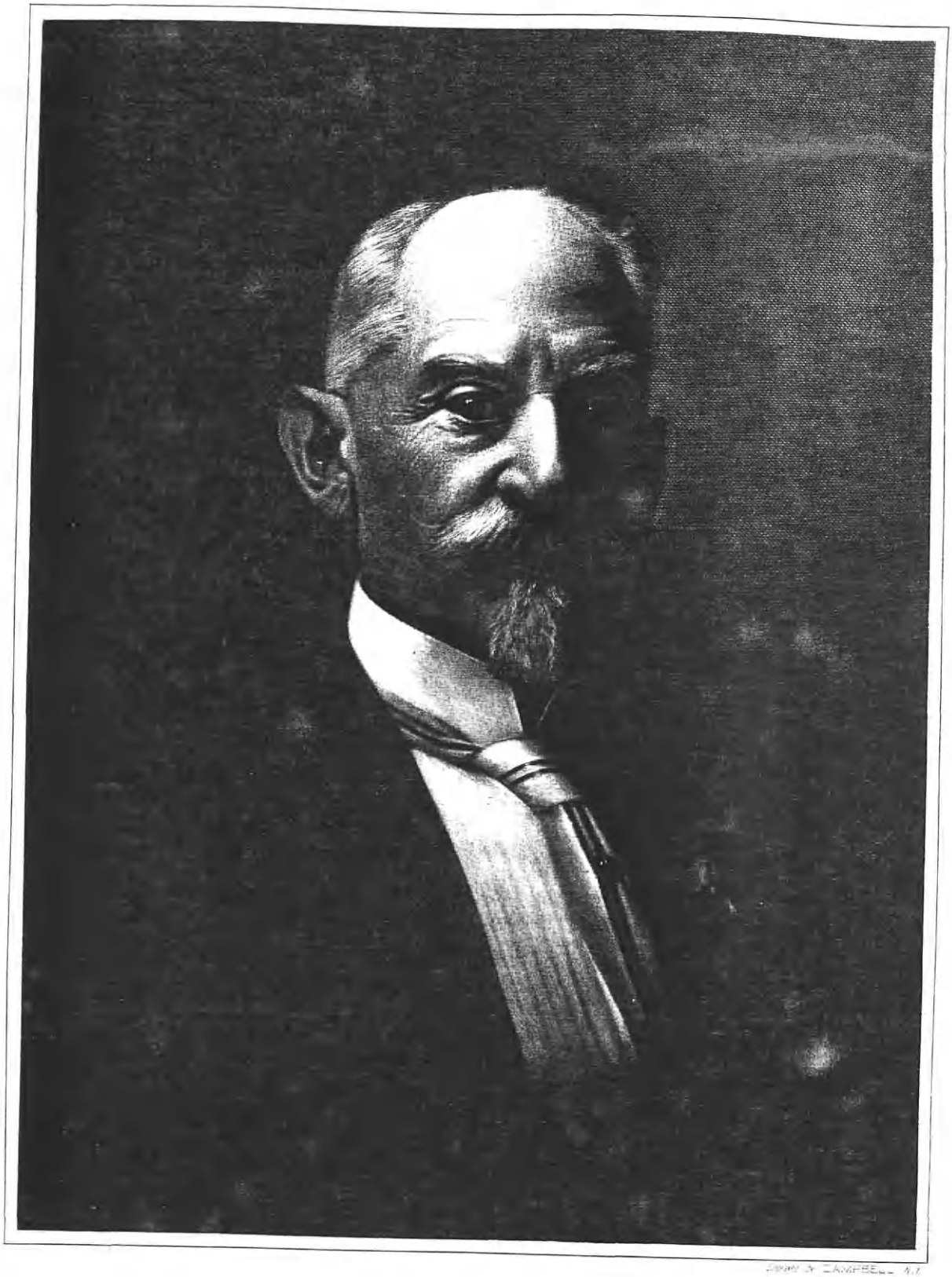
The death of Frank Van der Stucken at Hamburg was the close of an extremely energetic and successful career and the end of a long chapter in American music. Only a few of Van der Stucken's generation of distinguished American musicians survive him. None of these can profess to have served music in their own country and in Europe with greater industry, sincerity and devotion. It is a matter of significance to examine the list of new works by "modern" European composers which he made known in this country. Such an examination impresses two things upon the observer. The first is the quality of the new music that there was to fight for in Van der Stucken's lifetime, music of a force and importance which are not available as fresh inspiration today. The second is the singular catholicity of his musical taste, his curiosity for all that was new and worthy of attention in his art, and his zeal and courage in fighting for the recognition of American talent. . . .

The good battles that this admirable musician waged for the art that absorbed him are part of a history which is already a lost epoch for those who follow him. The masterpieces that he aided in disclosing remain with us. Most of the formerly new works, not by masters, for which he shed heart's blood, have lived a shorter life and perished far more inconsequentially than he did. They are much older than the departed septuagenarian. On foundations which engaged him as a master workman all sorts of superstructures, some of which seem fantastic and misshapen, are being reared. But it will be long before a new workman appears to labor with his faith, his young enthusiasm and the human fellowship that shone in his eyes, and his consuming passion for artistic righteousness.

POLING, DANIEL ALFRED, D. D., Clergyman and Author—When Dr. Poling was elected, in the summer of 1925, to the presidency of the United Society of Christian Endeavor as the successor of Dr. Francis B. Clark, he was welcomed to his new office by the editor of that organization's official publication, "The Christian Endeavor World," in the following words: "In splendid natural endowments, in long familiarity with the work in all its aspects, in thorough testing and proved ability, Dr. Daniel A. Poling is the predestined leader of the Christian Endeavor hosts. Everyone loves him, everyone trusts him, everyone admires him, everyone is eager to follow him. One of the most noble of American orators, a power in the ranks of reformers, a preacher of rare winsomeness and strength, co-pastor with Dr. Burrell of one of the greatest churches in America, a writer of versatility and charm, an executive who leaves no loose ends in his operations, a virile man among men—what characteristic is lacking in Dan Poling that he should not be counted the ideal successor of Dr. Clark?" It seems particularly appropriate to place this tribute at the beginning of an article describing Dr. Poling's life and achievements, because it sums up most accurately and eloquently the many things which he has accomplished and the many remarkable qualifications with which he has been endowed and also because it gives an indication of the tremendous scope of his activities. Of course, no man could hope to continue indefinitely to be prominently active in so many directions and it was quite logical that Dr. Poling eventually should find himself forced to concentrate on some of his work and to withdraw from some other. This step he eventually took late in 1929, after he had been elected as president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, so that from then on he might devote his time entirely to the work of that organization and to his work as editor-in-chief of the "The Christian Herald," which latter position he then held for two years. His withdrawal at that time from active pastoral work was a step dictated not only by the necessity of his other connections, but was also a proof of Dr. Poling's unselfishness, because active pastoral work to a man of his type naturally furnished a happy medium for the exercise of his many abilities and because his withdrawal from it undoubtedly caused Dr. Poling deep regret. Though this step represented a great loss to his congregation, it also represented an equally great gain to the religious world at large and especially to the youth of this and other countries.

Daniel Alfred Poling was born at Portland, Oregon, November 30, 1884, a son of Charles C. and Savilla (Kring) Poling. He was educated at Dallas College, Oregon, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904 and from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1906. Later he took up the study of theology at Lafayette Seminary, Oregon, and pursued post-graduate work at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, which latter he attended for that purpose during 1907-08. During the early part of his career Dr. Poling devoted the greater share of his time to temperance work and to activities connected with the furthering of the cause of prohibition. At that time he was one of the leading figures in the Prohibition party, being elected a delegate to the Prohibition National Conventions in 1904, 1908 and 1912 and, in the latter year, being the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio. As secretary of the Flying Squadron of America, he was the leader in the campaign eventually resulting in the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a campaign covering two hundred and fifty cities, during which he visited every State in the Union during 1914-15. He has served as president of the National Temperance Council of America, as vice-president of the National Anti-Saloon League of America, as national vice-president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, as trustee of the American Scientific Temperance Federation, and as a member of the temperance commission of the commission on federated movements of the Federal Council of Churches in America. During the World War he served as chairman of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy and as a member of the General War Time Commission of the Churches. After the war, during 1918-19, he was engaged overseas in special temperance work in the British Isles, in France and in Germany and he made many addresses in England, Scotland and Wales under the Prohibition Educational Commission. He holds the rank of Major Chaplain in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In February, 1923, Dr. Poling was invited to become associate minister of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, New York City, one of the most historic, most influential and most wealthy churches in the United States. Having accepted this invitation, he was elected to this position by the Great Consistory of the Reformed Church in America, April 8, 1923, and was installed, October 14, 1923, continuing to be associated with the late Dr. David James Burrell, minister of the Marble

Collegiate Church, until the latter's death, at which time Dr. Poling became principal minister of this church, the oldest on the American continent, founded in 1628. With much success he remained at the head of this congregation until October, 1929, when his resignation was accepted with expressions of deep regret by his congregation. Dr. Poling withdrew from pastoral work at that time because of the pressure placed upon him by numerous other important positions, to which he had been elected. Always interested in religious work with and in behalf of young people, he himself joined the Christian Endeavor Union as a youth and for many years has been prominently active in its work. Eventually he became associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the presidency of this organization being occupied at that time by the late Dr. Francis E. Clark. When Dr. Clark resigned on account of advanced age and after thirty-eight years of continuous service as president, in July, 1925, at the annual convention held at Portland, Oregon, Dr. Poling at Dr. Clark's strong recommendation and with the enthusiastic support of the entire membership of the organization was elected Dr. Clark's successor. At that time Dr. Poling also held the position of vice-president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, Dr. Clark being president of this body and continuing in that capacity until his death, May 25, 1927. In that position, too, Dr. Poling succeeded Dr. Clark, and it was largely in order to devote his time to the work of this organization that Dr. Poling resigned from the pastorate of the Marble Collegiate Church in 1929. The various activities mentioned so far, important and extensive as they are, by no means represent Dr. Poling's entire work. After having served for many years as a contributing editor of "The Christian Herald," he was elected editor-in-chief of this publication, April 18, 1927, and the desire to give more time to the work connected with this position, too, played an important part in Dr. Poling's withdrawal from active pastoral work. "The Christian Herald," which has greatly prospered and extended its influence and work under Dr. Poling's inspiring and able editorship, is the pioneer international weekly religious magazine. Through gifts from its readers it maintains missionary and benevolent activities, amongst which should be especially mentioned the following: Bowery Mission, New York City; Mont Lawn, a summer home for poor children at Nyack, New York; and the Christian Herald Industrial Mission at Foochow, China. While associate pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, Dr. Poling, together with Frank Goodma of the Federation of Churches, in December, 192 started the Young People's Conference Broadcas which from small beginnings has grown into very large and successful undertaking. As an i spirational influence on young people and the parents it met with tremendous success almo from the beginning, and today Dr. Poling receiv a remarkably large number of letters from tho who hear and have been inspired by his addresse To the answering of this extensive mail he devot each year a large share of his time. Anoth organization, which has greatly benefited by M Poling's participation in its affairs, is the J. C Penney Foundation, a benevolent foundation, which he served for two years as general directo retiring from that position, December 31, 192 only after the initial period of organization an building up had been passed successfully. Du ing this period a memorial home community fo retired religious workers was erected at a cost o $1,500,000; a clinic in connection with the Judso Health Centre, New York City, was established a vocational guidance department was set up an numerous other enterprises of a similar natur were originated or supported. While engaged i pastoral work in New York City, Dr. Polin gained to a remarkable extent the liking, respe and confidence of other ministers and several time he was elected to the position of president of th Greater New York Federation of Churches. Jun 6, 1929, he was also honored by election to th presidency of the General Synod of the Reforme Church in America, succeeding in that positio Dr. Malcolm J. McLeod, pastor of the Collegiat Reformed Church, New York City. The field o literature, too, attracted Dr. Poling early in hi career, and he is the author of numerous books o religious topics, of several very successful novel and of a very large number of articles. His majo works include the following: "Mothers of Men (1914); "Huts in Hell" (1918); "Learn to Live (1923); "What Men Need Most" (1923); "Ad ventures in Evangelism" (1925); "The Furnace," a novel (1925); "John of Oregon," a nove (1926); "Radio Talks to Young People" (1926) "Dr. Poling's Radio Talks" (1927); "The Here tic," a novel (1928). His clubs include the Na tional Arts Club, the Clergy Club, the Quil Club and the Northampstead Country Club. In recognition of his eminent services as a clergy man, temperance worker and author, several hon orary degrees have been conferred upon Dr. Pol ing, including that of Doctor of Laws in 191 from Albright College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania;



J. Rice Smith

Doctor of Letters in 1921 from Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio; Doctor of Divinity in 1925 from Hope College, Holland, Michigan; and Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1927 from Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Dr. Poling married (first), at Akron, Ohio, September 25, 1906, Susan J. Vandersall, who died July 25, 1918. He married (second), at Canton, Ohio, August 11, 1919, Lillian Diebold Heingartner. He is the father of seven children and is also bringing up one adopted child. His eldest daughter, Rachel Katherine Poling, married, in November, 1929, at her father's country home in Deering, New Hampshire, William Gardner Van Note, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Van Note, of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. This country home of Dr. and Mrs. Poling is one of the historic houses of New England, part of it, known as "The Long House," being more than one hundred and fifty years old. In New York City Dr. Poling and his family make their home at No. 105 Pembroke Place, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York.

SMITH, J. RICE, Manufacturer—Member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Virginia, manufacturer of national reputation, benefactor and philanthropist, J. Rice Smith went to Augusta in 1885 and was for more than forty years one of the outstanding citizens and most popular men of Georgia. He was, in many ways, an unusual man. Cheerful under physical suffering during the last few days of his life, he never failed to have a radiant smile for all whom he met and a humorous story to tell to make others laugh with him. He was filled with an exuberant spirit of jollity that was not permissible of exploitation through personal effort, but which he displayed in his intense interest in outdoor sports in which others engaged. He was a fine example of the best traditions of the Old South—a gentleman of rare type. Brilliant in his repertoire, engaging in his manners, and possessing an eloquent tongue, he was comparable only to Chauncey M. Depew as an after-dinner speaker, and when on the rostrum, swayed an audience as he willed. Ever faithful to his native Southland, he engaged in an industry that needed a man of his talents and abilities, and these he gave in full measure for the benefit of the generation that emerged out of a disastrous war and sought rehabilitation through a return to the development of the natural resources of their lands. His efforts were all given toward building up the agricultural interests of the South, and with him the fertilizer industry marked the best means of putting into the hands of the farmer the material to bring forth cheap and abundant crops. In achieving this he became the parent of the New South and every man who owned an acre of land was indebted to him and looked upon him as a personal friend, while to the whole industrial machinery of the South he was a unit of tremendous value. Keen of intellect, he understood men and their requirements; tolerant of all things, he was a tireless worker for the advancement of the colored race. He counted his friends in high places, being close to the former President William Howard Taft, and William D. Howells. He was a man of great heart, broad sympathy, generous disposition and loyal to his friendships. His passing was a great blow to the industrial South, while to an army of friends and his devoted family it was a loss from which they are slow to recover.

J. Rice Smith was born in Berryville, Virginia, June 28, 1846, a son of Jonathan Smith, whose father was Colonel Treadwell Rice Smith, of Revolutionary fame. Though a wealthy land-owner, Colonel Treadwell R. Smith gave his sons training in the banking and commercial world of those pre-Civil War days, and to Jonathan, though only thirty-eight years old when he died, he left his mercantile business. His wife, mother of J. Rice Smith, was Rebecca Isler, member of an old family of Colonial days, her father, Colonel Jacob Isler, a civil engineer who, in 1836, helped "lay off" Clarke County, which has so picturesquely figured in romance and history.

J. Rice Smith's mother died during the early years of the Civil War, and all the devotion of his loving and generous nature was centered in his only sister, Sarah Jane, who married John O. Crown, of Maryland, editor and owner of "The Clarke Courier," which has been continuously in the Crown family since the Civil War. It was one of J. Rice Smith's greatest privileges and pleasures, later in life, to train and place in the fertilizer business four of his six nephews. Frederick Lee and Joseph Wilmer Crown, both deceased, were with the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company. Treadwell Rice and Percy Thomas Crown are with the American Agricultural Chemical Company as division superintendents. The other two nephews were Charles Crown, deceased, and John Randolph Crown, well known newspaperman of Harrisburg, Virginia. His two nieces were Elizabeth Russell (Crown) Meade, deceased, and Sarah Blackburn Crown, who still lives on the original Smith estate at "Woodlawn," Berryville, Virginia.

J. Rice Smith received an elementary education

under private tutors, and when fifteen years of age joined the Clarke Cavalry, entered the Confederate Army and served throughout the balance of the war as courier on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart. He afterward read law, but did not practice, instead entering commercial life, and early in the '80's was sent South by the Patapsco Guano Company of Baltimore, Maryland. For more than forty years he was president of the Georgia Chemical Works, a great fertilizer manufacturing enterprise, with its headquarters in Augusta, but he maintained his home in Aiken, South Carolina. He eventually became general sales manager of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, when that company absorbed the Georgia Chemical Works, and for ten years lived in Richmond, Virginia, headquarters of the new company. Earlier in life he served as clerk of the court in Clarke County, Virginia, while in Georgia he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Eighteenth District, consisting of Richmond, Jefferson and Glascock counties. He was a member of a number of fraternal and patriotic organizations, but was particularly devoted to the United Confederate Veterans and to the Rotary Club, of which he was a life officer. He was a staunch churchman, being a vestryman of the Episcopal church, and a devoted family man, whose home life at his home in Aiken, South Carolina, and later at "Three Oaks," on the Hill in Augusta, was simple and ideal. Loyal to his native Southland when the country was blazing with Civil War, he was equally devoted to the United Republic when foreign enemies threatened disruption, and during the World War was active in support of all operations that were brought to win the war for the Allies, engaging heartily, at the expense of his health, in Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns and other activities of the day. His death occurred at his home in Augusta, October 10, 1922.

J. Rice Smith married twice: (first) Sarah Harland Shepherd, daughter of Henry Shepherd and Sarah Catherine Isler of Berryville, Virginia, whose forebears were active in the making of Virginia history. Their children were: 1. William, deceased in infancy. 2. J. Rice, Jr., deceased in infancy. 3. Roger Russell, Lehigh University, a fertilizer manufacturer, deceased in 1917. 4. Rebecca S., class of '99 Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, deceased in 1905. 5. Bessie Warner, class of 1900, A. Mus. 1904, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, married Thomas H. (T. Hamlin) Briggs, of Berryville, Virginia, engaged in fertilizer manufacturing with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and their home is in Columbia, South Carolina. They are the parents of: i. Thomas Hamlin, Jr., born in 1908, graduate of civil engineering in the class of 1930 at the University of South Carolina, and at present chief engineer of the State Highway Department of South Carolina. ii. Rebecca Rice, born in 1910, deceased in 1911. iii. Warner Smith, born in 1912, a student at Christ School at Arden, North Carolina, class of 1931. iv. Virginia Elizabeth, born in 1915, a high school student in Columbia. 6. Sarah Jane, class of 1903, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, married twice: (first) Elliott Estes, Jr., of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1906, and they were the parents of Rice Smith Estes, born in 1907, a graduate of the University of South Carolina, class of 1928, graduate student of the University of Southern California, class of 1929. Mr. Estes died in 1908, and his widow married (second), in 1912, Edwin Preston Calhoun, of Clemson College, South Carolina, deceased in 1923, who was for twenty-four years with Swift & Company, fertilizers; resided in Chester, South Carolina. 7. George Graflin, deceased in infancy. 8. Edith Byrd, class of 1905, Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, married, in 1910 (deceased in 1914) Arthur Lee Gaston, of Chester, South Carolina, a distinguished lawyer and member of the South Carolina Legislature, and they were the parents of a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, a high school graduate in Chester in the class of 1930; entered Converse College, Spartanburg, fall of 1930. 9. Katie Campbell, deceased in infancy. 10. Charles Lowe, student in Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Georgia, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia; married Louise Briggs, of Richmond, Virginia. He served in the army during the World War and now lives with his wife in California. J. Rice Smith married (second), July 20, 1903, Mrs. Anna (Platt) Heard, of Augusta, widow of Richard Willis Heard II. Mrs. Smith resides with her son, Richard Willis Heard III, at their hospitable home "Three Oaks," Augusta, Georgia.

It is conceded in Georgia that no citizen of the State, native-born or adopted, ever attained greater esteem in the hearts of his fellowmen than did J. Rice Smith, of Augusta. He lived up to the noble traditions of a noble race of founders and patriots of this country, and died with the knowledge that he had done his best, while that best is known by those whom he left behind to have been a work that few if any others could have done equally as well.

The following verses, inspired by the life of J. Rice Smith, fittingly close this biographical tribute:

A Golden-hearted Southern Gentleman.

Among your oaks and garden flowers,
Surrounded by most loving care,
You lived a patient invalid,
These last few years—but full of cheer.

Your hospitable, loving heart
Made you a host beyond compare,
A Southern gentleman indeed
Of the "old school," a product rare.

A life unselfish, kind and true,
Devoted to your kith and kin,
You walked the ways of this old earth,
With high ideals, and peace within.

In sleep God called you—no farewells
Saddened for you the parting hour,
Gently you drifted from us here,
Translated by God's gracious pow'r.

—Virginia G. Tupper,
Charleston, S. C.

BOYDEN, ROLAND WILLIAM, International Lawyer—Enjoying a world-wide reputation as a lawyer and economist, Mr. Boyden, both during and since the World War, has been prominently active in international affairs. A long succession of important commissions entrusted to him by the United States Government and invariably filled with great ability was climaxed in April, 1930, when President Hoover designated Mr. Boyden to be a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. In this important position, in which he is associated with several other American statesmen as a representative of the United States on this body, Mr. Boyden will undoubtedly find opportunity to render still further services to the cause of international understanding and of peace.

Roland William Boyden was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, October 18, 1863, a son of William Cowper and Amy Lydia (Hoag) Boyden. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888. Admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in the same year, he immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston. In recent years he has been a member of the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, with offices at No. 60 State Street. Mr. Boyden is a lawyer of international reputation and is especially well known as a keen student of economic tendencies. He is actively connected with several important industrial and financial institutions, being president of the Beverly Savings Bank and a director of the First National Bank of Boston, the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, and the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation. He is also a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, the Essex Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

Mr. Boyden's participation in governmental affairs dates back to the World War period, when he served under President Hoover, then United States Food Administrator, on the legal staff of the food administration, directing prosecution under the food law. Later President Wilson appointed him to be the American unofficial representative at the Reparations Commission meetings in Paris. He also attended the World Finance Conference held in Brussels, as well as the Peace Conference in Paris. For his services with the Reparations Commission, extending over four years, he was awarded decorations from four foreign governments. He was also proposed as Comptroller of Austria, but declined this office, being desirous to resume the private practice of law and his residence in this country. In January, 1930, he was appointed umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission entrusted with the difficult task of settling the war claims between the United States and Germany.

April 15, 1930, President Hoover designated Mr. Boyden to be a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, representing the United States in place of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who resigned somewhat earlier upon his appointment to the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Boyden's appointment, which does not require ratification by the Senate, is for a full term of six years. He will replace Chief Justice Hughes instead of serving his unexpired term, which latter had begun only a short time before he resigned. The other members of The Hague Court for the United States are Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker and John Bassett Moore. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague in 1899, must not be confused with the Permanent Court of International Justice, or World Court, of which Chief Justice Hughes also was a member, though not as an official representative of the United States. This nation does not adhere to the World Court, but has always been represented on The Hague Court. The latter is not an adjunct to the League of Nations, having been established many years prior to the founding of the latter body. Its membership constitutes a body of internationally

famous jurists, from whom nations, which find themselves in a controversy, may select a panel of judges to try their cause. Whenever it is chosen for arbitration, its decisions are not advisory, but are binding.

Mr. Boyden's clubs include the Harvard Exchange Club, the Boston City Club, the New University Club and Union Club, all of Boston, Massachusetts. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Boyden married, July 23, 1895, Kate Foster Whitney, of Beverly, Massachusetts, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Boyden had no children. He makes his home in Beverly, Massachusetts.

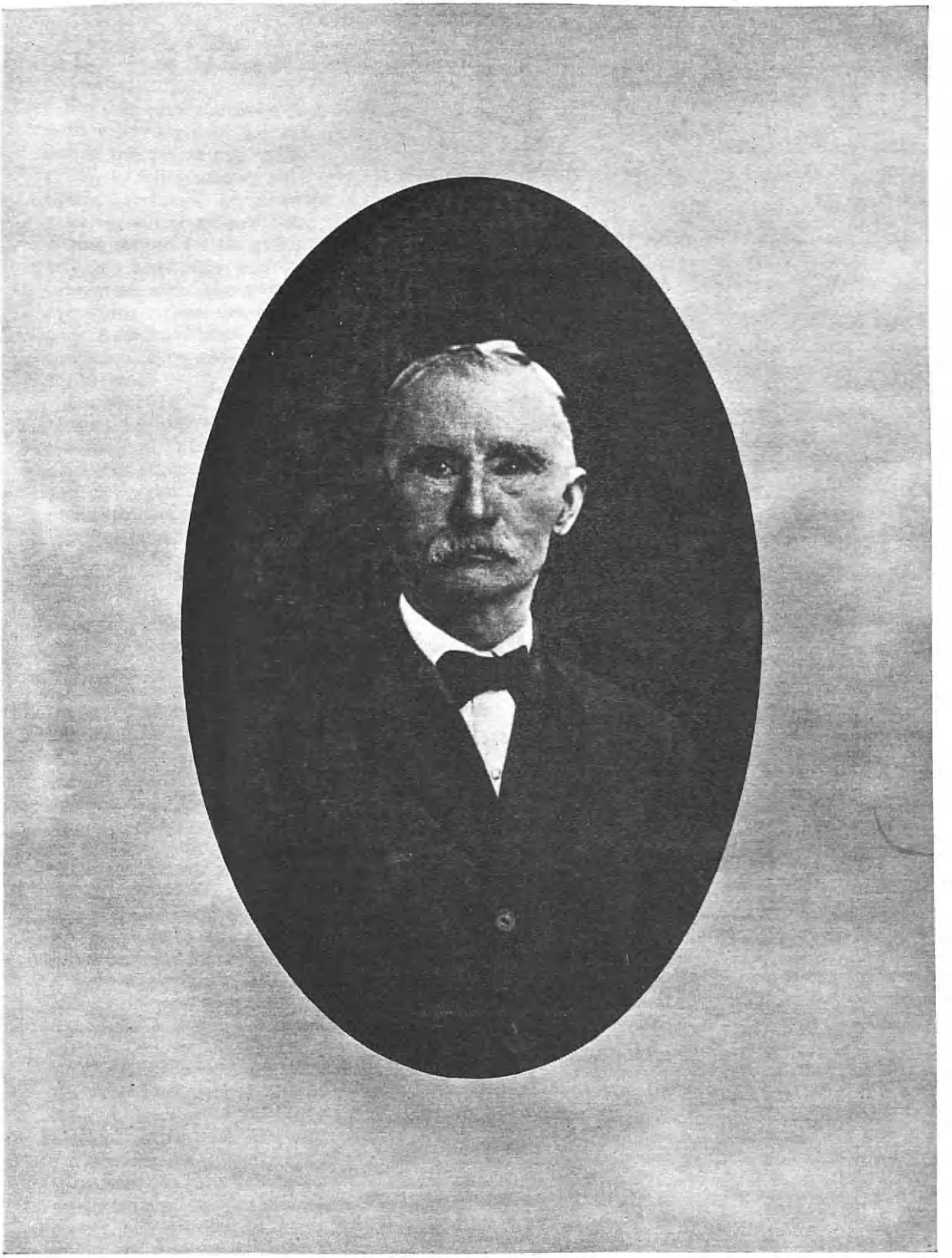
RILEY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM ALLEN, Planter and Banker—Through the stirring days of Reconstruction in South Carolina, Captain William Allen Riley played a dominant and markedly helpful rôle, leading his fellow-citizens to suppress conditions which would speedily have destroyed their civilization. In later years, notably as plantation owner and operator, as a bank official and public-spirited citizen, he continued his works of assistance to the greater community, giving the full force of his ability and executive direction to the building up of Hampton and Bamberg counties and the city of Orangeburg, South Carolina. He attained to a place of distinction among his fellow-citizens, and by them was revered as a benefactor. His life record is of interest to all persons of the South, being typical of the best that could have been provided by a patriot and gentleman. It is of interest to persons everywhere, in fact, because of the wealth of character and inspiration which it reveals to the observer.

Captain Riley was born December 24, 1848, in Barnwell District, South Carolina, and died September 26, 1922, in Orangeburg, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a son of Captain James Wilson and Emily Cleveland (Myrick) Riley, and descended directly from Miles Riley, who, born in 1779, served with valor in the War of 1812. Miles Riley, who was of a Protestant-Irish family, died in America in 1847. His wife, Winifred Kirkland, was the daughter of George Kirkland. He, with his two brothers, Owen and Thomas, owned considerable land in Barnwell District in 1801 and continuing, where the line since has flourished, supplying many distinguished citizens to our country.

Captain James Wilson Riley was born January 1, 1818, and died July 29, 1897. He was of wide prominence as a planter and man of extended business affairs. At the outbreak of the war between the North and the South he enlisted under the Confederate colors, was made captain of his company, but impaired health (inflammatory rheumatism) and his advanced age combined to close his period of active military service. However, during the entire war, he rendered faithful service to the Southern cause as a member of the Vigilance Committee—the Home Guards. Three of his sons were Confederate soldiers; George Owen, Benjamin Moss, and William Allen Riley—of whom further. Emily Cleveland (Myrick) Riley was a member of an old house in the South of colonial days. She was a lady typical of Southern charm and grace and a devoted wife and mother.

Captain William Allen Riley attended private school in Barnwell District, South Carolina, under such tutors as Havener and the Irish scholar, Quinn, but when fifteen years of age he gave up further study (for the time being) because of his wish to enter the Confederate Army. While still but a lad he enlisted as a private in Percival's Independent Infantry. He was made a sergeant, and with his companions at arms, took a prominent part in several significant skirmishes in and about Aiken. Captain Riley (then Sergeant Riley) also performed courier service. After General Lee surrendered and Captain Percival's company was disbanded, Sergeant Riley returned home, where, as best he could, he helped his father on the home plantation, known as "Fiddle Pond." The return home was tragic. The old plantation home had been burned by Sherman and his men and all the land lay devastated—only ashes and stark chimneys left—mute monuments to Sherman and his ruthless warfare on old men, women and children. Nothing remained of the former prosperity. Little remained of the old-time happiness. Those were trying days, most vexations to those who had fought and bled for Southern rights and principles. The freed slaves were demoralized causing much anxiety and real trouble among their former masters. These negroes, formerly well-cared-for slaves, had constituted, along with the great plantations, property—property which had been handed down from father to son—their welfare a trust. These negroes, now freed and penniless, resorted to thievery and begging from their former masters; and out of charity the masters, despite their own dire poverty, gave all they could, for they whose attitude toward the slaves had ever been a protective one could not bear to see these servants, once faithful, suffering and starving.

Despite the twisted times, Captain Riley now resumed his studies, under private tutors, taking up classical works, and becoming well informed



W. A. Riley

on Latin—with the hope of taking up the medical profession.

But then came the awful days of Reconstruction—more terrible than the war itself. And it was during this period that William Allen Riley, now grown to full manhood, gave splendid service to South Carolina—"the prostrate State." He became captain of a "Red Shirt Company," a body of men formed for the protection of homes, property and loved ones, and to keep down violence. "He rode with Hampton"—"intent on staking everything on one desperate struggle for deliverance from conditions intolerable and dangerous and horrible beyond the conception of people of the present."

Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, had been appointed by the United States Government, as Governor of South Carolina. He gave nearly all offices to negroes, many of whom could neither read nor write. The negroes were more like children than men of authority, but, at the same time, they had become insolent in the power thus given them; and the whole matter rested as a sore indignity upon the proud and honorable sons of the South. Chaos of radical and tyrannical conditions came out of this. "Carpetbaggers," representing adventurers and grafters, came down from the North, attempting to lay despoiling hands on everything. The negroes, incited to violence of every sort by the rabid element from the North, became the allies and tools of these despoilers.

In defense of their rights, the "Red Shirts" worked ceaselessly against the unworthy elements, and Captain Riley did all within his power to help the whites regain what was rightfully theirs, but, at the same time, to prevent violence and bloodshed. Many stirring times resulted—but in the end, the whites restored order and began that forward march of dignity and prosperity which has given the South, again, its position of dominance in many industries, in culture and in manpower. Under General Wade Hampton, Captain Riley continued his valued work for his beloved State. He was active with him in his campaigns against Chamberlain in the race for Governor, which Hampton won, and thereby regained for the Southern State control of power and politics for the right element. Then Captain Riley was made a colonel on General Hampton's staff.

Following the Reconstruction, when he could be spared for his own private works, Captain Riley conducted a plantation in Hampton County, which county he had helped to form. He sold this plantation, and removed, later on, to Bamberg County, where he purchased a plantation—called "Cedar Springs" (which continues in the possession of his family). In Bamberg he became cashier of the Bamberg Banking Company. He filled this post of trust and responsibility for many years, then returned to the plantation, retiring from his diversified undertaking in 1914. He moved to Orangeburg in 1916 and spent the remaining years of his life at his home in Orange Court, giving until the last his great abilities at organization which resulted in increased welfare of the Orangeburg community whole. Both the bank and the plantation, however, occasionally called on his services and judgment, and he continuously kept in touch with matters at the plantation, which continued to be not only his property but his hobby, recreation and pleasure.

On January 12, 1871, at "Sycamore," the plantation home of the Barkers, in Barnwell County, South Carolina, Captain Riley was married to Pauline Barker, daughter of Major William Ransom and Elizabeth (Ellis) Barker. Major Barker held the rank of major in the State Militia prior to the War Between the States, and was a planter of wide means and influence. Major Barker enlisted with his three sons in the First South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A., but on account of long continued illness, brought on by exposure in camp life, and his advanced age, was retired from active military service. But, throughout the war, he rendered faithful service to the Confederacy as a member of the Vigilance Committee—the Home Guards. His oldest son, William Ellis, was in the cavalry, Colcock's regiment. The next son, Lieutenant Richard Simkins, was severely wounded at the second battle of Manassas. His youngest son, Lieutenant James Hamilton, served with Lee in the campaigns in Virginia. Major Barker's family, wife and daughters, were for a time, refugees from home. After having made "Sycamore" his headquarters, Sherman burned the beautiful home and laid waste the plantation.

The Barker family is a distinguished one and one of the oldest in the United States, it having been established in Colonial days. Major William Ransom Barker's grandfather, William Barker, was a captain under General Francis Marion, in the Revolutionary War. Major William Ransom Barker of "Sycamore," Barnwell County, and Major Theodore G. Barker, of Charleston, were fine representatives of the South Carolina branch of this family.

To Captain and Mrs. Riley were born children, as follows: 1. William Paul, who at the time of his death was cashier of the People's Bank at Bamberg, South Carolina. 2. Emily Eve, who

married Major Havelock Eaves, of the First South Carolina Regiment, Spanish-American War. 3. Clara Eloise, a teacher in the Orangeburg city schools. 4. Francis Marion, of the United States Civil Service, New York City. 5. Sarah Cornelia, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. 6. James Wilson, United States Military Academy, West Point, and (retired) Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army, now a member of a Wall Street Bond Brokerage firm and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who married Eugenie Ward Root, of Greenwich, Connecticut. 7. Lynn, who married Dr. William K. Walker, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. 8. Henry Jasper, attorney-at-law and banker at Bennettsville, South Carolina; married Cornelia Newton. 9. Ruth, who married William DesPortes, of Ridgeway, South Carolina.

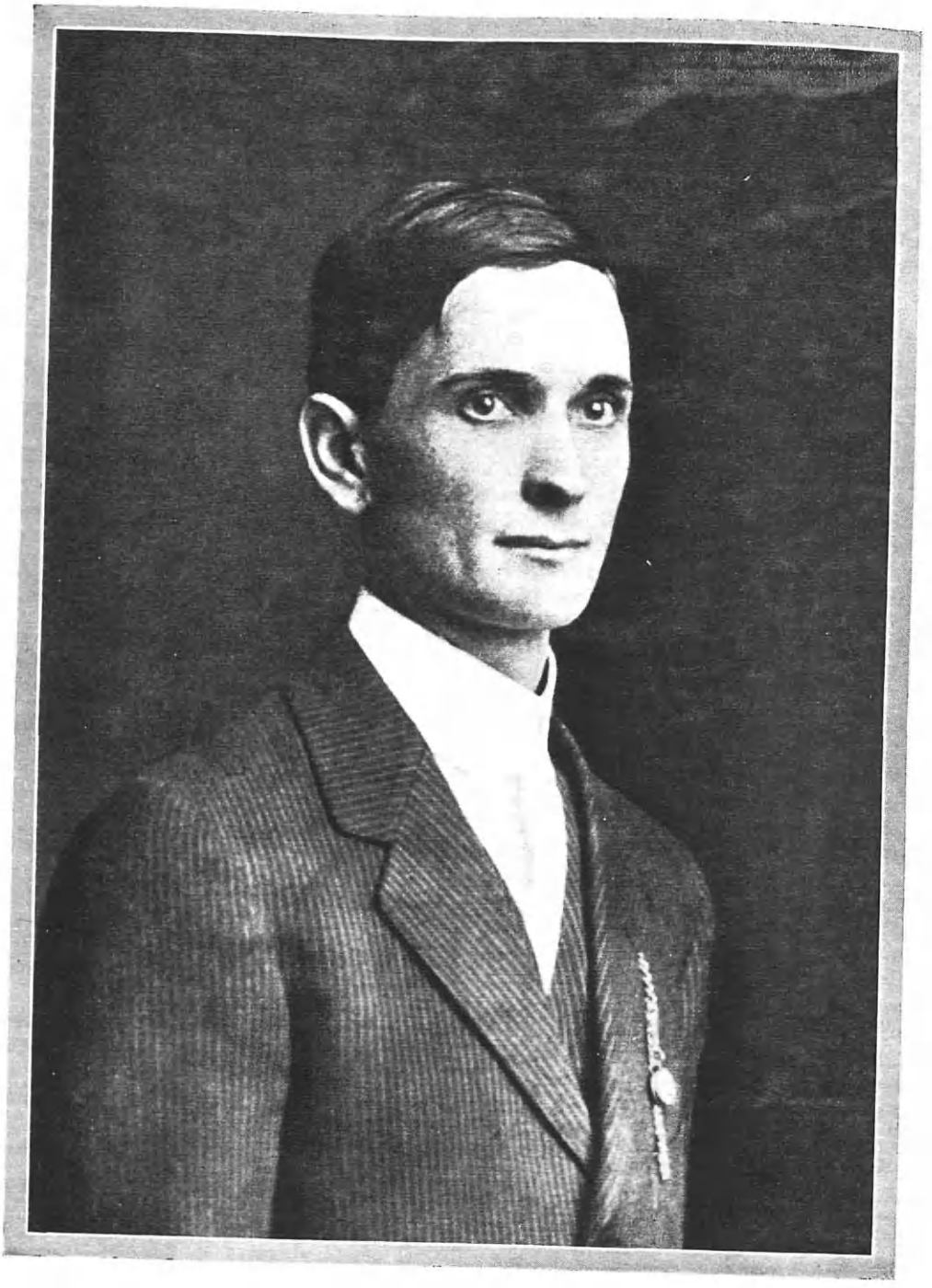
When Captain Riley was nineteen years old he united his faith with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and throughout his career led a consecrated Christian life. Fraternally, he was actively affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a Past Master of the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of Camp Thomas J. Glover, U. C. V. His principal recreations were in hunting, fishing and baseball. He loved music, was a violinist, and had a tenor voice of unusual sweetness. Until the close of his replete life he was a student, reading widely of the best in science and literature, economics, and civic works. A true philosopher, he looked upon mankind with a gentle, kindly eye, and did all within his ability for the assistance of persons in need.

Eulogies in his memory were numerous at the time of his passing. Citizens of Orangeburg were deeply sensitive to the loss of one beloved, whose life had been so richly valuable to their community interest. They lost in him a warmly regarded friend. So, too, with the people of Bamberg and Bamberg County, and with those of Hampton and Barnwell counties, the last having lost a beloved native son.

His works will endure after him, for good works, in their extended influence, can not perish. Truly it can be said: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

McCOY, GENERAL FRANK ROSS, Army Officer and Diplomat—A graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1897, General McCoy during the early part of his military career served with various cavalry regiments. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and of the World War, during both of which he greatly distinguished himself, serving during the latter conflict with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, though at the time the United States entered the war he had held the rank of major only. At various times during his long career he has also held important positions of a semi-diplomatic nature. He served, thus, as aide-de-camp to Major-General Leonard Wood, to President Roosevelt, and to William Howard Taft, while the latter was Secretary of War and Provisional Governor of Cuba. He has headed various special missions as chief of staff, including one to Armenia and another to the Philippine Islands. In 1923 he headed the American Relief Mission to Japan, while in more recent years he was entrusted with important missions to several Central and South American countries for the purpose of assisting them in the adjustment of difficult internal problems. During the World War he greatly distinguished himself as the head of the United States Army Transport Service. In all of these special assignments General McCoy has shown unusual executive ability and exceptional capacity for leadership, making him one of the outstanding figures amongst military officers of the present time.

Frank Ross McCoy was born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1874, a son of General Thomas Franklin and Margaret Eleanor (Ross) McCoy. He received his early education in the public schools and he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, from his native State, Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1897. Later he was also graduated, in 1908, from the United States Army War College. Immediately after having graduated from West Point, he was appointed an additional second lieutenant, June 11, 1897, and was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. On March 11, 1898, he was promoted second lieutenant and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry. Shortly afterwards, May 4, 1898, he was transferred to the 10th Cavalry, and three years later, February 2, 1901, he was promoted first lieutenant. He became a captain, August 16, 1903, and at that time was transferred to the 3d Cavalry. Shortly before the United States entered the World War on the side of the Allies he reached the rank of major, March 24, 1917. In that year he served as military attaché with the United States Embassy at Mexico City, but later was transferred to the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces at General Headquarters in France, with which he continued to serve until the early part of 1918. From May 1 until August 16, 1918, he commanded the 165th Infantry as its colonel, and from August until



W. T. Garrard

November, 1918, he commanded the 63d Infantry Brigade with the temporary rank of brigadier-general. In the latter part of 1918 he became director of the United States Army Transport Service and eventually director general of transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces, in which capacity he served during 1918-19. He was promoted to the permanent rank of brigadier-general, December 4, 1920, and, September 4, 1929, was nominated by President Hoover to be a major-general. During the Spanish-American War he served on the Western Frontier, in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, taking part in the Santiago campaign, in the Moro expeditions and in the Mindanao and Jolo campaigns. Later, he served as aide-de-camp to Major-General Leonard Wood in Cuba and in the Phillippine Islands and in the same capacity to President Roosevelt in 1902 and again during 1906-08. In 1905 he was Secretary of Moro Province, and during 1905-06 chief engineer of the same province. When William Howard Taft served as Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's cabinet, during the second intervention in Cuba, and while he was provisional governor of Cuba, General McCoy acted as his aide-de-camp. During 1911-14 he was a member of the United States Army General Staff. After the end of the World War, in 1919, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the American Military Mission to Armenia and in 1921 he held a similar position with a special mission to the Philippine Islands. During 1921-25 he served as assistant to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, and in 1923 he acted as Director-General of the American Red Cross and commanded the American Relief Mission to Japan. In 1928 he was appointed by President Coolidge to supervise the Presidential election in Nicaragua, which difficult and important assignment he filled with great tact and complete success. After the successful conclusion of this commission he was appointed head of the Paraguay-Bolivia Commission of Conciliation and Inquiry. General McCoy is regarded as an authority on Central and South American conditions and enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence and liking of the governments and peoples of the several southern countries, in which he has served in these different positions from time to time. In recognition of his eminent services during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He is the author of "Principles of Military Training" (1918). His clubs include the Knickerbocker and the Boone and Crockett, both of New York City; the Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia; the Metropolitan, the Army and Navy, and the Chevy Chase of Washington, District of Columbia. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, England.

General McCoy married, January 26, 1924, Frances Field Judson.

GARRARD, WILLIAM THORPE, Executive—President at the time of his death of the Southern Feed and Grocery Company at Durham, North Carolina, William Thorpe Garrard was executive head of an enterprise which grew under his personal guidance to its present leading position in this section of the State. He was a man of energy and vision, able to read the opportunities of the future and translate them into accomplished reality through his own efforts, and glad to devote himself to a field of useful service.

Mr. Garrard was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on March 16, 1878, a son of Joseph Walker Garrard, who died in 1923, at the age of seventy-eight, and of Bettie Elizabeth (Terry) Garrard, now living in Durham at the age of eighty-one. The father was long a farmer in Orange County, now Durham County, well known in local affairs, and a veteran of the Civil War in which he served with distinction as a member of the Confederate Army. There were nine children in the family, four boys and five girls.

William Thorpe Garrard was the eldest son. He received much of his education in Orange County private schools, but to a larger extent he was self-educated, for he always remained a student of life and conditions, being well informed on practically all topics of interest. For a number of years as a boy and young man, he assisted his father in the various duties of the home farm, but although agriculture had been the traditional occupation of the family for some generations, Mr. Garrard's interest turned more to commercial affairs. After several years he came to Durham with a capital of one hundred dollars in cash, plus his own unlimited energy and courage. He was soon able to obtain employment in the grain and feed business, accepting a position with the Allen-Owen Company at the very bottom of the ladder. He had no illusions about the quick road to success. He knew that the world owes no man a living and what he makes he must earn by his own labors.

Mr. Garrard devoted himself faithfully to the tasks which came to him in his work, sparing no effort to master every detail of the business, and gradually winning merited advancement. Indus-

trious and thrifty by nature, he saved his earnings with an eye to future investment, and a number of years later was able to buy an interest in the business. His partners were H. M. Snow and J. P. Royster. With his long experience in the company and proved ability Mr. Garrard was best fitted to head the new organization, a fact which his associates recognized in electing him president. He immediately assumed active charge of the company, changed its name to the Southern Feed and Grocery Company with headquarters located on East Main Street, and began the program of expansion and growth which was soon to bring this enterprise into the front rank of local business concerns. Under his able guidance the volume of trade constantly increased as the people of the community came to recognize the excellent values in service and product which the Southern Feed and Grocery Company furnished. Mr. Garrard was active in company affairs until within a few months of his passing, and the business as it stands today is largely the result of his enterprise and ability. In addition to this connection he was extensively interested in local real estate, acquiring many valuable properties. With Mr. W. C. Lion he built a business building on Chappel Hill Street, which was first operated as a theatre but which is now the W. C. Lion Hardware Store. Mr. Garrard owned one half interest in the building at the time of his death, and was also a stockholder in the Merchants Bank.

Although business was perhaps his chief interest, Mr. Garrard was always active in civic affairs. He was a man of broad vision perceiving the possibilities for the growth of Durham, and playing his full part in all movements for its advancement, irrespective of their source of origin. He was generous in his gifts to charitable causes, aiding the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives during the World War, and always contributing toward the success of those enterprises with whose aims he was in sympathy. Mr. Garrard was a member of the Durham Merchants' Association, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. Hunting, fishing, reading and flower gardening were his chief recreations, but better than anything else in the world he loved his home and family, placing their welfare and wishes above everything else in his consideration.

On May 9, 1912, at Durham, North Carolina, William Thorpe Garrard married Lelia Minerva Pickett, daughter of James Robert and Lucy Ella (Fowler) Pickett, of Durham. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. Lewis Gordon, now a student. 2. Edith Pauline, also a student. 3. Thomas Gary.

Mr. Garrard died at Durham on June 17, 1920. His passing at an early age was a severe loss to the community and to his many friends everywhere. Although able and forceful in business, he was inherently a modest man, popular and well-loved by all who knew him. The highest ideal of thought and conduct claimed his allegiance, and always he strove to live an upright life. Mr. Garrard attended the Temple Baptist Church, where his wife was an active member and in all the contingencies of life he was ever faithful to the cause of right and righteousness. Men of this stamp are rare in any community or circle and they can ill be spared.

MILLIKAN, ROBERT ANDREWS, Physicist—The preëminence of Dr. Millikan as an investigator and discoverer in the science of physics, a preëminence enjoyed by him for many years, has been widely recognized, not only in this country, but throughout the entire civilized world. Few amongst American scientists have received more honors at the hands of learned institutions and societies than he, but there are also few who have excelled him in furthering knowledge, both in an abstract and in a practical way. He has become especially well known for his important research and for his equally important discoveries in the field of electricity and, in 1911, he had the distinction of being the first to succeed in isolating an electron. He is ranked today generally throughout the scientific world with the greatest scientists of all ages and of all races and there is no doubt that in the years to come he will make still further contributions to science and knowledge and will also enable other scientists to make important discoveries by basing their work on his own.

Robert Andrews Millikan was born at Morrison, Illinois, March 22, 1868, a son of Rev. Silas Franklin and Mary Jane (Andrews) Millikan. He received his early education in the public schools and then attended Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, and from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1893. During the first two years following his graduation from college he pursued post-graduate work at his *alma mater*, serving at the same time as a tutor of physics at that institution. In 1893 he came to New York City and continued his post-graduate studies at Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Phi-

losophy in 1895. Next he devoted another year, 1895-96, to advanced studies in Europe, attending for that purpose the University of Berlin and the University of Göttingen. Upon his return to his native country, in 1896, he became a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, continuing this relation until 1921. At that institution he served successively as assistant in physics in 1896, as associate in 1897, as instructor in 1899, as assistant professor during 1901-07, as associate professor during 1907-10, and as professor of physics during 1910-21. In these various capacities he was intimately associated in his work with another famous scientist and physicist, Professor Albert Abraham Michelson (q. v.), since 1892 the head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago. In 1921 Dr. Millikan severed his connection with the University of Chicago and since then he has been director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. During 1911-1914 he was a member of the board of editors of the "Physical Review" and since 1915 he has been the editor of the "Proceedings of the National Academy." During 1915-21 he was also joint editor of the "University of Chicago Science Series." In 1917 he was Hitchcock lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, California, and in the same year he was also Clarke lecturer at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1922 he had the distinction of being appointed the first exchange professor in Belgium on the Commission for the Relief of Belgium Foundation. In the following year, 1923, he served as the American member on the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. Since 1916 he has been vice-chairman of the National Research Council. He is a frequent contributor to the leading technical and scientific journals, chiefly on topics connected with physics, and he is also the author of numerous books, including the following: "A Course of College Experiments in Physics" (1898); "Theory of Optics," translated from the German (1900); "Mechanics, Molecular Physics and Heat" (1901); "A First Course in Physics" (1906); "A Laboratory Course in Physics for Secondary Schools" (1906); "Electricity, Sound and Light" (1908); "The Electron" (1917 and 1925); "Science and Life" (1923); and "Evolution of Science and Religion" (1927). During the World War Dr. Millikan, in 1918, was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Signal Corps and with that rank served as Chief of the Science and Research Division of that branch of the United States Army. Since 1917 he has been a trustee of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Millikan holds a large number of honorary degrees from the leading universities and colleges of this and other countries, including the following: Doctor of Science, Oberlin College in 1911; Northwestern University in 1913; University of Pennsylvania in 1915; Columbia University in 1917; Amherst College in 1917; University of Dublin in 1924; Yale University in 1925; University of Leeds in 1927; and University Ghent in 1927; Bachelor of Laws, University of California in 1924; and University of Colorado in 1927; and Doctor of Philosophy, King John Casimir University, Poland, in 1926. In 1913, he was awarded the Comstock Prize by the National Academy of Sciences for his research in electricity; in 1923 he received the Edison Medal from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Hughes Medal from the Royal Society of London, England, and the Nobel Prize in Physics from the Royal Swedish Academy. The last-named honor, generally considered the greatest scientific award, was awarded to him for isolating and measuring the ultimate electric unit, the electron, and for his photo-electric researches. In 1924 he received the Faraday Medal from the London Chemical Society; in 1926 the gold medal from the Institute of Mechanical Engineers; and in 1929 the gold medal from the Society of Arts and Sciences.

The presentation of the last-named medal was made an occasion of special impressiveness and took place during a dinner tendered by the Society of Arts and Sciences, held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City, with Dr. Millikan and Dr. Albert Abraham Michelson (q. v.), distinguished service professor of physics at the University of Chicago, as guests of honor. It was the first time in its half-century of existence that the Society of Arts and Sciences awarded in one year two gold medals for distinctive work in science. The work of these two famous physicists stood so high, in the opinion of the jury of award of 1929, that the society's board of governors, acting upon the advice of its scientific members, awarded medals and equal honors to both. The presentations were made by Walter Russell, president of the Society of Arts and Sciences, who said that both Dr. Millikan and Professor Michelson had "added conspicuously to human knowledge." The evening was featured by a glowing tribute to the work of Dr. Michelson, paid by his erstwhile pupil and collaborator, Dr. Millikan. Dr. Millikan selected for

the subject of his address "Michelson's Economic Value." To him, he said, he owed much of his own success in scientific research work. After describing then in eloquent language the important work done by Professor Michelson and by such other eminent scientists as Professor Einstein of Germany and Professor Aston of England, Dr. Millikan gave the following brief account of some of the more recent experiments undertaken by himself and an associate, Dr. Cameron:

With the aid of Einstein's equation and Aston's atomic weights, Dr. Cameron and I have computed the energy that should be released in a radio-active change —a process which transforms one atom of accurately measured mass into another atom of accurately measured mass.

The interesting result of this mode of approach is that no radio-active or disintegrating process can occur which, according to Aston's measurements, can possibly produce a radiation more than one-fourth as penetrating as our softest observed cosmic rays, nor more than one-thirtieth as energetic as our most penetrating observed cosmic rays.

Dr. Millikan concluded the evidence was very strong that the cosmic rays were the "sub-atomic radio signals" broadcasting the continuous creation of oxygen, magnesium, silicon and iron somewhere.

But where? he asked. Apparently not in the sun nor in the stars, since all observers agree that the sun affects by his presence not in the slightest the stream of cosmic rays flowing into the earth. Dr. Cameron and I can find no effect of the Milky Way nor of the nearest extragalactic system, the spiral nebula of Andromeda. We think, therefore, that the high temperatures of the stars are inimical to the clustering processes required for the building of the common elements out of hydrogen, and we conclude that the intensely cold regions of interstellar space furnish the essential conditions for such atom building.

Einstein's equation and Aston's curve alone, the former due partially to Dr. Michelson's, the latter representing super-refinement in physical measurement of the sort that Michelson is famous for, enable us to conclude definitely that there is no energy available to man through the disintegration of any of the common elements.

Man will presumably some day learn to disintegrate them, but he will have to expend energy upon them to do it. There is no appreciable energy available to man through atomic disintegration. Radium, it is true, releases about a million times as much energy per gram in disintegrating as carbon does in burning, but there isn't enough of it, nor of any radio active substance, to more than keep a few corner pop-corn men continuously going.

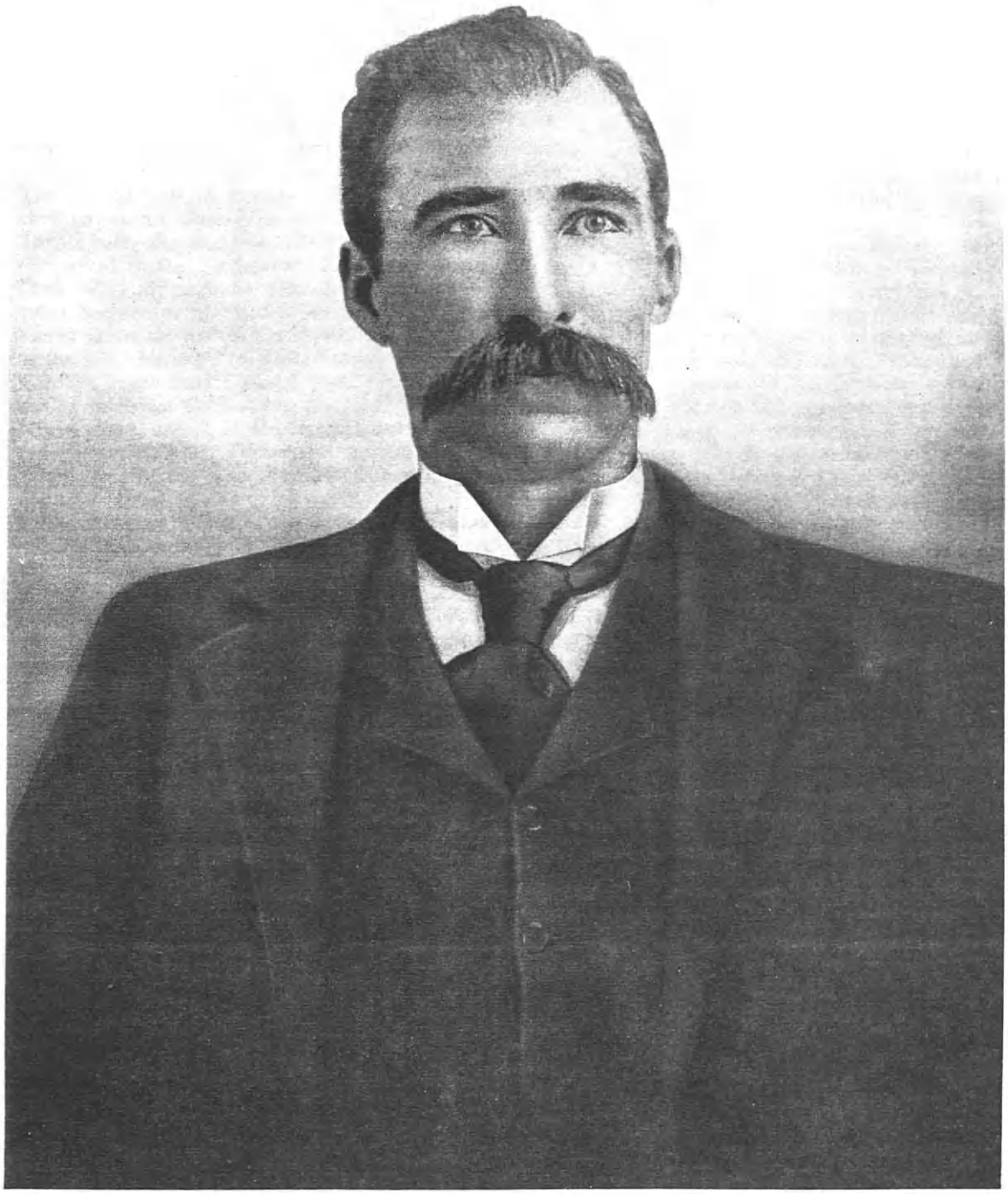
On the other hand, a practically unlimited supply of energy would be available to man if the hydrogen in water and elsewhere on the earth could unite here to form helium, nitrogen, oxygen and the other common elements. This we think, is just what is happening in interstellar space and thereby producing the observed cosmic rays, but the foregoing cosmic-ray facts seem to indicate that this process cannot take place on earth, and if this is true, then in the future as in the past, man will depend entirely upon the sun for his supply of available energy.

Though Dr. Millikan's most recent experiments have been devoted to cosmic rays his research work has covered also many other subjects, including the following: polarization of light from incandescent surfaces; variation of dielectric constants with frequencies; effect of temperature on photo-electric discharge; the charge on the negative ion in gases; absorption of X-rays; isolation of an ion and a direct study of its properties; discharge potentials in high vacua; velocities of electrons discharged from metals under the influence of ultra-violet light; photo-electric determination of Planck's "h"; exact values of "e," "n" and related constants; Brownian movements in gases; viscosity coefficients of gases; contact E. M. F.; valency in gaseous ionization; extension of ultraviolet spectrum; laws of reflection of gas molecules; X-rays from light atoms; stripped atom; and pulling electrons from metals by electric fields.

Dr. Millikan is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science of Section B, of which latter he was vice-president in 1911. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the executive board of which he has been vice-chairman since 1927; the American Philosophical Society; the American Physical Society, of which he was president during 1916-18; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Tau Beta Pi Fraternity; and the honorary scholastic societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. His clubs include the Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Valley Hunt Club, the University Club and the Pasadena Golf Club, all of Pasadena, California. During his long residence in Chicago he also maintained membership in the Quadrangle Club and in the University Club, both of Chicago, Illinois. He finds his recreation chiefly in tennis and golf. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church.

Dr. Millikan married, April 10, 1902, Greta Irvin Blanchard, of Oak Park, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Millikan are the parents of three children: Clark Blanchard, Glenn Allen and Max Franklin Millikan. The family residence is located at No. 300 Palmetto Drive, Pasadena, California.

TURNER, LEWIS BOZZ, Lumber Executive, Builder—A figure of importance in the North



L. B. Farrar

Carolina lumber industry for many years, Lewis Bozz Turner won success through his own efforts and ability. He began the business of life as a boy, forging rapidly ahead in the field of his chosen occupation, and every phase of his career as he enlarged his enterprises, brought him additional honor.

Mr. Turner was born in Granville County, North Carolina, on February 28, 1846, a son of Henry Turner, who was a planter there, and of Margaret (Hunt) Turner, who died when Mr. Turner was still in infancy. There were nine children in all, four girls and five boys, Mr. Turner being the youngest. All four of his brothers served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, although he himself was unable to enlist because of his tender years. The Turner family is an old one in the South, two brothers of the name having come from Scotland to North Carolina in the early Colonial days. One of these settled in Wake County and the other in Granville County, and it is the latter branch of the family of which Mr. Turner was a member.

He attended the schools of his native county, and also private schools there, but with the spirit of independence which was always characteristic of him, he was anxious to come to grips with the problems and realities of life, and as a boy of fifteen he began his independent career. But in the finest sense he was a self-educated man, a constant student of conditions and trends and a thorough reader. He was always well informed on all topics of general interest and was so considered by all those who knew him. Mr. Turner had been attracted to the lumber industry, and when he made his start in life, he entered this field, setting up a sawmill in Granville County, in association with a partner. They bought local tracts of timber, moved the mill to the site of these tracts, and there turned it into lumber which they sold. This association was continued for fifteen years, until Mr. Turner was thirty years old, at which time he went into business alone, manufacturing hogsheads and tierces for the shipment of tobacco. He settled on Oxford, North Carolina, as the site of his factory, and after trying various locations in this place, finally built permanently on Penn Avenue. With the broad background of experience, which he had acquired in earlier years, and the fine executive ability which was always his, he built his business to prosperous proportions, and soon became very well known in lumber circles of the State.

About five years after coming to Oxford, Mr. Turner started a lumber plant in connection with his factory. He followed his previous policy, of buying timber, moving his mills there and sawing it into lumber which he shipped to the plant at Oxford and sold. During this period he also carried a full supply of building materials, and did considerable contracting work of his own. Thus among other important edifices, he built the first grade school in Oxford, as well as many stores and residences. Mr. Turner was active in his business until within two weeks of his death. Under his able guidance these enterprises prospered, and he was widely considered one of the most important men in the business world of this section.

In spite of demands upon him, however, he never gave his attention exclusively to business affairs. He was active in all civic movements, and a liberal supporter of worthy benevolent causes. For many years he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oxford, and for a number of years before his death was a steward there. He was also secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday school, a member of the choir, and an ardent worker in the Christian cause. He had been a charter member of this church and a prime mover in building the church edifice. In politics Mr. Turner was a consistent Democrat, although he was quite without personal ambition in public affairs and never sought office, either for himself or others. Ability and integrity were the standards by which he judged those who presented their claims for his support, and as always, he was guided by what he considered the best interests of the community, State or Nation in making his choice. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order was a member of the local lodge, and a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He had held all chairs in the lodge, and was also Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was also an active member. Mr. Turner was a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of several other organizations of various types. He loved horses and dogs, and hunting, with reading, were his favorite diversions.

Mr. Turner was twice married (first), in 1893, in Granville County, North Carolina, to Lucy Downey, daughter of William Downey, a farmer of that county. She died a few months later, and on July 3, 1896, in Person County, Mr. Turner married (second) Emma Bumpass, daughter of Haywood and Carolina Marion (Moore) Bumpass, her father a well-known planter of that county, who had held important public office. Mrs.

Turner survives her husband, and now makes her home in Durham. Of their marriage, several children were born: 1. Lucy Beatrice, who died at the age of two. 2. Lewis, who married Laura Hartsook and has one child, Peggy. 3. Sydney Bumpass, who married Eva Dell Warren, and has two children, Lucy Belle, and Sydney Bumpass, Jr. 4. Frank Brown, who married Hulda Brinkley.

Mr. Turner's death occurred at St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, on February 28, 1904. News of his passing was received with the greatest sorrow by his many North Carolina friends, for he was a man of noble character and spirit, charitable, cheerful and kind. In the hearts of all those who knew him, the memory of his life and work will long remain.

BROWN, PAUL GOODWIN, Consulting Engineer—Engineering achievements on a very large scale and of vast importance to the facilitation of transportation and other public services, resulting in incalculable benefit to many thousands of people and their various endeavors, are credited to Paul Goodwin Brown, widely known representative of the profession of civil engineering. Not only in Philadelphia, where his professional accomplishments are significant, but in New York and other strategic centers of population and trade, has Mr. Brown given of his resourcefulness both as consultant and inventor. He is also a contributor to the technical press of articles pertinent to the public works and their problems and solutions which have come within the very wide range of his practice.

His earliest American ancestor of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, Paul Goodwin Brown was born in Red Oak, Iowa, October 24, 1871, son of Isaac W. and Helen (Goodwin) Brown. Having received his preparatory training at Wyoming Seminary, he finished his education at Cornell University. The beginning of his professional career was as a rodman in an engineering bureau of the city of Chicago, Illinois. He developed remarkably as he progressed through the different grades until he was declared to be a full-fledged engineer.

As Mr. Brown became known for his expertness in the solution of engineering problems and for his ability in the management of construction work, he was charged with the execution of important commissions. His reputation was enhanced still further when, as a product of his inventive ability, he brought out a method of constructing soft ground tunnels. From time to time, as completion of successive contracts would permit, he was made manager of large construction operations, as railroads, subways, tunnels and difficult foundation work. He was also retained by important interests in the capacity of consultant on projects similar to those outlined herein.

Among the notable pieces of engineering work with which Mr. Brown has had professional contact were the Broad Street subways in Philadelphia, a $33,000,000 contract, of which he was the managing engineer. In 1928 he was engaged, as president of the Keystone State Corporation, in the building of the subway for the Pennsylvania Railroad, from its new station in Philadelphia, through or underneath Filbert Street, a very ambitious project fraught with many problems that must be solved by the engineering director. The literature of his profession has been enriched by contributions at various times on subjects that have come within the purview of his operations, and which have met with appreciation by his fellow-practitioners.

Mr. Brown's official relations with principals whose purpose is the execution of engineering commissions on public or other works are indicative of his standing in the profession. He has served as vice-president and operating head of the construction company that built the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels across New York City; president of the Cuban Engineering Company, Grand Central Terminal, New York City; managing engineer of the Scituate Tunnel, Oaklawn, Rhode Island; and has offices as consulting engineer in both Philadelphia and New York. Further recognition of his high position in the associational interests of his profession has been made through election as director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, as a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers, of the Engineers Club of New York, of which he is president, and of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia.

Among other things for which Mr. Brown is favorably known is the well-developed democratic side of his nature, of which another element is thoroughness of attention to detail. In his association with large bodies of men on great engineering projects, one of the secrets of his successful management is the appeal which his own conduct, industry and faithfulness in the discharge of responsibilities carry to his co-principals, down through the ranks. It is noteworthy of his achievements that he deems no part of tunnel construction or any other work too small or too far beneath his notice, and when he considers it essential for him to do so, he goes into the midst of some difficult

D. M. Chuka.

position of the work, and with associates and laborers about him, wrestles with the problem until its solution is found and the job again is proceeding smoothly. Thus, his personality permeates the great construction works that come under his control. He is a man among his men, with whom and their difficulties of labor he has a human sympathy that is well known to them.

Appreciation of the remarkable service and record that Mr. Brown continues to achieve is the substance of this review, the main content of which belongs to the annals of that fine group of Pennsylvanians who have contributed to the comforts and conveniences of their fellows in this progressive age.

He is affiliated with Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country Club, Merion Cricket Club, Whist Club of New York, Turf and Field Club and the American Club of Havana, Cuba.

Paul Goodwin Brown married August 27, 1924, Antoinette Knapp, daughter of Joseph F. and Phoebe Knapp, of New York, her father then president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

On all sides is the fact recognized that Mr. Brown has accomplished much in the interest of his profession and for the benefit of the municipalities and public service corporations which he and his associates have served. Everywhere that he and his works are known, he is spoken of as an engineer of high repute and a citizen of no mean city.

CHEEK, DAVID MADISON, Manufacturer —Prominent member of a family long established in the Southland, the late David Madison Cheek had a career widely diversified in business undertakings and replete of good to his fellowmen. The city of Durham, North Carolina, where he centered that career, has cause to remember his name and record with appreciation, as his activities here brought lasting benefit to the community as a whole.

Descended from Sir John Cheek, native of England, who came to America in the Colonial period, Mr. Cheek was a son of David Madison Cheek, Sr., and Lucy Jane (Ferrell) Cheek, one of a family of five children: 1. Mildred. 2. John. 3. Nancy Jane. 4. Virginia Elizabeth. 5. David Madison, of whom we write. The elder Mr. Cheek lived in Orange County, North Carolina. When War Between the States was declared he went into service at once, under Confederate colors, and fought with valor for the cause of his neighbors of the old South. A slave owner, wealthy planter, he was a man of large affairs, and participation in the war cost him dearly, even vitally, as he died when he returned to Orange County from the front in 1863, before his youngest child was born.

David Madison Cheek was born in Orange County, North Carolina, April 10, 1863, and died in Durham, August 6, 1924, at the age of sixty-one years. Though the family estate was heavily expended through the war and its aftermath of reconstruction, his father had left sufficient for a good education; and Mr. Cheek attended the Buchanan private school of Durham. His was a ready, alert mind. He made rapid progress in his studies, and demonstrated a love of the best in art and literature which remained with him through life. Balancing this sense of art and letters was a fine alertness at problems of business; and in business he made his career.

With his only brother, John, Mr. Cheek conducted the home plantation for several years as a youth and young man. But his tastes did not satisfy themselves with agriculture. In association with James Glenn, he engaged as operator of a sawmill in Durham County, for three years. The venture was successful, as, in fact, all of his ventures were to be. In 1897 he formed a partnership with A. G. Elliot; and they established the Cheek and Elliot Brick Manufacturing Company. This enterprise also flourished. Two years later A. A. Holder purchased the interest held by Mr. Elliot; a number of years thereafter O. W. Belvin bought out Mr. Holder's share; and Messrs. Cheek and Belvin were together in successful operation of the brick yards until the former's death. Mr. Cheek's interests embraced several other directions of enterprise. During this period he was associated with D. Z. O'Brient, under the firm style of O'Brient and Cheek, as contractors. They built business blocks and residences in Durham, also erecting the White Rock Negro Church. Their operations continued until Mr. Cheek's passing, and much of the building development of the Durham area may be attributed to them, and notably to Mr. Cheek, whose vision of a larger and more progressive community never slackened.

A Democrat, actively interested in civic matters, Mr. Cheek did all he could in all manners open for public progress. He was a patriot in the strictest sense of the word, and gave liberally to the many appeals of America's period in the World War. His son, Ernest C., of further mention, held the rank of captain, Military Police, in the great conflict. In religious faith zealous, Mr.

Cheek was a devout Christian, favoring the principles of the Primitive Baptists, though he belonged to no special denomination. He lived his creed in daily affairs, by the Golden Rule. His deeds of benefaction were many, quietly executed. Loved by all who knew him, he was a popular figure in all circles of his frequentation, but preferred the quiet satisfaction of his home life to lodge or club activities.

Mr. Cheek married, March 13, 1889, in Durham, North Carolina, Martha Ann O'Brient, daughter of Calvin and Anna Aniva (Dixon) O'Brient, her father having been a prominent manufacturer interested heavily in brick production, and a contractor, with whom, as noted, Mr. Cheek was associated for some time. Mr. O'Brient and Mr. Cheek's father were comrades at arms in the Confederate service, firm friends until the last, both prominent in the pre-war times, Mr. O'Brient surviving his comrade.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cheek were born children: 1. Ernest Calvin, who married (first) Elizabeth Cornelia Murray, who died February 20, 1925; married (second) Matilda M. F. Brown. Two sons were born of the second union, Ernest Calvin, Jr., and John David. Ernest C. Cheek fought in the World War as mentioned above. He died in China, July 7, 1929, where he was located as representative for the Kent-Costikyan Company, of New York City, dealers in Oriental rugs, and is survived by his wife and two sons. The remains were brought home and interred in the Cheek burial plot, Durham, North Carolina, December 6, 1929. 2. Erwin Madison, who died at the age of four. 3. Lucy Ann, who married Ray Mathewson. They have sons, Ray, Jr., and Robert David. Mrs. Cheek survives her husband. She resides in Durham, at No. 801 Holloway Street.

Versatile, Mr. Cheek loved to tinker with machinery in his sawmill and brick yards. Mechanics were his hobby, and the result was seen in the efficiency with which his plants were operated. Cheerful, he was distinguished for this characteristic, for his geniality, his kindliness, gentleness and integrity.

His memory will endure permanently in the Durham community, as one who contributed largely to the common weal, as business man, man and friend.

CARPENTER, COL. JAMES WALTER, Merchant—In the "Hundred Rolls" of England—the term applied to the lists from which the Domesday Book was compiled in the twelfth century—there is a record of the Carpenter family, from which, in a straight line, descended Colonel James Walter Carpenter, a native of Maryland and a resident of Baltimore, where he was one of the most influential citizens, prominent in all civic and welfare movements and intimately associated in all affairs of public importance.

Colonel Carpenter was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, February 28, 1840, in the family seat established by his grandfather, Colonel John Carpenter, who had located there towards the close of the eighteenth century, removing from New York State, where he and his ancestors had done much to aid the settlement and progress of the New World. The Carpenter family has had a continuous existence from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries until the present time in the history of England and of America, and in both countries its illustrious descendants have contributed, materially and patriotically, to the progress and development of their communities, and have served with loyal allegiance the principles to which they had dedicated themselves.

The first of the family of whom there is a full record was John Carpenter, born in Cornwall, England, some time previous to the year 1300, who was active in the affairs of government as a member of Parliament. From him was descended another John Carpenter, who was town clerk of London during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was the founder of the City School of London, the first public school ever established, and it was through his inestimable service and, later to the gifts he made provision for in his will, that the school was enabled to continue and prosper. It occupies its magnificent new building on the Thames embankment, corner of John Carpenter Street, London. It was opened in 1883 by the then Prince of Wales (Edward VII). It was shortly after John Carpenter had established this school or, to give the exact date which is still to be seen in the records of Herald's College, London, on March 4, 1663, that the family was granted a coat-of-arms, and crest, as follows:

Arms—Argent, a greyhound passant and a chief sable.

Crest—A greyhound's head erased per fesse sable and argent.

This was first borne by a King's Messenger, an office which only a man of title might hold, and was held to be a distinctive honor. The greyhound is indicative of courage, speed and fidelity, and is today the badge of office carried by a King's Messenger. Replicas of the arms and crest of the Carpenter family are to be found today in many

windows of the old churches in Surrey and Sussex counties, England.

The first of the family to land in America was William Carpenter, who was born in London, England, in 1576. He came to this country in the ship "Bevis," with his son (aged thirty-three), his son's wife, Abigail, four grandchildren and three servants, and after a short visit here returned in the same vessel. This was in 1638 and William Carpenter was sixty-two years of age, too far advanced in life to take up the hardships and travail of pioneer work. However, his glowing accounts of the New World, when he returned to London, induced his son, William, born in London in 1605, to make the trip. The ruler of the Colony was Governor Bradford, who had married Alice Carpenter, the first cousin of the older William Carpenter, so the latter's son was sure of a hearty welcome. So the younger William Carpenter set sail and upon arriving in the New World settled in Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Active in all the various epochs of Colonial history, the Carpenter family gave many of its members to the service of the Crown during King Philip's War, and throughout the growth and establishment of the Republic of the United States of America. John Carpenter, the son of William, was born in London, England, in 1628. He was brought with his parents to Rehoboth and, when grown to man's estate, settled in Connecticut. His son, Samuel, was born in Jamaica, Long Island, in 1666. The next ancestor of Colonel Carpenter of which there is a record, is Joseph, born in 1692, and following him there is John Carpenter, born in 1755, at Chester, New York. He died in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1803, and his descendant was George Alexander Carpenter, born in St. Mary's County in 1800, and who died in what was by then recognized as the family homestead, July 2, 1852. He was the father of Colonel James Walter Carpenter, of whom this is a record.

Colonel Carpenter received his early education in the schools of the county wherein he was born. In his early manhood he suffered from ill-health and when the Civil War broke out he was unable to attain his heart's desire of joining his friends and neighbors in the ranks of the Confederate Army. However, he contributed to the cause of the South by running the blockade on the Potomac River and conveying supplies to the combatants. The Daughters of the Confederacy contemplate erecting a marble watering trough on the site where Colonel Carpenter watered his horses in the heart of a cedar grove. On one occasion he was discovered and a blue coat's bullet pierced the lobe of one ear. When the struggle was over he devoted his diligent and efficient efforts to the conduct of business affairs and won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In 1888 he moved to Baltimore, where he engaged in partnership with Hiram G. Dudley, under the firm name of Dudley & Carpenter, general commission merchants. At the same time he was engaged and interested in a number of other enterprises, among them being the S. S. Lambert Agricultural Implement Company, of which concern he was president. He was a member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank and was an influential member of the Baltimore Board of Trade. He received his title of Colonel on his appointment to the staff of Governor Jackson, during the latter's term of office in 1888. He was president of the board of trustees of St. Mary's Seminary for Young Ladies, and served as a member of the board of directors of the Home for the Feeble-Minded. He was ever active in all community projects and was a potent factor in commercial circles. He died January 2, 1898, deeply and sincerely mourned by his large circle of business and social acquaintances.

In 1873, Colonel Carpenter married Mary Alice Llewellyn Bunting, born February 12, 1854, the daughter of the Rev. James and Jane Eleanor (Shemwell) Bunting. Rev. Dr. Bunting was a son of John and Mary (Somerville) Bunting, the latter born in Ireland, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Keyes) Somerville, this family related to Lord Byron. Jane E. (Shemwell) Bunting was the daughter of James and Caroline (Briscoe) Shemwell. The Bunting Arms are recorded as follows:

Arms—Parted per cross, or and gules, three birds countercharged.

Crest—A hand issuing from a cloud, erect, holding two branches of laurel in orle.

Through her ancestry Mrs. Carpenter could trace her descent from many of the prominent historic figures of English (such as the Earl of Warwick, "the celebrated King maker," as well as three original knights of the Garter) and of American record. She was a direct descendant of the Hansons, one of the oldest families in the State of Maryland. Colonel John Hanson, of London, was a direct descendant of Roger de Rastrock, who had his seat in the Parish of Halifax as early as the year 1251. His son, while taking a summer tour in London, fell in love with and married a Swedish lady of high position at Court in her own country and they had a son

who grew up in close intimacy with Gustavus Adolphus, afterwards King of Sweden, and who died in defense of his king at the Battle of Lutzon. This Colonel Hanson left four sons who were taken under the protection of the Court and were placed by Queen Christina, in August, 1642, in charge of Colonel John Printz, Governor of New Sweden, with whom they came to America, settling at Fort Gottenberg on Tinicum Island. Colonel John Hanson, the youngest of these sons, came to Maryland in 1653, settling in St. Mary's County after a short sojourn on Kent Island. Mary Hanson, of this family, married John Briscoe, and they were the grandparents of Caroline Briscoe, whose daughter, Jane Eleanor Shemwell, married Rev. James Bunting, the father of Mary Alice Llewellyn Bunting, the wife of Colonel Carpenter. Through the Hanson branch, Mrs. Carpenter was likewise lineally descended from the Earls of Warwick by the marriage of John Hanson, the fourth ancestor of record, to Catherine Brooke, a daughter of John Brooke, of the ancient and honorable family of Creville, created Lord Brooke in 1620 during the reign of King James I; which family, at the time of Edward II was seated at Canden in the County of Gloucester, at which time the head of the line was Sir Edward Creville Millcote, in the County of Warwick. In her descent from the Briscoe family the ancestry of Mrs. Carpenter was traced to Dr. John Briscoe, who came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore on the "Ark and Dove" in 1634, and who was a member of the family of England which had crossed from Normandy with William the Conqueror, settling at Crofton Hall, Cumberland County. Dr. Briscoe was of the twenty-first generation succeeding the original Lord Robert Briscoe, who established the family. Caroline Briscoe, as stated, married James Shemwell, a son of William and Anne (Billingsly) Shemwell, who trace their ancestry directly from Elias Shemwell of England, who came to America in 1656, settling in St. Mary's County, where he acquired a large tract of land on the Chaptico River, which he named Chaptico Manor. There are records in this family of two brothers, Joseph and William Shemwell, both of whom served as soldiers in the Colonial forces during the War of Independence, and were also prominent in the work of the Parish of the All-Faith Episcopal Church of St. Mary's County. Caroline Briscoe was the daughter of John Hanson and Jane (Llewellyn) Briscoe, and through her mother was a direct descendant from Llewellyn, the last native-born Prince of Wales, who was slain December 10, 1282, by the forces of Edward I of England. Llewellyn had married Eleanor, a daughter of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, and of the family which resulted John Llewellyn (a lineal descendant of Prince David Llewellyn the Great, whose mother was Princess Joan, a daughter of John of England), was among the early settlers of St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was the first registrar of the land office and was familiar with all the land affairs of the county dating back to 1641.

Jane Eleanor Shemwell, a daughter of James and Caroline (Briscoe) Shemwell, married the Rev. James Bunting, Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Medicine, the latter a direct descendant of William Bunting of England, who enlisted in the Continental Army Flying Camp in 1774. He married Billy Drew Andrew and their son, John Bunting, married Mary Somerville. They were the parents of the Rev. James Bunting, mentioned above. Mary Alice Llewellyn Bunting, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Jane Eleanor (Shemwell) Bunting married, as mentioned, Colonel James Walter Carpenter, of this record. They had one daughter, Laura Maryland, of whom further. Colonel Carpenter died January 2, 1898.

Laura Maryland Carpenter, the eighteenth of her name in the records of the family, was born in St. Mary's Parish. In her early childhood her parents moved to Baltimore, where she attended the private schools of Miss Hall and Miss Cary. Following the close of her scholastic courses she traveled for a time in England and on the Continent, returning to complete her education at Miss Baldwin's School at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. She married Paul Tappen and resides in Haverford, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Tappen is a recognized force in the State feminist movements and in welfare work. She is, of course, a Daughter of the American Revolution, and is also president of the Tuesday Morning History Club of Philadelphia. She is an active member of the Ark and Dove Society of Maryland; of the Philadelphia Country Club of the Art Alliance of Philadelphia; of the Women's Republican Club; of the Modern Club, and of the Plays and Players. She is the State finance chairman for the League of Women Voters, succeeding Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, and was vice-chairman for the township of Lower Merion. Her recreations are hunting and horseback riding and she specializes in her tutoring in French and English history.

PICKETT, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Business Man—Widely experienced in a variety of commercial enterprises throughout the country,

William F. Pickett

William Franklin Pickett returned to his native State of North Carolina, and established at Greensboro, the grocery business with which his name was connected for so many years. Still later he gained fame as one of the largest and most successful dealers in real estate in the city, which always regarded him as one of the most public-spirited of its residents.

Mr. Pickett was born at Mebane, Alamance County, North Carolina, October 31, 1859, a son of William Franklin Pickett, and third eldest child in a family of eight. The Picketts are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and descendants of the famous family, which was prominent in North Carolina in Colonial days, and included among its members General Pickett whose exploits are recorded in every American history. Mr. Pickett's father was a well-known farmer of the section, and served with distinction in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He married Patsy Hurdle.

William Franklin Pickett, son of this marriage, attended the public schools of his birthplace, and later undertook the course of study in Colonel Bingham's Military School. When he had completed his academic training, he assisted his father for a few years in the work of the home farm, after which he followed the path of the setting sun to Kansas, where his uncle, Joe Pickett, had acquired a large ranch. For two years he worked on his uncle's ranch, but then, desiring a larger field for his business ability, he removed to Wichita, in the same State, and there became salesman and bookkeeper for the Chicago Lumber Company. His loyal and efficient service won him merited advancement as well as the confidence and respect of his executive officers, and after seven years in Kansas, he was transferred to the company's offices at Columbus, Ohio, where he was employed in the same capacity for a period of eight years. At the end of this time, Mr. Pickett returned to North Carolina, and established the grocery business which he operated very successfully for more than a quarter of a century, twenty-seven years in all. At first he was associated in this venture with his brother-in-law, Tom Pickett, and he later took his two sons into the firm, which was then known as W. F. Pickett and Sons, located on Summit Avenue. Mr. Pickett's sound business judgment, his executive ability and industry, resulted in a constantly increasing volume of trade, and the firm became the leading grocery house in the neighborhood. He had always, however, been interested in the real estate market and developments, and finally he disposed of his grocery holdings, entering the local real estate field. He did some building work, and also bought and sold large properties in and about Greensboro, aided in this work by his remarkably keen judgment which had been developed through years of experience. Success again crowned his activities, and until the time of his death he continued operations with undiminished vigor and enthusiasm.

Throughout all his life, Mr. Pickett was a builder, a constructive worker in useful fields, contributing by his many successes to the larger prosperity of the community and State. He was always actively interested in the civic welfare, supporting heartily any movement which he considered was designed to promote this end. His faith in the future of Greensboro, in particular, was implicit, and he often spoke of the marvelous opportunities awaiting only suitable development. In this cause he worked untiringly, giving freely of his time and substance.

In political affairs, Mr. Pickett supported the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, playing a strong and active part in local party councils. He was affiliated fraternally with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and with the Woodmen of the World, in both of which orders he was a prominent member. Mr. Pickett was a member and a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, of Greensboro, constant in his attendance—loyal in all church work. His knowledge of the Bible was all-inclusive and profound, and no man gave more liberally of his substance to the support of the church and all its activities than he. Equally generous were his many contributions to worthy civic and benevolent enterprises. In his leisure time, Mr. Pickett liked to travel, and he was also fond of hunting and fishing, but it was among his books, or in happy association with his friends and family at home, that he found his chiefest pleasure.

On December 26, 1888, William Franklin Pickett married Mary Emma Tate, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dickey) Tate, of Mebane, North Carolina, in which section Mr. Tate was well known as a farmer and leading citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett became the parents of several children: 1. Archie Tate. 2. Chester Hurdle, deceased. 3. Harman N., who married Ruth Wilson, and they are the parents of one child, Bettie Jean. 4. Mary Thelma, who married W. Earl Pickett. 5. Paul, also now deceased.

Mr. Pickett's death occurred on July 31, 1925, at his home in Greensboro, where so many peaceful years of his life had been spent. His passing came as a severe shock to the community, and a sense of irreparable loss was borne in upon all those who had known him. A man of the strictest

integrity in all his relations with others, an upright Christian gentleman in every sense of the term, he gave his allegiance to the highest ideals from which he never once departed in any contingency of life. He was a devoted husband and father, a man of warm and enduring friendships, of exemplary life and character. Only with his death, perhaps, did the community come to realize the extent of its deep affection for him and the constant value of his mere presence.

MEDEARIS, NEWTON HARRIS, Mercantile Executive—The surname borne by Newton Harris Medearis, late of Winston-Salem, is one of the oldest in the Southland, and has long been distinguished in North Carolina. Its origin is Scottish and Irish. In early American colonial days three brothers of the name came to the colonies, and one of them settled in North Carolina territory. He fought in the Revolution, and founded a house destined to contain several figures of prominence in their various communities.

Newton Harris Medearis was born November 4, 1855, at Bellews Creek, Forsythe County, North Carolina. His father, William M. Medearis, farmer and business man, died in 1903. He conducted a mill at Bellews Creek for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. William M. Medearis married Mary Barrow, and of their union were born three sons and three daughters, Newton Harris Medearis having been the eldest of the six.

In the schools of Forsyth County, Mr. Medearis secured a sound academic foundation for a lifetime of reading and independent reflection leading to wide knowledge in diversified fields. Well read, interested in current events, from boyhood he kept himself well informed, and in later years became a most interesting participant in informal conversations. His philosophy was enriched with practical sense and the wisdom of experience, making his acquaintanceship coveted by those who heard of him. After his school days he helped his father in the conduct of the farm in Forsythe County—his brothers helped also—and in 1876, at the age of twenty years, came to Winston-Salem, here beginning his mercantile career, as clerk in the general store operated under the style of Hinshaw Brothers. Rapidly he learned the business, and in a few years was admitted into the firm as shareholder and partner, the firm style then being altered to Hinshaw and Medearis. In due course, as the business expanded, the company branched out into the wholesale merchandise field, selling at wholesale as well as at retail. Pioneer merchants of Winston-Salem, the success accorded Hinshaw and Medearis mounted steadily with years, and the company's good repute spread widely through the Carolinas. Mr. Medearis gave his utmost talent and application to the store's success, both in retail and wholesale selling lines, having been personally responsible in large measure for the good fortune which followed the enterprise throughout the long period of his identity with it. But in 1905 he disposed of his interest, and retired. Later, perhaps finding retirement somewhat irksome for one who had been active continuously as merchant for three decades, he accepted the offer of a place with Gilmer Brothers Dry Goods Company, then interested in organization of a new chain of stores to deal in dry goods. Mr. Medearis assumed charge of Western North Carolina sales, and was of incalculable value to the dry goods organization until 1925, when he became connected in like capacity as commercial executive with the William Shelton Company, of Charlotte. He held that post until the time of his demise.

Travel was one of Mr. Medearis' chief pleasures, and he combined it to some extent with his business as store executive. He was well known throughout the State of North Carolina, and had close friends in nearly every town which he visited with frequency. Given the attributes necessary for making friends, he had those complementary assets making it possible for him to retain that friendship in yet augmented form; and at the time of his death he was accounted one of the best known commercial men in the commonwealth. For forty years he was a communicant of the Centenary Methodist Church of Winston-Salem, contributing to its work with generosity. Indeed, he gave freely to all worthy causes, whether for charity, city advancement, or commercial end. During the World War he was of assistance in the Liberty loans and other drives for funds. (Mrs. Medearis served on virtually all war work committees in Winston-Salem.) Politically he supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He was fond of nature, took pleasure in being among nature's beauties, but took his greatest pleasure, however, in association with his loved ones about the family hearth.

Mr. Medearis married, at Bellews Creek, North Carolina, January 17, 1882, Laura Roberson, daughter of Israel A. and Mary (Vance) Roberson, her father having been a merchant and farmer of Forsythe County, located at Bellews after the Civil War, when he conducted a general store which stands today. Her mother was of a dis-

tinguished ancestry, the Vances having settled long ago in the South. Of this union were born children: 1. Mary, wife of William S. Snipe; mother of a daughter, Mary. 2. Pearl, wife of H. F. Chreitzberg; mother of two daughters, Frances and Betty. 3. Noble R. 4. Annie, wife of A. L. Butler; mother of three sons, Albert, Jr., William Medearis, and Hugh Chatham. 5. Frances, wife of Phin Horton, Jr.; mother of a daughter, Frances Carolyn. 6. William Fields, who married Helen Lethco. Mrs. Laura (Roberson) Medearis survives her husband.

Mr. Medearis died, in Winston-Salem, January 21, 1928, at the age of seventy-two years. Tributes rendered in his memory were numerous, from persons in all stations of life, and came from cities and villages throughout North Carolina and points more distant. In Winston-Salem the feeling of loss was deep, at the passing of a beloved business associate, citizen and friend.

MORRIS, EDWARD B., Actuary—In life insurance circles the position of the actuary is widely recognized as of outstanding importance. Upon him depends, in the final analysis, the whole safety and correctness of insurance society structure; for he it is who makes the calculations by higher mathematics that enable companies to determine what risks they can afford to take. It is he who is the intelligence and the mainstay of insurance. One of those men who, in Hartford, Connecticut, the great insurance city of New England, played for years an important part in the activities of the Travelers' Insurance Company, was Edward B. Morris, actuary of the life department of that organization. In that capacity, and in all his undertakings, Mr. Morris held a place of leadership; and his sound judgments were sought by all who were associated with him. Kindly and helpful in his attitude toward others, he readily won their hearts. And though he has now gone from our midst, he is remembered as one of Hartford's most valuable and lovable citizens.

Edward B. Morris was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on August 16, 1875, son of John E. and Mary (Felt) Morris. He was a nephew of Levi L. Felt, former controller of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of which the father, John E. Morris, was secretary. Mr. Morris was a direct descendant from Edward Morris, who was one of the first settlers of Roxbury, Massachusetts; and on the maternal side of his house, as well as on the paternal, he was descended from early settlers of this State. His ancestors included many who were prominent in the early history of the American Colonies. Edward B. Morris received his early education in the public schools of Hartford, and after he had completed his work in them he enrolled at the Hartford Public High School. At that institution he was a classmate of L. Edmund Zacher, president, and James L. Howard, vice-president, of the Travelers' Insurance Company. Finishing his studies at high school, he became a student at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, where he attended the Sheffield Scientific School. There he was a member of the football team and captain of the track team. In 1897 he took, at that institution, his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the first year after his graduation, Mr. Morris became engaged in business in New York City, where he remained until, in 1898, he joined the forces of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of his native city. On September 12, 1898, he began work with this company, and thereafter he rose rapidly in his profession, in which he continued for the rest of his life. On September 12, 1928, he observed the thirtieth anniversary of his coming with this organization. In 1906 he received his appointment as assistant actuary in the life department, and in 1914 he was made actuary.

Needless to say, he rendered most useful service to his company. But his activities by no means ended there. He was prominent throughout the United States in insurance circles, and was a member of numerous actuarial societies, as well as of several scientific and mathematical organizations. He was vice-president of the Actuarial Society of America. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries, the Casualty Actuarial Society of America, and the Royal Statistical Society of London, England. He was a member of the American Statistical Association, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Economic Society, the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Actuaries, the American Economic Association, and the American Public Health Association. He always took an active part in all matters pertaining to insurance, and in such work served as a member of different committees. Former Superintendent Beha, of New York State, appointed him a member of the committee of five to recommend revisions of certain of the New York State life insurance laws. He also was a member of the permanent committee on insurance legislation of the American Insti-

tute of Actuaries, and of the committee on group mortality of the Group Insurance Association.

Not content with his activities in these varied organizations, Mr. Morris still further aided in the development of insurance science through his contributions to the literature of his profession. During his long association with the Travelers, he was a frequent contributor of papers on the technical side of insurance. Among these were: "Mortality Experience of Yale Graduates, 1792-1901"; "Substandard Insurance"; "Group Insurance and Its Possible Development"; "Some New Problems Affecting Life Insurance"; and "Suggestions affecting the Financial Statements of Life Insurance Companies." He also wrote articles on many occasions for the more general reading public, and contributed general articles to the insurance press.

Mr. Morris was a member of numerous clubs and associations. These included the Hartford Yale Alumni Association, the Delta Phi Fraternity, the St. Elmo Society of Sheffield Scientific School, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Yale Engineering Association, the Yale Club of New York City, the Sons of Veterans, the Twentieth Century Club of Hartford, the Hartford Curling Club, the University Club, the Lions' Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Connecticut Golf Association, the Hartford Club, and the Wampanoag Country Club. In several of these clubs and associations he served at one time or another as an officer. Into all of these activities, as into his professional endeavors, Mr. Morris always put his fullest energies and powers, with the result that he was esteemed and respected in widely varying walks of life.

Edward B. Morris married, on June 5, 1909, Martha V. King, of Hartford, Connecticut, who survives her husband. By this marriage there were two daughters: Martha Bontecou and Ann Josephine.

The death of this great insurance leader came on December 19, 1929, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his hosts of friends in Hartford and in the insurance world. For his life had been an important one. He had given much, in his own sound and practical way, to help in the development of the life insurance service in the United States. To this company and his profession he was an invaluable worker; to his family he was an ideal husband and father; to his friends he was a true friend. He will be remembered in years to come as a man whose life and whose attainments were of the highest order.

NEISLER, CHARLES EUGENE, Cotton Goods Manufacturer—One of the outstandingly prominent and successful manufacturers of cotton goods in the South, is Charles Eugene Neisler, president of the Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, North Carolina. Mr. Neisler is a member of an old North Carolina family of German origin which settled in this State nearly two hundred years ago. The earliest American ancestor of this family was one Johann Neischler who came from Van Wiel, Württemberg, Germany, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, between 1730 and 1740. Like his father, Mr. Neisler has for many years been engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods having entered this field of occupation when a young man, and received under the guidance and instruction of his father the fundamental principles of the business and the practical application of those principles, and he now has his own sons in business with him thereby perpetuating the identification of the name with this line of industry.

Charles Eugene Neisler was born at Concord, North Carolina, February 3, 1868, a son of Joseph Rankin and Margaret Ellen (Phillips) Neisler. His father was one of the earlier group of men to see the value of manufacturing cotton goods in North Carolina and to engage successfully in that business. Mr. Neisler was educated in the public schools of Concord, North Carolina, and later at the schools of Rock Hill, South Carolina. He then attended Gaston College at Dallas, North Carolina, from where he was graduated in June, 1888. In the autumn of 1888, he made a connection with the Rock Hill Cotton Mills, of which his father was, at that time, superintendent. His interest in the work of the mills, his studious application to all branches of the business of manufacturing cotton fitted him for quick promotions and at the end of about four years he was made superintendent of the Dallas Cotton Mills, at Dallas, North Carolina, though at this time, he was only twenty-four years of age. From then on, his progress was rapid, not only as a result of his thorough knowledge of the business, but also because of his exceptional ability and energy. For a number of years, he has owned and operated three large mills at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, under the name of Neisler Mills, Incorporated. Mr. Neisler organized the Pauline Mill of this group in 1910, and in 1919, he organized the Patricia and the Margrace Mills. These three mills employ on an average about four hundred people. Mr. Neisler is also a director of the Mauney Mills and the Bonnie Mills, also located

O. E. Reiber

at Kings Mountain. He is a member of the Textile Institute of New York, and is identified with the industry of cotton manufacturing as one of the authoritative and most experienced men in the business, particularly in the South.

The Neisler Mills, Incorporated, through the operation of the three mills, the Pauline, the Margrace, and the Patricia turn out many different kinds of cotton fabrics including draperies, upholstery materials, and bedspreads. Mr. Charles Eugene Neisler is president of this organization, one of his sons, Charles Eugene, Jr., is vice-president and manager, another of his sons, Paul Mauney, is secretary and treasurer of the Pauline Mills; all of his five sons are directors of the Neisler Mills, Incorporated.

While Mr. Neisler naturally gives most of his time to his extensive business interests, he also finds some time to give to other interests. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Kings Mountain, North Carolina, and has served this community as a member of the Board of Aldermen and also as chairman of the City School Board. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Civitan Club, holding the office of president of the latter organization. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, and he has been an elder in the church at Kings Mountain for thirty years, and also the superintendent of the Sunday school. His favorite sports are baseball and hunting. During the World War, Mr. Neisler had charge of both the local Liberty Loan and the Red Cross drives to which he devoted much of his time.

At Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Charles Eugene Neisler married Ida Pauline Mauney, daughter of William Andrew Mauney, a prominent merchant and cotton manufacturer of Kings Mountain. Mr. and Mrs. Neisler are the parents of eight children: Charles Eugene, Jr., Paul Mauney, Joseph Andrew, Hugh, Hunter Ramseur, Margaret Sue, Grace, and Ida Pauline.

RUST, DR. THEODORE SMITH, Dentist —For sixty-five years Dr. Theodore Smith Rust practiced dentistry in Meriden, Connecticut, but the record he made did not have to do merely with length of service in his profession. In addition, he was recognized far beyond the confines of the community he served as one of the most capable practitioners in the field, a dentist who gave the most conscientious attention to every detail of his work and bent his mechanical genius to the task of perfecting new instruments and adapting those already in use to suit his needs. Indeed, this mechanical turn of mind frequently bade fair to eclipse his indisputable ability as a dentist in the matter of giving Dr. Rust a claim to fame, for he was the innovator of many modern mechanistic ideas in Meriden. Adjoining his dental office, he had a modern machine shop, much of the equipment of which he had himself constructed. Here he made many of his own dental instruments in order that they might exactly suit his individual requirements. But he constructed numerous other things as well and great was the interest his patients and friends had in the activities which were constantly in progress in the workshop. His versatility, however, did not end there for Dr. Rust was a musician of marked ability and played both the cornet and the bass viol exceedingly well. He had a variety of social interests and was popular with a wide circle of friends about Meriden and throughout the State.

Born in Northampton, Massachusetts, August 14, 1844, into a family that traces its lineage back to earliest New England times, Dr. Rust spent the first two decades of his life in Easthampton, where his parents removed soon after his birth. During his boyhood he assisted his father with the work of the farm but, in spite of the arduous labors involved, he found time to attend the local schools and when he had advanced as far in his studies as they could lead him, enrolled in Williston Academy at Northampton. So ably did he pursue his studies that eventually he became an assistant instructor in chemistry at that institution. In his nineteenth year Dr. Rust took up the study of dentistry with his brother-in-law, Dr. Delzon Colton, in Meriden, where he spent the remainder of his life. He continued to work under the tutelage of Dr. Colton until he was thoroughly versed in his profession and upon Dr. Colton's death continued the practice alone.

Dr. Rust's mechanical bent asserted itself early in life. At the age of thirteen, he constructed, without aid, a miniature steam engine that was not only perfect in every detail at the time it was made but even now, after the death of its maker, remains in a state of good preservation and perfect working order. The model stands as a proof of unusual youthful genius. Although Dr. Rust was modest about his achievements and slow to invite friends to witness them, his shop became the mecca of his colleagues. He built the first electric motor ever used in this city and put it to work operating a lathe in his shop. He built a rolling mill in which he could press precious metals to the thinness of one three-thousandths of an inch.

In addition to equipment for use in his profession, he was continually constructing mechanical curiosities, such as a clock with only one hand and cameras at a time when they were not readily purchasable on the market.

Although Dr. Rust built and continued his experiments with electric motors for use in his machine shop until, at the time of his death, he had twenty-four of them on his premises, he refused to the last to employ an electric motor to operate his burs for surgical use. He maintained that burs so operated heated too rapidly and were harmful to the tooth being worked upon. Consequently, he always used a foot driven machine and, not content with that, he always remodeled every foot engine that came into his possession to give it an eight-inch drive, thus slowing the speed of the bur and necessitating the use of exceedingly keen instruments that would cut the tooth without heating it perceptibly.

Dr. Rust had many activities outside his work and his favorite hobby, and was well known and popular in many circles. He was fraternally affiliated with Meridian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member for many years of the Home Club. He was the first man in Meriden to own a bicycle and for years was president of the Meriden Wheel Club. In his professional world, he was a charter member of the Connecticut Dental Association, a member of the New Haven Dental Association, and for a considerable period was a member of the Connecticut Dental Commission.

On May 3, 1864, Dr. Rust marriet Fannie M. Colton. To this union two daughters, Theodora Frances, and Anne Marinda, were born, the latter of whom survived her father.

The death of Dr. Rust occurred at his Meriden home August 4, 1929, bringing great grief to a wide circle of friends who looked upon him as the kindly patriarch of the community, a dependable friend and confidant. From one generation to the next Dr. Rust had given his excellent dental services to the people of Meriden and he seemed an essential part of the life and spirit of the city. His record of sixty-five years in dental practice—for he was active up to a month before his death—is extraordinary, but even more unusual were the character and personality of this splendid gentleman of the old school, who inculcated his ideals and ambitions in his daily tasks and gave to those tasks always his best efforts. He was universally loved, and long will Meriden miss the capable dentist whom the citizenry had come to regard as a sort of blessed institution.

BLACK, JAMES WILLIAM, Textile Manufacturer—The mastery of textile manufacturing in all its deatils by the late James William Black, of Kinston, North Carolina, was a factor not only in his own success but in the general advancement of the industry itself, which benefited by his knowledge. He was regarded as an authority in his line and was often called on for informative speeches at textile gatherings. At the same time his judgment in other fields of business was relied on, particularly in his own city, where he was associated with many progressive movements and enterprises. The well-known Caswell Cotton Mills were in large measure the product of his initiative and effort and embodied many of his ideals of cotton mill operation, for he was long vice-president and general manager.

James William Black was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, October 2, 1865, son of William Black, who died twenty-two years ago, and his wife, Priscilla (Dickenson) Black, of the Virginia family of that name. The family was of Scotch-Irish descent, and possessed of the racial characteristics of sobriety, thrift, and willingness to adventure and experiment. The latter quality carried William Black to Maine, when his son was a small boy, and his abilities soon advanced him in industry until he became superintendent of the Androscoggin Mills. William Black served throughout the Civil War in the Union Army and in one battle captured the youngest of four brothers of his wife who were fighting for the Confederacy. James William Black was second of a family of three children, including two girls. He attended the schools near his Maine home and studied and read much in private, for he had a keen mind.

From boyhood, Mr. Black was interested in textile manufacture. He worked in the mills which were under the management of his father and filled the most humble positions, mastering each with the same thoroughness and interest. The circumstances of his early life were by no means soft and gracious, but stern necessity proved an excellent teacher to him and stimulated him to great endeavor. At the age of twenty-two, he joined the forces of the Howard & Bough Machinery Company, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he was charged with the responsible task of procuring and setting up the machinery and directing their production. His growing importance was manifest when he was twice sent to Europe in connection with the job. Later he represented the interests of the company in Colorado, and while in Denver, he completed a special course of study in textiles. After several years of residence in

J. H. Black

the West, Mr. Black came to North Carolina, for a brief time holding a position in a Charlotte mill. He then came to Kinston, where he spent the remaining twenty years of his life. The village was in its infancy, and Mr. Black helped it to grow. He was superintendent of the Kinston Cotton Mills for some time and increased their business more than fifty per cent. Finally, he saw an opportunity to organize a company of his own and launch a cotton mill which would embody his own ideals and would have the improvements dictated by his experience and wide observation. With seven other stockholders, he established the Caswell Cotton Mills. He was in complete charge of building and operations, and he made plans for expansion which are still being developed. Mr. Black was vice-president, general manager and superintendent, and had the satisfaction of watching his plant succeed from the beginning. Now the Caswell Mills are among the most important in the State. His absorption with the welfare of employees was as great as his concern for the stockholders. He built a model village in connection with the mills and a church which was nonsectarian, known as the Caswell Mission Chapel. When Mr. Black died, February 17, 1919, hundreds of the mill operatives indicated their devotion to him by attending his funeral and mourning his loss. He was regarded as one of the foremost cotton manufacturers of the South and a much sought after speaker on textile subjects at conventions. He was a member of the Soft Yarn Spinners Association, and for several years one of its directors. He was also a stockholder and director of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company in Petersburg, Virginia, and interested in other local enterprises.

His political views were those of the Republican party, for which he worked. His efforts in behalf of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the World War were unwearying and effective. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was a Shriner. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His interest in the advancement of his church, the First Baptist, was particularly keen and his assistance consistent and effective. He was a member of the church board, deacon, and chairman of the finance committee. His liberality extended to other churches besides his own. Fishing and hunting expeditions, on which his wife accompanied him, were his favorite forms of recreation, and gardening was his hobby. He had a fine large hothouse on his home grounds in which he grew beautiful flowers.

James William Black married (first) Sadie Scott, of Maine, who died and was survived by two children: 1. Clovas, superintendent of the Goldsboro Cotton Mills, and married to Lydia White. 2. May, who married J. H. Lockwood, of Welch, West Virginia. Mr. Black married (second), February 20, 1905, Eunice Marquette, at Kinston, North Carolina. Of French descent, Mrs. Black is the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Marquette, a farmer, and his wife, Annie (Gillikin) Marquette. Two children were born of the second union: 1. James William Black, Jr., a student of textile manufacturing and dyeing, who married Davie Belle Eaton. 2. Lloyd Stough Black, a student.

At the age of fifty-four, as he stood at the pinnacle of his powers and achievements, and when many years of accomplishments seemed to stretch out before him, Mr. Black passed away. To the cotton industry he was known as a self-made man, one who had begun humbly and worked himself up into a position of knowledge and power. His independence of thought and the imagination which gave him vision characterized his lifework and endowed it with a special quality. His geniality and consideration for others won all hearts, and his devotion to his family and home were beautiful. A local paper spoke of him as "one of Kinston's most valued citizens" and continued:

> Under conditions not always like flowery beds of ease he carved out a career and made for himself a place in the great industry which he chose for his lifework, of which any man might well feel proud. For twenty years since his advent to this city he was a great factor in its industrial and business life. Not only was he a cotton manufacturer, but he allied himself with all the enterprises to which he gave the benefit of his energies and wise judgment. And above all, he was a good citizen and much beloved as such.

BUSHNELL, FRANK, Insurance Executive —The half century in the life of the late Frank Bushnell which was devoted to furthering the interests of life insurance synchronized with the period of greatest expansion in that field of modern business. There is an obvious connection, for his contribution to the development of life insurance was actual and significant. Mr. Bushnell was for some three decades associated in Hartford, Connecticut, with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and was senior vice-president at the time of his death. He had a genius for inspiring in others the same conscientious and devoted attitude toward the profession which he himself experienced.

He also had a broad and comprehensive understanding of problems his company and its agents encountered, and he was ready with suggestions to aid others or a plan of action for himself. He was thus the ideal executive, a powerful force in the upbuilding of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Frank (Francis) Bushnell was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1852, son of Daniel and Eleanor (Gray) Bushnell. He was the youngest of fourteen children, and eighth in direct descent from Francis Bushnell, one of the founders of Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. In that great industrial city he received his education in the public schools and the famous Newell's School for boys. There also he began his self-supporting career at the age of fourteen years as office boy with Edwards and Company, a fire insurance company. In 1878 he took a position with the W. G. Park steel concern. When the main office of that company was moved to New York, Mr. Bushnell also made the move and continued there his activities in connection with the steel industry.

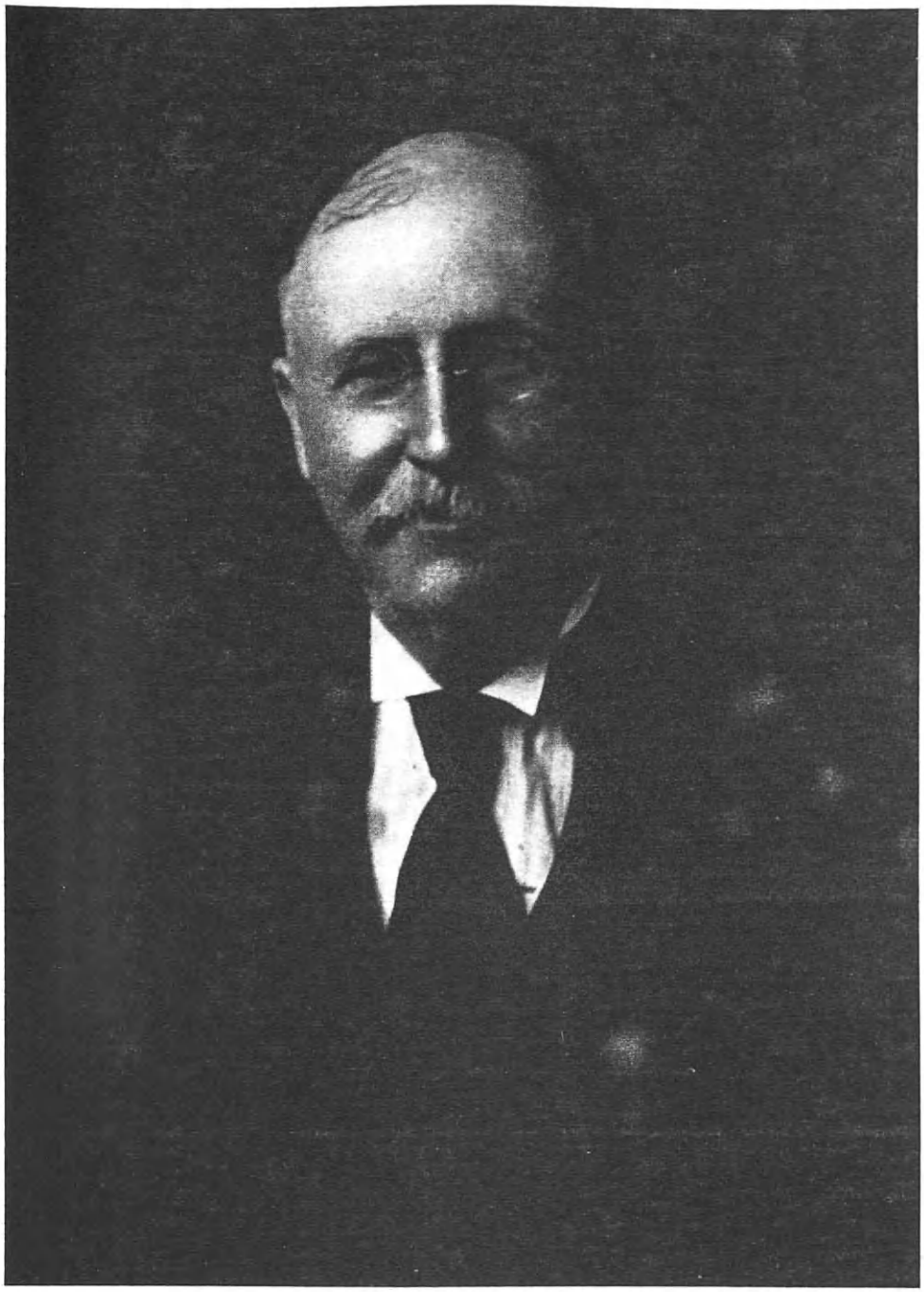
The vision which was part of his contribution to life insurance could also be applied to his own career, for he sensed the advantages and the opportunities offered by this profession. In 1886 he entered the service of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and was appointed a special agent for T. J. Mumford, New York manager for the company. He was not disappointed either in the opportunities of the profession or in his ability to take advantage of them. His volume of business during his agency period was most gratifying and led to his advancement on February 1, 1889, three years to a day from his insurance start, to the position of partner to Mr. Mumford under the firm name of Mumford and Bushnell. For nearly ten years the firm prospered, His capable and energetic activities produced results which attracted the favorable attention of the executive staff of the Aetna. On November 1, 1898, came his summons to the home office in Hartford and his appointment to the post of superintendent of agencies for the eastern division. The same qualities which had brought success to his firm had even freer play in the new and responsible position and resulted in equal expansion for the Aetna business. He was alert, inspiring, friendly, and he won and retained the confidence of agents who knew that he could be relied on to work as hard as they did and to maintain the same high standards of service. Further promotion was bound to come. Mr. Bushnell was made agency secretary on January 1, 1901, and for the following twenty-one years supervised the entire agency organization of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, a monumental task. Volume of business advanced by leaps and bounds, and public confidence in the company and esteem for the agents kept pace with this growth. Through his cordial and sympathetic contacts with the hundreds of agents, he inspired them to greater and more dependable efforts. Recognition of his services came in the shape of further promotion in 1922, when Mr. Bushnell was elected vice-president of the company. A year later came relief from the duties connected with the supervision of the field forces. He was made chairman of the Underwriting Committee and gave his entire time and attention to the underwriting problems of the life division of the company. Thus was made full use of his long experience and his acquaintance with the most successful methods of obtaining and retaining insurance applicants.

The year 1922 was marked by other honors. May of that year, was set aside as "Bushnell Tribute" month, and in testimony to him, his achievements for the company, and his personal significance to them, the company's agents rolled up a volume of new business aggregating $41,000,000. He believed in insurance and furthered it with all his strength because of his firm conviction that it was an excellent thing for people and for the Nation.

He died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, June 27, 1929, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. Bushnell married March 26, 1874, Caroline Hampton Sellers. Mrs. Bushnell survives her husband and resides in Hartford. They were the parents of four children: 1. Mary S., of Hartford. 2. Mrs. James S. Taintor, of West Hartford. 3. Howard Bushnell, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey. 4. Ward F. Bushnell, of Hinsdale, Illinois. Five grandchildren also survive Mr. Bushnell.

MEBANE, CHARLES HARDEN, Educator —"One of the most able and efficient State Superintendents of Public Instruction North Carolina has ever had" is a quoted press comment about Charles Harden Mebane, one of the many of its kind made during his tenure of office. It is one thing to win praise and acclaim at the close of life or after public activities have been completed, but quite another to be accorded generous tribute in the midst of the difficulties and strife invariably attendant upon the administration of an elective office by a man who possessed vision beyond the outlook of his time and an indomitable will to reconstruct and reconstitute the educational sys-



C. H. Mebane

tem of his State in order that the youth of his own and future generations might more easily acquire the education he himself had been forced to fight so strenuously to obtain. But Charles Harden Mebane won approbation and made a host of staunch friends and admirers even in the midst of his campaign—often waged in the face of active hostility and opposition as well as apathy and indifference—for more extensive popular education, longer school terms, higher appropriations and increased school taxation, ousting of grafters who had imposed upon local school boards of the State in sale of worthless books and maps. The fates had not accorded Mr. Mebane a childhood of luxury and ease, but in the hard work he did on his father's farm and in his struggles to obtain a schooling he developed a strength of purpose and will, and comprehension of the difficulties met by people of lesser means that made him an educational leader of rare humanity, a college president willing to be concerned with the A. B. C.'s of learning and, in later life, a newspaper editor whose broad sympathies made of him an uniquely valuable moulder of public opinion. A man of endless energy, Mr. Mebane studied law and was admitted to the bar, practicing to a certain extent but largely applying his legal knowledge to the more efficient handling of legal and political news. He was an ardent protagonist for prohibition and throughout his life fought the evils of drink, taking an active part in the campaign which resulted in passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was a leader in the various phases of community life in the different cities in which he made his home, but chiefly was Mr. Mebane an educator and it was his work in behalf of the schools of the State that endeared him to its people and made of him one of those men whose names will be written large in history even when it be read by North Carolinians of generations hence.

Born October 27, 1862, Mr. Mebane was the son of William Milton Mebane, a merchant of Guilford, and Margaret (Harden) Mebane. The family was one of prominence and had at one time possessed considerable means, but the Civil War swept away their fortune in entirety. The youngest of a family of three sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch was left at an early age as the principal supporter of his aging parents, but the handicap thus accorded him did not deter him in his determination to secure a thorough education. Frequently school terms must be delayed or overlooked while he cut wood, swept floors, or helped a farmer with his plowing, at a wage of twenty-five cents per day, in order to earn enough to return to school in the fall. After he had completed the county school course in Guilford he taught country school in Randolph County for a short time. There followed work at Liberty Academy, then, through the kindness of a Randolph County friend, he borrowed funds that enabled him to study at Catawba College. Here he so distinguished himself scholastically that soon after his graduation he was called to a professorship in Greek, German and history at his *alma mater*. Already he was an experienced teacher, for in various schools he had been intermittently earning a salary that helped him pursue further education. His four years as an instructor made a highly creditable entry in his record, but the schoolroom did not provide a wide enough range for his eager, restless ambitions.

"Who is Mebane?" asked everyone when, in the year 1896, his candidacy for the State superintendency of public instruction was announced. They were to learn, for not only was this young and hitherto unrecognized educator elected, but he also gave to the schools of the State some of the most able, efficient and far-seeing direction they have ever had. Post-war North Carolina schools were troubled by the problem of adjusting in them the newly freed negro population. Mr. Mebane brought to the cases of friction that were constantly arising a tact and judgment that won for him the approval of both races. He found throughout the State an appalling lack of interest in popular education and he fought to bring light into darkness and apprise the people of their needs. He won for himself the reputation for being one of the most persistent and untiring workers the State had ever had. Leading educators were consulted in order that the best advice available might be employed in revising book lists and forms used by the schools. A valuable publication, "The North Carolina Educational Report" for 1896-97 and 1898-99, was issued under his supervision. At every conceivable opportunity, he earnestly called upon educators and others interested in education to write and preserve historical records of old or then existing schools, for his study of history had shown him the importance of recording history in the making. Bills calling for increased taxes for school purposes were prepared by him and passed by the legislature. And in every particular he strove to lift the school work of the State out of the realm of political manipulation.

It was but natural that Catawba College should call him to its presidency at the close of his four

years in State office. Four years he headed the institution, guiding its policies constructively then, in 1904, resigned, again to enter the political arena as candidate for county public schools superintendent of Catawba County. Meeting success in the elections, he moved to Raleigh where he made his home for five years for he was reëlected to a second term as superintendent in 1906. For five years Mr. Mebane had charge of the appointment division of the State school fund in the office of State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, and in 1914 and 1915 he served as judge of the Catawba County Recorder's Court for, while serving as county superintendent, he had studied law in connection with the State University's law school, successfully passing his bar examinations in February, 1906. In 1917 Mr. Mebane was made North Carolina State director of prohibition forces seeking passage of the national prohibition measure. During the campaign he made his headquarters in Greensboro. Of the North Carolina College for Women in this place Mr. Mebane was a director during the last thirty years of his life.

In 1903, Mr. Mebane had acquired ownership of the "Catawba County News," later consolidated by him with the "Newton Enterprise" which he purchased. From that date until his death he was actively engaged in editing the publication and it was as editor, perhaps, that he best liked to be known, for as a means of furthering the cause of public enlightenment, the fundamental principle of his creed as an educator, he looked upon his newspaper. As a writer he had a trenchant, vigorous and concise style which made it possible for him to put into effective language his strong opinions upon current questions. Supporters of public-spirited work could always depend upon the editorial assistance of Mr. Mebane, while the "News-Enterprise" had far-reaching influence in bringing to successful conclusion the local Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the World War. Mr. Mebane was a member of the German Reformed Church of Newton where he always was an active worker and served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On May 22, 1894, at Newton, Mr. Mebane married Minnie Cochran, daughter of George Washington Cochran, register of deeds of Catawba County for the sixteen years following the Civil War and before that a merchant of Caldwell County. Mr. Cochran, who lost a limb in battle, was one of five brothers who all served the Confederacy in the army during the Civil War. One brother was killed in the same battle in which Mr. Cochran was wounded. To Mr. and Mrs. Mebane were born six children: 1. Charles H., Jr., who married Florence Frazier and became the father of Cyril Long. He succeeded his father to the management of the "News-Enterprise." 2. Ione, married to G. W. Mann, of Winston-Salem; one daughter, Ione Mebane. 3. Margaret, married to C. W. Rothrock, of Asheville; two children, C. W., Jr., and Mary. 4. William Marion, who married Isobel Knudsen, a professor of Junior College at Asheville. 5. Elizabeth, married to E. W. Reece. 6. Evelyn, a student at the North Carolina College.

When the death of Mr. Mebane occurred December 15, 1926, the town of Newton—and indeed many friends throughout the entire State—as well as members of his family mourned a loss that they considered irreparable. In an address to members of the State Legislature early in his term as State superintendent of schools Mr. Mebane said in part: "We spend money to honor our dead heroes. We erect monuments of bronze and marble to enkindle and inspire patriotism in the hearts of the rising and future generations. This in most cases is money well spent. Let us consider for a moment what we do when we spend money for the thousands of our poor children, whose only hope for an education and all that it brings to those that possess it, depends upon the public schools. By spending money thus we will not erect a monument of bronze or marble which the varying seasons of time may efface and crumble, but we will make men and women whose impress and character will be felt not only upon the generations that immediately follow them, but will be felt throughout eternity itself." His life, the most valuable coin in which it is possible to pay, Mr. Mebane devoted to the cause of education and it is not too much to say that he impressed the Commonwealth of North Carolina much more indelibly than erection of any number of ageless monuments within its confines could have done.

As an editor, Mr. Mebane was independent and fearless in his thinking and writing. He cared not at all whether his views coincided with those of patrons and friends; whether they represented majority or minority opinions; whether they were popular or unpopular. His convictions were to him outline for action and he practiced personally what he believed in and recommended for the practice of others. He was a temperance man as well as a prohibitionist. He believed that law should be used to induce morality but he abhorred hypocrisy as it commenced to show itself under the liquor laws. In his home life he was as devoted and sincere as in his public activities and gave of his energies generously to the care of an invalid wife and the rearing and education of his

Frank R. Stockton

children. They, as did political and business associates, honored and loved him throughout his lifetime and did not hesitate to pay tribute to his abilities while it was possible for him to hear. But individually and in groups, friends and associates hastened to bring the bereaved family assurance of their appreciation of this man who had been active in such a surprisingly large variety of important enterprises, when finally death ended his life of service and devotion.

STOCKTON, FRANK W., Merchant—As a business man and a generally valuable citizen, Frank W. Stockton stood among the leaders in the life of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where he was secretary and treasurer of the Ideal Dry Goods Company, prominent in civic affairs, and active in the church and the city government. In public affairs, and who at the same time learned the course of a busy career, Mr. Stockton acquired a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, people who recognized his splendid qualities of character and his sound judgment and skill in business and to appreciate him as a companion and comrade. His death, needless to say, caused great sorrow in the community where for so many years he had lived and worked, for it was generally realized that his passing left a vacancy that would be difficult to fill.

Mr. Stockton was born in Salem, North Carolina, just after the Civil War, on August 1, 1866, a son of Joseph H. and Julia E. (Pfohl) Stockton. His father, a prominent citizen and a pioneer merchant of Winston-Salem, reared a family of seven children, of whom Frank W. was the eldest. Frank W. Stockton was baptized September 23, 1866, and on April 10, 1881, when he was fifteen years old, was confirmed, taking upon himself the vows and obligations of a Christian, to which he was ever faithful after that time. He attended the private schools of his community and the Salem Boys' School, and received his first practical business experience in the mercantile establishment of Pfohl and Stockton, conducted by his uncle and father. In his early manhood he resided for a few years in Alabama and Missouri, but returned to cast in his lot with friends in the home community, which in the years that followed he helped materially to build up, at least as regarded things that were of the greatest worth to the city. For a considerable time he was engaged in the employ of J. L. Ludlow, consulting engineer of Winston-Salem, and for a year or more was with an engineering corps in Alabama. After that he spent some time in Kansas City, Missouri. When he returned to Winston-Salem, he accepted a position with the People's National Bank, and was with that institution for about thirteen years. He was promoted to the responsible position of assistant cashier, but on account of a nervous breakdown was forced to resign. Subsequently he was elected secretary and treasurer of the town of Salem, which position he held for about four years. For a time he was with the "Morning Journal" in the capacity of treasurer, but resigned from that paper's organization about 1913, when he purchased an interest in the Ideal Dry Goods Company. Associated in this business with Messrs. Hitchcock and Trotter, Mr. Stockton served as the corporation's secretary and treasurer, and was part owner of the company. This company always was one of the most successful and reliable of Winston-Salem's business houses, and throughout his connection with it Mr. Stockton was respected and admired as a business man of great ability and integrity and as one who increased the usefulness of the store in his community. Polite and obliging, and at the same time exact and painstaking, he possessed a happy, cheerful disposition which, combined with his other sterling qualities, made itself felt in all his business relationships and gained for him and his store many friends and patrons.

Though widely known as a business man, Mr. Stockton was perhaps most notable as a church worker and as a citizen who ever had the best interests of his fellow-townsmen at heart. For many years he was a member of the Home Moravian Church, in which at all times he was an active worker, giving freely of his time and money to the advancement of its welfare, and in which he was a member of the board of trustees and of all the important committees. Fond of music, he sang in the church choir, and often spent many hours after business at his piano at home. As a matter of fact, his cultural interests were many, and he was a close student of the classics, as well as a collector of rare editions of fine books and the owner of a library of note. In his spare time he did considerable traveling, going on many trips from time to time with his wife, both in the United States and Canada. He was a member of the Democratic party, although he placed the qualities of individual candidates far higher in his scale of values than petty allegiance to party. He was affiliated with the Kiwanis Club and the Twin-City Club. But his greatest interest was ever in his own home, in which he was an ideal companion, husband and friend.

On March 3, 1892, he was united in marriage with Ellen F. Ackerman, daughter of Romulus

Ackerman, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and for more than thirty-one years they lived in happy and congenial companionship, loving the same things and finding their joys in the same undertakings. Theirs was a home noted for its hospitality, its excellent books, its good fellowship and its enjoyable discussions of the best things in nature and religion.

The death of Frank W. Stockton, which occurred on August 25, 1923, came as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances, among whom he was most highly regarded. His widow, who survives him, resides at the family home, No. 445 South Main Street, Winston-Salem, on the site of the old firm of Pfohl and Stockton, established by his father, Joseph Stockton, and Edward A. Pfohl, who there conducted the business for twenty-five years. The grief of his many friends upon the passing of Frank W. Stockton was perhaps best evidenced by the appreciation of him prepared by some of his fellow-churchmen in the form of a memoir.

Brother Stockton [said this memoir in part] was a friendly Christian who enjoyed his religion, and was ever quietly and unostentatiously passing on something of the joy to others. He knew in Whom he believed and was a cheerful witness to the faith that was in him.

He had in him, too, much of the spirit of the Good Samaritan, and was always ready to share with others the material blessings with which God had entrusted him.

And in the Christian spirit which he showed in home and Church, in business and community life, he carried with him through the weeks of sickness and suffering which were his portion. . . .

It is not death to die,
To leave this weary road
To be with the brotherhood on high,
To be at home with God.

It is not death to fling
Aside this sinful dust,
And rise on strong, exultant wing
To live among the just.

Jesus, Thou Prince of life!
Thy chosen cannot die;
Like Thee they conquer in the strife
To reign with Thee on high.

BURT, LUTHER HAROLD, Engineer—A leader in the engineering field at Hartford, Connecticut, for many years, Luther Harold Burt, son of a distinguished father and member with him of the firm of L. W. Burt and son, was himself well known, and his work favorably recognized in many parts of the Eastern United States. He was a man of versatile talent, of energy and persistence, skillful in solving the difficult problems which he was called upon to meet in his profession, building strongly and safely for the years of future use.

Mr. Burt was born in Hartford, February 29, 1876, a son of Luther White and Mary Alice (Green) Burt, of this city. His father was a Hartford engineer for many years, born in this city in 1848, and a graduate of Yale University in science in the year 1871.

Luther White Burt began his engineering work with the United States Government in the survey of the Connecticut River, and later entered the employ of the city of Hartford. From his own surveys he prepared a valuable map of the city, and during his engagement, which lasted for six years, a large amount of public and special construction was completed. In 1880 Mr. Burt opened an engineering and surveying office in Hartford. Under the superintendence of Major John F. Jones, the engineering work of the Connecticut Western Railroad was trusted to him for these years, and later he was engaged by Major Jones to develop the town of Blacksburg, South Carolina, and to carry on engineering work for the Charleston, Chicago, and Cincinnati Railroad. Previously, under Mr. Burt's direction, the survey, locations, and plans for all structures, estimates of costs, etc., for the extension of the Central New England Railroad from Tariffville to Springfield were projected and completed ready for contracting. Mr. Burt designed and constructed a railroad for the Middlesex Quarry Company and built the main trunk sewers for the city of New Haven. He was also engineer and superintendent of sewers for the city of Danbury.

In the early 90's Mr. Burt was appointed city surveyor of Hartford, and during his term of office many public improvements were projected, including the main intercepting sewer system, the detail plans and specifications for which were prepared by him. Included in the latter was the preparation of the topographical map of the city which is the base of the present maps. When his several terms as city surveyor expired in 1894, Mr. Burt resumed his private practice. At this time he ran out property lines in the old "Ten Mile Woods" north of Tower Avenue and south through to Albany Avenue, obtained the topography and furnished a map on which Keney Park is included. He also made topographical plans later in use by the Park Department of Bushnell, Goodwin, and Riverside, the South Green, Tunnel and smaller parks. Among others, he also designed the dam and its accessories for the Hartford Ice Company at South Wethersfield. Mr. Burt made up preliminary plans for the Connecticut Bridge and Highway District, and for the Hartford approaches to the East Hartford Bridge. Under his

Henry Roan

direction were made the preliminary plans for the hydro-electric plant south of Tariffville. In 1911 Mr. Burt was appointed a member of the Connecticut State Board of Civil Engineers, in charge of the construction and other details of dams. Still later he represented the interests of the Commonwealth in the design and construction of some eight dams and hydro-electric developments. He served his State and its people well, and his death was widely regretted.

Luther Harold Burt received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace and later entered Trinity College, where he undertook the course leading to the Bachelor of Science degree, and was graduated in 1900. With his father's example before him, it was natural that he should be attracted to the engineering field, and even before his graduation from Trinity College he had been employed in the construction of parts of the Springfield branch of the Central New England Railroad, and in topographical surveys of the city parks, as well as in general city practice.

With the completion of his academic training, Mr. Burt left Hartford to broaden his experience in railroad and municipal engineering in the various States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In these states he had charge of surveys, designs, and construction of concrete, stone arch and steel bridges, with miscellaneous foundations, developments of water powers, yard and track layouts and other work. He spared no pains to master completely every detail connected with the practice of his chosen profession, and by active, personal experience acquired an authoritative knowledge of all branches in which he was later to excel. Among the most important designs of his earlier years were those covering structures for four-tracking the Pittsburgh-Lake Erie Railroad, the masonry designs for the Delaware River Bridge above Easton, Pennsylvania, the design of the West Morrisville yard for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the new terminal designs for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. During the five years immediately preceding his return to Hartford in 1911, he had charge of an important part of the new fifteen-mile Bronx Valley sanitary sewer passing through the most valuable part of Westchester County, in New York.

In 1911 Mr. Burt became associated with his father in engineering practice at Hartford under the firm name of L. W. Burt and Son, civil engineers, and this city remained the center of his activities until his death. The years brought him further success, and by application and ability, he advanced to the front rank of his profession. He possessed an exhaustive knowledge of both engineering principle and practice, enabling him to attain a high goal of distinction, and achieve a record of successes seldom equaled. In spite of the demands of his profession upon him, however, he found time for participation in many phases of Hartford life, supporting all worthy movements for advance and progress, and contributing to benevolent and charitable causes. With his family he worshipped in the Christian Science faith, holding membership in the Second Church of Christ Scientist at Hartford, and as a member of the building committee there, was largely instrumental in the erection of the beautiful church building on Lafayette Street. Mr. Burt was an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of several clubs and associations of a non-professional nature. He was fond of all outdoor sports, and in his leisure moments especially found rest and recreation in golf, hunting and trout fishing. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was active in higher circles of this order as a member of Pythagoras Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Burt's death occurred at his Hartford home on January 29, 1929, his wife, Claudia, one son, Richard W., and a grandson, Richard W., Jr., surviving. His splendid career was thus cut short at the full height of his mature powers and energy, when it seemed as if years of constructive endeavor might still lay ahead. That which he had already accomplished, however, was large, and had become a part of the very fabric of our national life. The works which he builded so well will live after him, and in the hearts of all those who knew him, the memory of his life and work will long remain.

ROAN, HENRY, Executive—This surname originally was spelled Roane, but the final *e*, which had been borne through centuries, was deleted from it by the grandfather of Henry Roan, late distinguished citizen of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The family had its origin in Scotland, whence it removed to the North of Ireland, whence again, because of religious unrest, it joined the great stream of Scotch-Irish migrants to America and religious freedom in the seventeenth century. Paternal forebears of Henry Roan settled in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and were among the founders of the historic background owned by the Southland. Arms are registered in the family name.

Dr. Nathaniel Moore Roan, deceased, father

of Henry Roan, was born on the ancient family estate in Virginia, but after his preparation for a career as physician and surgeon came to North Carolina, taking residence in Yancyville, Caswell City. He became noted in medical circles throughout the South, and was many times called into cases outside the State of his residence. Of gifted mind and extraordinary skill at the profession, he made a reputation which will live through many years in medical history. Dr. Roan had seven sons, four of whom fought in the Civil War, under Confederate colors.

Henry Roan, youngest son of Dr. Nathaniel Moore Roan, was born in Yancyville, North Carolina, December 27, 1856, and received his academic instruction in the local Boys' School. Shortly after his education was completed he came to Winston-Salem, and here engaged actively in the tobacco business, then in its infancy as an industry, in this region. Becoming closely associated with the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, he became the intimate friend of R. J. Reynolds, tobacco magnate and founder of the firm bearing his name. This friendship continued until death robbed the one of the other, and dated from the time when foundations of the present great tobacco company were laid. For fifteen years Mr. Roan was secretary and treasurer of the organization. He saw its fulfilled success, largely through his personal direction of effort, and made himself an invaluable factor to the industry in its infancy, a foremost figure in its evolution from small beginnings to present magnitude. Also, he was interested in the T. L. Vaughn Tobacco Company, together with M. D. Stockton; and he had an active rôle in that organization's progress through many years, up to the time it was purchased by the American Tobacco Company in the latter's vast industrial amalgamation program. The Vaughn Company was the first purchased by the American. Later Mr. Roan assisted in the foundation of the Winston-Salem Vehicle Company, manufacturers of wagons, which survives, now engaged in the manufacture of trucks and vehicles. He was secretary and treasurer of the manufactory, and assisted materially, with the help of associates, in its prosperity, forwarding it to the position of leadership since enjoyed, a valuable unit in North Carolina's industrial life. It was in 1923 that Mr. Roan retired from active business connections.

Mr. Roan was a man of broadest and truest education. He was not one of those who are content with the information of books alone; but he needed, to satisfy himself, to give constant and exhaustive consideration to all questions as they came up, thus satisfying himself of his personal opinion, and depending rather less on the views of others than on his own well-thought-out conclusions. He had an extraordinary faculty of memory. Well read in the classics, economics and current events of all interesting categories, he held the power to remember what he had seen in print; and this proved a solid foundation upon which to indulge in personal philosophies. Mr. Roan was somewhat of a philosopher, kindly, withal, in his judgments of mankind. Though his schooling, while extensive enough for the time, was of limited scope, he came in years to acquire knowledge and wisdom of the widest variety. He eschewed fraternal and club activities in order to be at home with his loved ones, and his relaxations were confined in the main to fishing, reading and travel. A Democrat, he was much interested in political developments. He was a charter member of the Twin City Club, and member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, being, because of his industrial position and sound judgment, one of the Chamber's most helpful workers.

Mr. Roan married, November 23, 1898, in Winston-Salem, Abigail Caldwell, daughter of Walter Pharr Caldwell, a lawyer, and descended through him and the family of Caldwell from ancestors much like those of Mr. Roan. The Caldwells also had their origin in Scotland, moved thence to Northern Ireland, and came to the United States in the seventeenth century. They, too, have a coat of arms. Of this union were born children: 1. Abigail, deceased. 2. Mary Henderson. 3. Henry, Jr., student at law in the University of Carolina. 4. Caldwell, a student at Davidson College. Mrs. Abigail (Caldwell) Roan survives her husband. A lady of grace and culture, she maintains the residence in Winston-Salem.

Mr. Roan was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, a deacon of the order, and a conscious worker for the denomination's good, together with the welfare of those projects by it sponsored in the name of charity. He contributed freely to all church matters, and knew no bounds save those imposed by fortune in his benevolences. Never did he withhold a helping hand from those who came to him in need. Genial, tender, he had a heart filled with the right concepts of Christianity and the Christian spirit. When news of his death was made known, June 13, 1925, the people of Winston-Salem felt a grief that was poignant, a sense of loss so widespread that it was as if the city, almost as one person, was in mourning for one dearly beloved. The span of years given him

was in number sixty-eight, nor was a single twelve-month passed without some sure benefit to mankind. His community, State and Nation are the better for a life well lived.

ROBERTS, HENRY, Governor of Connecticut, 1904-05—When the late Henry Roberts was endorsed for the office of Governor of Connecticut by the Republican City Convention at Hartford, in 1904, at the height of his career, he was described by his admiring fellow-citizens and supporters as "one who has illustrated in public and private life the value to a community of an honest, capable, fearless, loyal and lovable man." This, being a sincere expression on the part of his political associates of their considered judgment of his character and achievements, was high, but well-merited praise, indeed, It summarized most happily and accurately Mr. Roberts' brilliant and successful career as an exceptionally able business executive and public official. Even more remarkable than that he should thus have been characterized prior to his election to the highest office in the gift of his State was the fact that until the end of his life he continued to be regarded in this light.

Henry Roberts was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 22, 1853, a son of George and Elvira (Evans) Roberts. His ancestors from both his parents' sides were among this country's earliest settlers. On his father's side he was a direct descendant of William Roberts, a Welshman, who came to this county and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1654. Another ancestor was George Roberts, an officer during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Roberts' mother, too, was of distinguished colonial descent, one of her early ancestors having been John Taylor, a pioneer settler of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and another, Captain Thomas Evans, a renowned Indian fighter, in whose honor a monument stands at Deerfield Cross Roads in Deerfield, Massachusetts. His father, a native of East Hartford, Connecticut, was one of the leading business men of Hartford during the middle of the nineteenth century. At the time of his son's birth, he was president of the Hartford Carpet Company and of the Woven Wire Mattress Company. His business interests required attention both in Hartford and New York City, and it was for that reason that he established a home for his family in Brooklyn, New York, a fact which resulted in Governor Roberts' birth outside of what undoubtedly would have been, except for that circumstance, his native State, Connecticut. Mr. George Roberts was also a director of the Phoenix National Bank, the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, and the Hartford City Gas Light Company, as well as one of the organizers of the metropolitan Bank of New York City.

Before Governor Roberts was one year old, his father retired from active business and moved with his family to a quiet farm at South Windsor. There Governor Roberts spent the next thirteen years of his boyhood in peaceful surroundings and healthy occupations. Of a delicate constitution and with a natural bent toward outdoor life, he rather enjoyed this form of life and developed reserves of energy and vitality, that were to stand him in good stead in the strenuous years of his later life. At the same time he was also an ardent reader and particularly fascinated by history. During these formative years of his life his mother's influence was very strong, stimulating his intellect and imagination and leaving a deep and lasting impress on his moral and spiritual being. Until his sixteenth year he attended the public schools in South Windsor and also received instruction from private tutors. In 1869 he entered Hartford High School and, after graduating from it four years later, matriculated at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1877. Immediately afterward he took up the study of law, spending first one year at the Yale Law School, then another year at the Columbia University Law School in New York City, and finally a third year again at the Yale Law School, from which latter he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1879. Admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1879, he started in the practice of law in Hartford, but soon afterwards retired from professional work as a lawyer, his legal studies having been made without intention of permanently devoting himself to the practice of law. When his father died, in 1880, Governor Roberts became associated with the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company, then located on Capitol Avenue, Hartford. In 1884 he was elected secretary of the company and in 1886 president, continuing to hold this office until the discontinuation of the business, several years prior to his death. Though the management of this company was the principal concern of his business life, other important responsibilities were placed upon him by the stockholders in a number of the city's leading financial and industrial companies, who desired to avail themselves of his exceptionally keen judgment. For more than forty years he served as a director of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and in recognition of his loyalty and service to the company a service medal was conferred upon him by his fellow directors at the

annual meeting of the company, February 8, 1927. Exactly on that date, forty years earlier, in 1887, he had been elected to the board, and during the two-score of years following he missed a directors' meeting only very rarely. He was also a director of the Phoenix National Bank, the Hartford Trust Company, the State Savings Bank, the Farmington River Power Company, the Hartford Dairy Company, and the Hartford Bedstead Company, president of Gold Dust Mining Company, and president United States Medicine Company of New York. In spite of these numerous and important responsibilities he found it possible to give much of his time and attention to other interests. The cause of education, religious affairs, civic enterprises and the social side of life, all alike, enlisted and held his interest. He was for many years a director of the Slater School at Winston, North Carolina, and of the Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Massachusetts. His religious affiliations were with the Center Church of Hartford, of the work of which he was for many years an active and generous supporter. His clubs included the Hartford, the Colonial, the Hartford Golf and the Farmington Country clubs, all of Hartford, as well as the University Club of New York City. During his college days he had joined several fraternities, including Psi Upsilon, Sigma Epsilon, and Theta Psi. In later years he continued to follow with friendly interest the affairs of these organizations and he also always remained interested in his *alma mater*, Yale University, at the Bicentennial of which, in 1902, he was a prominent figure.

Though Governor Roberts' career, as related so far, represents a greater variety of activities and a larger record of achievement than is to be found in the life of most men, there remains to be told still another important phase of his life, his active and very successful participation in the affairs of Hartford and of Connecticut. Throughout his life he was a firm and active supporter of the Republican party and its principles. Had he so desired, he could have gained public office at the very outset of his career. But it was not until 1897 that he consented to become active in politics. In that year he was elected an alderman from the Sixth Ward, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means of the Common Council of Hartford. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly, in which he proved himself a very effective member of the committee on appropriations. At the end of his term he was elected to the Senate from the First District and at once was made chairman of the committee on appropriations, being also elected president pro tem of the Senate. In that body his reputation for ability, energy and judgment grew and at the end of his term he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, serving in that capacity during the administration of Governor Abiram Chamberlain. As presiding officer of the Senate he won commendation for impartiality and ability, and at the conclusion of the session a New Haven newspaper paid him the following tribute: "The cordial esteem of twenty-four leading men of the State is something an unworthy man never gets. The cordial esteem of all who know him cannot be enjoyed by a man not of high class morally and intellectually. Lieutenant-Governor Roberts has won a high place in the regard and affections of the people of Connecticut and in our opinion no Senate was ever presided over more successfully than the one of 1903, over which the favorite son of Hartford wielded the gavel." In 1904 Mr. Roberts won the honor of nomination to the governorship after a spirited, but friendly contest with three other powerful and influential candidates. In presenting his name to the State Convention, Mayor Henney of Hartford said: "No man can say of Henry Roberts that he ever shirked his duty or failed to do it well. He stands before you an honest, capable, energetic, experienced man." Over his Democratic opponent, A. Heaton Robertson, of New Haven, he won the election by a handsome majority. On the day of Governor Roberts' inauguration the streets of Hartford were blocked with snow. So that the inaugural parade, including Governor Roberts escorted by the historic Governor's Foot Guard, might pass his house, at one of the windows of which his aged mother viewed the military procession as it passed with her son as its chief figure, special efforts were made to clear the streets. Governor Roberts fully justified the confidence and high expectations of his fellow-citizens, many of whom predicted that he would be one of the best Governors Connecticut ever had. His administration was distinguished by broadminded intelligence, by fairness, by efficiency and by courage. For many years he had been a careful student of public questions and a highly successful practical man of affairs. The experience and knowledge thus gained he placed now at the command of his State, and his term was a strong argument for the usefulness of a leading business man in politics and in the highest public offices. No special or unusually difficult problems faced Governor Roberts during his administration. But in every respect the State's affairs were conducted in the best possible manner.

The public debt was being paid off, no State tax became necessary and the per capita expenditure was kept to a very low figure. Though at the end of his term the annual receipts were only slightly in excess of $4,000,000, there was a surplus in the treasury of $265,000 above the funded debt of only $876,000. After Governor Roberts ceased to be chief magistrate of Connecticut, he accepted appointment as director on the Hartford Water Board, becoming a year later president of this body, a position which he held for a number of years. For many years Governor Roberts had been one of the most active members of the Republican Club of Hartford, of which he was the third president. He held this office at the time he became Governor, but soon afterwards requested to be relieved of it, because of his numerous other responsibilities. He was again elected president of the club and once more gave much of his time to increasing its membership and to promoting its usefulness.

With his retirement from the governorship, Mr. Roberts resumed, though not quite as actively as before, his various business activities. As far as active participation in politics was concerned, the end of his term as Governor marked an almost complete withdrawal. However, Mr. Roberts continued to view public affairs with great interest, even though he was seen only rarely at political gatherings. Gradually he withdrew more and more even from business, devoting the leisure thus gained to his family life and to travel. He made several visits to Europe, one journey including Egypt and the Holy Land. Accompanied by his family on these trips, he found a great deal of pleasure in them and looked upon them always as means for broadening his viewpoint and for increasing his knowledge. Like many other Americans he, together with his wife and two sons, was caught unawares by the outbreak of the World War in the summer of 1914. Finding himself at St. Moritz, that fascinating mountain resort in Switzerland, he remained there on the advice of the late Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, until the worst confusion had passed, then made his way to Genoa, Italy, and there, together with several New York Americans, chartered an Italian steamship, on which he finally returned safely to his native country. During these later years he also found much pleasure in social intercourse with his unusually large number of friends, with whom he was at all times very popular. He also interested himself in benevolent and civic enterprises and spent much time with his books. Always interested in history and properly proud of the part, which his ancestors had played in the founding of this country, he maintained for many years membership in the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Governor Roberts married, October 5, 1881, Carrie E. Smith, a daughter of Isaac W. Smith, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Governor and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of three children: John Taylor, Edward Constant, and Francis Thatcher, who died March 20, 1889.

At his home in Hartford, Connecticut, No. 1110 Prospect Avenue, Governor Roberts died after a prolonged illness, May 1, 1929. After impressive funeral services, held at his late residence and attended by many leading men and women in various phases of Connecticut's life, he was laid to rest in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, former pastor of the Center Church of Hartford, and by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills, acting pastor of that church. The honorary pallbearers included Samuel G. Dunham, Edward M. Day, T. Belknap Beach, Charles A. Goodwin, George G. Williams, George H. Stoughton, Horace B. Clark, Samuel Ferguson, Colonel Louis R. Cheney, Dr. Orin R. Witter, Leon P. Broadhurst, and the following five classmates of Governor Roberts at Yale University, class of 1877, Arthur R. Kimball, James P. Andrews, Charles P. Dickinson, Charles Sumner Miller, and former Supreme Court Justice John K. Beach.

The newspapers of the State contained many editorials in praise of his character and achievement. To quote only two of these, will be sufficient to give a clear indication of how highly he was regarded throughout the State of Connecticut. The Hartford "Times" thus commented on its editorial page:

Hartford knew Henry Roberts as a kindly, able, cultured man, a business leader and a good citizen. Connecticut knew him as a first-class legislator and as a business-like, fair-minded and thoughtful Governor. His death removes a citizen who had taken an active part in both business and public affairs and who was most highly regarded. A mark of the respect in which he was held in the business field is found in the number of concerns which called him to their directorates, that they might have the benefit of his sound judgment. Many years ago he served the city in a number of capacities and with ability. Recently he had taken a less active part in affairs, but he had never lost the respect and regard of the community.

The tribute paid to Governor Roberts' memory by the Hartford "Courant" read in part as follows:

The death of Henry Roberts removes a distinguished figure in the affairs of the city and of the State. Of a

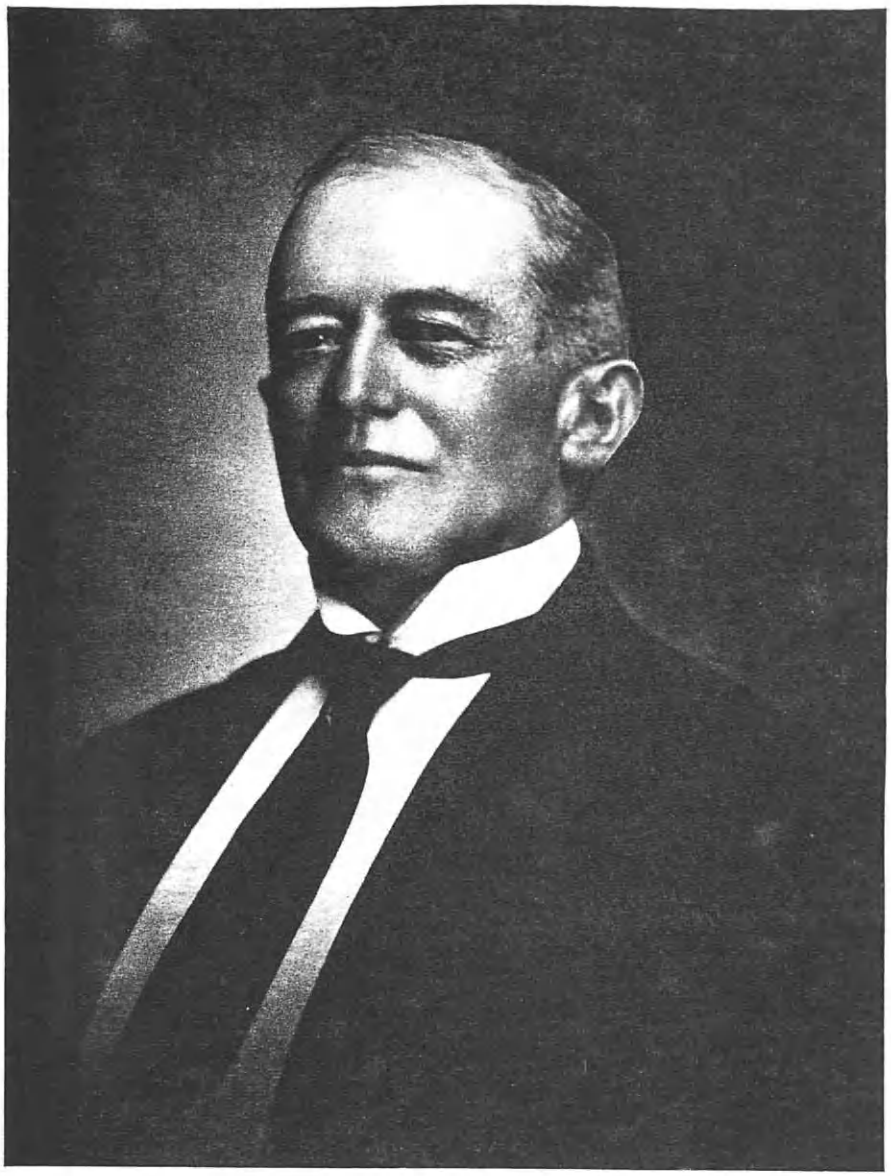
family long established in Connecticut, he was throughout his lifetime intimately associated with its industrial and political life. . . . Of the Governors, whom Connecticut has called for service from the field of business, Mr. Roberts was not the least noteworthy. Throughout his career he manifested a high sense of civic duty. . . . His promotion to the office of Governor reflected in large measure the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Hartford and which was quickly shared by the citizens of the whole State. . . . As a citizen, Mr. Roberts' interests ranged widely. Education was a matter of a particular concern to him. . . . A representative of the best industrial and political traditions of the State, his death will be widely regretted.

LEMLY, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Banker —Having been identified with banking throughout his active career and afterward, until the time of his death, in retirement, William Augustus Lemly, late of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, accomplished works of great and lasting good for this merged community of prosperous business enterprise. Few men of Winston-Salem's economic history have accomplished as much in its favor as did he.

William Augustus Lemly was the son of Henry A. Lemly and the grandson of Samuel Lemly. Samuel Lemly for a number of years was a merchant at Salisbury, North Carolina, but subsequently removed to Jackson, Mississippi, where he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Furr, spent the close of their lives. Their son, Henry A. Lemly, was born at Salisbury, in 1812; there was reared and educated, and engaged as a merchant. As a young man he moved to Bethania, married, and located on the plantation belonging to his father-in-law. His wife, Amanda (Conrad) Lemly, was a daughter of Jacob Conrad, who, native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, came to North Carolina and settled near Bethania, where her birth occurred. For several years Mr. Lemly operated the plantation, managing the labors of many slaves. Later, however, in order to afford more ample educational facilities to his children, he removed to Salem. He died here, at the age of seventy-four. His widow lived to the age of ninety-four, having reared children: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Laura. 3. Ithiel T., M. D. 4. Henry R. 5. William Augustus, of whom further. 6. Samuel C. Henry R. Lemly was in the regular United States Army for twenty years, finally retiring, with the rank of captain. For several years Samuel C. Lemly was Judge Advocate General of the United States Navy. Ithiel T. Lemly, better known as Dr. Ithiel T. Lemly, held the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy, and was prominent. He died in 1904.

As a student in the Boys' School (Moravian) of Salem, William Augustus Lemly secured his elementary and secondary instruction, leaving his classes, however, at the age of seventeen in order to enlist under Confederate colors. Born on the above-mentioned plantation near Bethania, North Carolina, he had come to Salem with his parents as recorded, and went into the Confederate Army, as a musician in the 26th Regiment, North Carolina troops. At the front he joined the army of Northern Virginia, and was with this command through all its services until, in the forepart of April, 1865, he was captured by the enemy near Petersburg. Taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, he was held a prisoner of war till the following June, when released to return home. He came then to Salem. The First National Bank was established in the fall of 1865, and at the age of but nineteen Mr. Lemly became cashier. With fidelity and untiring industry he performed the duties of this position for thirteen years, and upon the death of his uncle, Israel C. Lash, the bank's presidency fell to him. The First National was followed almost immediately by the organization of the Wachovia Bank, and in this new institution Mr. Lemly assumed the duties of cashier, being named president at the death of Wyatt F. Bowman. As president of the Wachovia banking house, he continued in executive charge until ill health compelled him to resign the charge, in 1906. For forty-two years he had been continuously identified with banking in Winston-Salem, and as much as any other with whom associated, contributed to the fortunes of the two institutions. After retirement into the direction of his extensive private interests, Mr. Lemly regained health. Interested in several industrial corporations, he held a great deal of valuable land, was a member of the Twin City Club, the Forsyth Country Club, and a communicant of the Home Moravian Church, in which he was a trustee.

William Augustus Lemly married (first), in 1874, Bertha C. Belo, of Salem, daughter of Edward and Caroline Amanda (Fries) Belo; she died in 1883. In 1884 Mr. Lemly was united in marriage with Emily Louisa de Schweinitz, of Salem, daughter of Bishop Emil de Schweinitz, who died in 1879, and Sophia (Herman) de Schweinitz, daughter of a bishop and member of a distinguished house. Of the first union were born sons: 1. William B. 2. Frederick H. Both survive their father, and each had a brilliant record in the nation's service, in the navy, each having fought under the colors of the United States on the battlefields of France at a later



W. A. Lemley

date. Mrs. Emily Louisa (de Schweinitz) Lemly made her residence in Winston-Salem until her death, which occurred February 26, 1929. She was a lady of refinement, charm and good undertakings, a communicant of the Home Moravian Church.

The life-span given William Augustus Lemly was eighty-one years. Death came to him in Baltimore, Maryland, January 21, 1928, following an illness of two years.

Although his business interests were extensive, Mr. Lemly had participated widely in general affairs, notably as they would affect Winston-Salem and North Carolina. A Republican, he supported the party's principles and candidates with consistency. He gave to all justified causes, charitable and otherwise; and, just as he served his beloved South in battle in the Civil War, so did he serve a larger cause during the World War, when South and North were joined together for all time, and when his sons fought in line of duty, himself having given liberally to all patriotic drives at home, and assisted invaluably in campaigns of the Liberty Loan. Though he was a charter member of the Twin City Club and member of the Forsyth Country Club, he cared rather less for social pleasures abroad than for those of home, with his loved ones. His son, William B., married Adelaide von Windeger, and of this union he was given a grandson, William C. His other son, Frederick H., married Hilda Bauregard, and of this union he was given three grandchildren, two boys and a girl. (William B. later married Doris Quinn.) With his wife, children and grandchildren, Mr. Lemly was perhaps at his happiest. He had a large heart; and, as is usual with men of the South, cared for horses, having been fond of riding, owning several mounts of his own, beautiful blooded animals. Fond was he of reading, also, and had an extensive library, which Mrs. Lemly has preserved and added to. Another of his interests was travel. But on the whole, Mr. Lemly's chief interest and devotion, besides those natural to one with members of his immediate family, seems to have been in mankind generally. The Biblical scripture, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," was for him replete of meaning; and it was the command by which he lived.

Expressions of regret were from all sides at the time of Mr. Lemly's death, sincere, spontaneously given, from all classes of persons. He lives again in the perpetuation of worthy works of good, and in the hearts of the many who were his friends.

SARGENT, HENRY BRADFORD, Manufacturer—Strength of character, breadth of outlook, a notable American lineage, leadership in an industry and citizenship of a steady and constructive type were the unusual combination which made the late Henry Bradford Sargent, of New Haven, Connecticut, an outstanding American. As president of Sargent and Company, one of the largest hardware manufacturing houses in the world, he headed an organization which, founded in 1856 by his father, grew to such a size that its plant covered twenty acres of ground. For three terms of six years each, the Corporation of Yale utilized his services, and his municipality at all times found him a constructive servant in every way that seemed to him within his scope. His serenity and deliberation of spirit protected him from mistakes, made his judgments sound and his acts of benefit to his fellowmen; and his vigor of body kept him healthy, active, and engaged in outdoor interests until his death in his seventy-sixth year. Such is the type of man to hold up to young America as a plain-living, high-thinking, successful gentleman.

He was descended from an old and highly repected family, which was founded in America by William Sargent, born in 1602, son of Roger Sargent; this colonist settled in Malden, afterwards Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1638, coming there from his home in England. He later lived in Malden and in Everett, and he married, as his third wife, Sarah, widow of William Minshall. The direct line descended through the following: John, married (first) Deborah Hillier, daughter of Hugh Hillier; Joseph, married Mary, daughter of John Green; Joseph, married Hannah, daughter of Daniel Whittemore; Joseph, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Denny; Joseph Denny Sargent, married Mindwell Jones, seventh generation in descent from Major-General Humphrey Atherton, who came from England in the "James" to Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1636, and was deputy, speaker, governor's assistant, captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and commander of the expedition against the Narragansetts, and of a distinguished line including Deacon Ebenezer Woodward, Deacon Nathaniel Jones, and Phineas Jones, her father, who served in the American Revolution.

Joseph Bradford Sargent, son of Joseph Denny and Mindwell (Jones) Sargent, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 14, 1822, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, July 14, 1907. He spent some experimental years in business

before he found himself in the sort of work for which he was best fitted. For eight years he kept a country store in Georgia, to which State he went in 1841; for a time he was in the dry goods business in Boston; and for the period 1849-56, he was engaged in business in New York. It was in 1855 and 1856 that he became associated with the hardware manufacturing enterprise which had in 1833 been organized in New Britain, Connecticut, by Elnathan Peck; and nine years later, in 1864, Joseph Bradford Sargent incorporated the stock company which still exists. He and his brothers, George H. and Edward Sargent, and eight employees constituted the first stockholders. Mr. Sargent sought to "get hardware into the blood" of his six sons, to whom he turned over the rapidly growing business, which by 1887 employed 1,700 workers. He also found time for active public service as an independent who believed in good government, and he was mayor of New Haven from 1891 until 1895. Joseph Bradford Sargent married, in 1848, Elizabeth Collier Lewis, a daughter of Curtis and Jane (Collier) Lewis, of Griffin, Georgia, and likewise a descendant of an excellent family founded by Benjamin Lewis, of New Haven, in 1669, who married Hannah, daughter of John Curtis, and which included both Governor Thomas Welles, Governor of Connecticut from 1655 to 1658, and Commissioner for the United Colonies in 1649, and Thomas Welles, an original settler of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to which he moved after his arrival in Boston in 1635. To Joseph Bradford and Elizabeth Collier (Lewis) Sargent were born the following children: 1. Elizabeth Collier, deceased; married Bruce Fenn. 2. Henry Bradford, of further mention. 3. Laura. 4. William Boggs, deceased. 5. Edward Rupert, graduate of Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School. 6. Joseph Denny, also a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School. 7. George Lewis. 8. Russell, deceased. 9. May, married William Acker Rice. 10. Ellen Page, married Bruce Fenn after the death of her older sister, his first wife. 11. Margaret, married Samuel Herbert Fisher. 12. John, married Anne Hoyt Clark. All of the brothers and the two brothers-in-law were graduates of Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School.

Henry Bradford Sargent, son of Joseph Bradford and Elizabeth Collier (Lewis) Sargent, was born in New York City on March 4, 1851. His early schooling was acquired in the public schools of New Britain and New Haven, and in his father's factory, where he spent his vacations learning the rudiments of hardware manufacturing. When he was only thirteen years old, he worked for six months in the factory. In the fall of 1868 he entered Yale University as a member of the class of 1871, of the Sheffield Scientific School. During his undergraduate years, in 1870, he spent six months on the plains west of the Mississippi River as a member of the first geological expedition under Professor O. C. Marsh in his successful search for hitherto undiscovered fossil remains of extinct vertebrae. While at Sheffield he took part in the boat races, and in 1871 personally aided in building the Shef shell, the first to use sliding seats in class races. In the race of July 11, 1871, he rowed in his "Shef" shell and won by forty-nine seconds of about sixteen lengths. In 1907 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mr. Sargent by his *alma mater*.

As soon as he had graduated from college, he entered the shops of Sargent and Company as general inspector of product, his whole previous training having fitted him for his responsible post. He then became assistant superintendent, and, in 1887, vice-president, of the company. For many years he was general manager. And over a period of years, much of the development of the company directly paralleled his own growth as the dominating element of this business. His energy and interest carried him to the plant always by eight o'clock in the morning, frequently by seven. Even up to a few weeks before his death, he daily appeared there for work. In 1922 the huge expanse of buildings constituting the factory hummed with the systematic activities of 3,000 to 3,500 workers, whose wages totalled $3,300 a day and $1,000,000 a year. Then came a capital stock authorization increase to $6,500,000, part distributed as stock dividend, the rest kept in the business. A number of veteran employees benefited by this recapitalization. Under Mr. Sargent's and his business associates' careful guidance, the plant sent its products literally all over the world—products consisting of nearly 30,000 different articles.

In spite of its huge size, the business did not absorb all of Mr. Sargent's boundless energies. Pleasure and duty combined took him to Europe a number of times. He travelled extensively on the Continent and in Great Britain, seeing much of the Old World that escapes the tourist, for he loved to tread unbeaten paths and go to those parts of Europe rarely visited by the ordinary traveller, where he could see the natives in their homes and cities and study their customs and ways of living. His knowledge of history made him a most interesting companion to the members of his

family who accompanied him on these trips abroad. He visited many of the old chateaux of France and elsewhere, and for his comrades he made these places alive and interesting, seeming to be peopled with the historic and fantastic characters that story and legend attached to them. If he ever had found time to write and publish his reminiscences, they would have been of great interest to the travelling public, which too often encounters only the well-known spots of Europe that find their way into every casual guide book.

Then, aside from his interests in travelling, Mr. Sargent devoted a great deal of time to outdoor sports, which he loved, especially golf, of which he was a more than ordinarily fine player. Another favorite pastime of his was trout fishing; and he was the originator of two new flies for this sport —inventions that he fashioned with his own hands. He also made a number of golf clubs, trimming and finishing them entirely himself.

In addition to his activities with Sargent and Company and his spare-time interests, Mr. Sargent was a part of the entire business life of his community. He was a director of the New Haven Bank; from 1902 until 1920 a trustee or fellow of Yale University; and in his middle years, a director of the National Savings Bank.

Nor did even these responsibilities exhaust the resources of this broad-gauged man and citizen. His political interest, that of an independent, like his father, took him into the New Haven City Council in 1882, 1883, and 1884. He was long a director of the organized charities of the city; a member of the executive committee of the New Haven Community Chest; a member of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the New Haven County Employers' Association; and a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was likewise a director at one time of the New Haven dispensary, for a considerable period director of the New Haven Hospital, and a member of the executive committee of the League for Industrial Rights, of New York City. For two years he was honored with a vice-presidency of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and in 1923, he was given additional honor by his selection as national councillor to represent the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association in the United States Chamber of Commerce. His services to education in general and to Yale University in particular were generous and beneficial. He was long a chairman of the board of the Ethel Walker School, of Simsbury, Connecticut. From 1878 until 1912 he was a member of the Yale athletic committee, and for nineteen years treasurer of Yale Field. In 1902 his class presented him with a silver loving cup. Other affiliations were with the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia; the Graduates' Club; the Lawn Club; the New Haven Country Club, of which he was for several terms president; the Yale University Club, of which he was a life member; and other clubs, both in New Haven and New York, including the Colby, the Yale Club of New York, and the Century Association. Of fine physique, spare yet strong, Mr. Sargent liked all forms of physical sport which would contribute to good health and an energetic and clear mind. He walked a great deal, even in later years and skated in the Arena a week before his death. His own words indicate something of his independent and thoughtful mentality, when he wrote of his religion in his class book of 1910 that the history of the development and change in the religious opinions of Christendom had "led him to avoid subscribing to any particular religious form today which theological evolution may warrant his changing tomorrow.

Henry B. Sargent married, in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 4, 1879, Harriet Amelia Oaks, daughter of Charles Henry and Rhoda (Miles) Oaks. She was born in New York City, May 27, 1854, was a member of an old American family, and affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Henry B. and Harriet Amelia (Oaks) Sargent had the following children: 1. Elizabeth Collier, born September 12, 1880, senior house mother at the Ethel Walker School in Simsbury, Connecticut. 2. Ziegler, born December 10, 1881; graduated from Yale University, class of 1903, with the degree, Bachelor of Arts; treasurer of Sargent and Company. 3. Rhoda Miles, born February 5, 1883; married, in 1907, Robert F. Tilney, and they have two children: Bradford Sargent, born in 1908, and Sylvia, born in 1909. 4. Murray, born August 30, 1884; received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University, class of 1905; is secretary of Sargent and Company, married, January 18, 1913, Mary Hale Cunningham, of San Francisco, California, and they have four children: Murray, James Cunningham, Henry Bradford, and John Moffat. 5. Bradford, born in 1890, died in 1897.

Death came to Henry Bradford Sargent, on February 3, 1927, after a life rich in usefulness and happiness, one that enriched the prosperity and progress of the community in which he resided, and the men and women with whom he came in contact. The simple and dignified funeral ceremony was performed by Dr. Remsen Ogilby,

president of Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Rev. Dr. Maurer, pastor of Center Church. Ten representatives of the local company, including the foremen and two men from the New York office, paid tribute to his memory; and among the eleven honorary pallbearers, including seven relatives, were four members of the Colby Club, of whom one was Arthur Twining Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University. Mr. Sargent was interred in Evergreen Cemetery. From every hand came testimonials to his character and achievements. The president of the Community Chest said:

In the death of Henry Bradford Sargent, the Community Chest loses a generous supporter and a wise counsellor and friend. Mr. Sargent was a member of the original board of management of the Community Chest and from the earliest days gave unstintingly of his time and effort to further its development. The directors of the chest record with profound sorrow their sense of loss in his passing.

James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, commented thus:

In the death of Henry B. Sargent, New Haven loses one of her finest and most public-spirited citizens and Yale University loses a distinguished graduate who, as a member for eighteen years of the corporation, rendered her devoted services of the highest value. His name will always be held in grateful memory.

For the city of New Haven, Mayor John B. Tower spoke:

Mr. Sargent's death is a serious blow to the city. He has for many years been one of the ablest business leaders in this community, a man of outstanding executive ability, public-spirited and patriotic. Perhaps his greatest public contribution to this community was the close coöperation and sympathy which he brought about between the business life and interests of our city and Yale University through his services for a number of years as a member of the Yale Corporation.

The New Haven "Journal-Courier" reflected the feeling of the city when it commented editorially:

Henry B. Sargent was a citizen who will be missed and a friend whose going will be sincerely mourned by many. In the middle seventies, by reason of careful, normal living and a healthy mind, he was in good strength until near the end, a wise counsellor in business and civic matters and in keen enjoyment of life.

His father, Mayor J. B. Sargent, was an outstanding figure in his day, and Henry, as the oldest son, early trained to industry, came naturally to the executive rôle in which he sustained himself admirably. . . . The municipality found him a constructive servant in all ways that he felt were within his scope of duty. The extensive manufacturing plant bearing his name, and so intimately related to the welfare of the community, has been judiciously conducted and expanded during the three score years in which Mr. Sargent, as boy and man, was connected with it.

The story of the six brothers trained by the father to hardware manufacture is a creditable one, and it doubtless cheered Henry Sargent's later years to feel that he had worthily carried on, and in turn trained sons to do the same.

RAY, JOHN EDWIN, Educator and Philanthropist—"Servant of God, well done; Well hast thou fought the better fight."—The people of Raleigh, North Carolina, recall with the tenderest of affection the late John Edwin Ray, whose works on earth enriched the lives of many. Truly, he "fought the better fight," and was a "servant of God." His career, as his character, was rich in service to mankind; and mankind, who knew him, is appreciative.

John Edwin Ray, son of James S. Ray and Jane (Justice) Ray, was born at their home ten miles to the north of Raleigh, near Mount Vernon Baptist Church, January 22, 1852. His father, who died in 1884, was a prosperous farmer, called "captain" by those around him, as a tribute to his position among them and in memory of the war between the states, when he served with the home guard. He was a leader in affairs of the Baptist Church, and his loss was mourned widely. Jane (Justice) Ray was a woman of gentlest mannner. Her descent was of the most honorable, her ancestors having been pioneers. That of her husband was Scotch-Irish. On the maternal side, John Edwin Ray was the grandson of David Justice, a man noted for his Christian zeal and great familiarity with the Scriptures. Thus, in a degree, may be traced some of the Christian characteristics of him in whose memory we write. Another ancestor was John High, who came to Surrey County, Virginia, in 1635.

At an early age, John Edwin Ray was converted to the Baptist Church. He was baptized into the fellowship of Mount Vernon when fourteen. After preparation in the neighborhood school, he was graduated from Wake Forest College, with first honors, in 1875. Immediately thereafter his fine personality and qualifications were recognized and tempting propositions of a business and professional nature were presented to him. His good mother being consulted about them, it was agreed that the matter should be prayed for before a decision was reached. This was earnestly done, and he accepted the proferred work of teaching in the North Carolina Institution for the Blind and Deaf. In this position, doubtlessly he felt that there was greater opportunity for Christian service than in the spheres of ordinary business. To this work he lent all the energies of his great nature. He not only endeared to him the

John Edwin Ray, Sr.

Captain John Edwin Ray, Jr.

minds of his pupils, but wrought upon their spiritual life; and their spiritual life was ever a great interest in his heart. His interest in the work of the denomination led the State Mission Board, in 1885, to select him as corresponding secretary, and in the work of the board he traveled the State of North Carolina from seacoast to mountain top, becoming familiar with all quarters of the Commonwealth and with all workers in the denomination herein. During these years his work was of large constructive merit. In 1887 he was called to work as superintendent in the School for Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs, Colorado. He was succeeded then as corresponding secretary by Rev. Columbus Durham; after seven years' service in that institution he was chosen superintendent of the Kentucky School for Deaf and Blind at Danville, and there worked with unlimited zeal and success until 1896, when he was called back to his native State to take charge of the work he had just laid down, as superintendent of the North Carolina Institution for the Blind. In this new position he labored most assiduously and with success made apparent to all who were interested in his endeavor. The crowning desire of his heart—to have new quarters and proper grounds for this institution—was only partially realized at the time of his death, as, on December 3, 1917, the cornerstone for the new buildings was put down, and actual work of construction was going forward on January 17, 1918, when he was called away. The First Baptist Sunday school, of Raleigh, in which he worked faithfully for so many years as teacher of the "Corner Class," was composed of about one hundred and fifty students in Meredith College. This class missed him much indeed, looking vainly for one to take his place. He conducted his first Sunday school at Meredith, with one hundred and forty girls attending. He was a trustee of the Thomasville Orphanage and of Shaw University. It is recalled that Mr. Ray never missed an attendance at the First Baptist Church. For twenty-five years he was president of the State Mission Church Board. Because of his expertness in placing the significance of small movements, and because of his own expertness in these movements, he frequently was taken for a deaf person. He was, it is said, at the head of his profession. He was a great friend of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone—Mr. Bell had many characteristics in common with him, and they delighted to exchange ideas on numerous subjects, as to the work which Mr. Ray was doing, and as to Mr. Bell's inventions. He gave his life to good deeds, to improvements of self, and to assistance for others.

A strong Democrat, he consistently voted the ticket, while fraternally he was affiliated with Royal Arcanum Lodge, in which he was an officer. He took pleasure in hunting and reading; but his greatest pleasure lay in the home, in companionship with those whom he held dear, and who hold his memory dear today.

John Edwin Ray married, November 2, 1881, at Wilson, North Carolina, Finie Annis Carter, daughter of Rev. Joseph Etheldred and Priscilla (Burton) Carter, her father being a Baptist clergyman, descendant of a family old in Virginia. Of this union were born children: 1. Burton Justice, who married Sallie Shepherd Camp; and they have children: Robert and John Edwin, 3d. 2. Florence Warren, deceased. 3. Mary Carter, who married Dr. Claude Oliver Abernathy; and their children are: Marthe Annis, Ruth Ray, and Mary Louise. 4. Captain John Edwin, Jr., deceased, a biography of whom follows this. 5. Ruth Brickell, deceased. 6. Jane Noaille, who married (first) Arthur M. Henderson, having children, Jean Burton and John Ray; and married (second) Connor M. Allen, having of the second union a son, Connor. 7. Hardy Murfree, who married Helen Louise Hahn. Mrs. Finie Annis (Carter) Ray survives her distinguished husband, and continues to reside in Raleigh, where associations of many years are near and dear.

John Edwin Ray's death occurred, in Raleigh, January 17, 1918. His name will live in annals of the church and in the hearts of men.

RAY, CAPTAIN JOHN EDWIN, JR., M. D., Physician and Soldier—Second son of John Edwin Ray (see preceding biography) and Finie Annis (Carter) Ray, descended from antecedents old in the history of the United States, among them having been John High, who settled in Surry County, Virginia, in 1635, John Edwin Ray, Jr., added distinctions to an honored name. He was born at Hendersonville, North Carolina, November 29, 1888, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Wake Forest College, studied medicine two years at the University of North Carolina, and in 1910 was admitted to advanced standing at Cornell University Medical School, of New York City, whence he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912.

Having secured his medical diploma at the age of twenty-three years, because of a mind unusually gifted and through intense application to study and interest in the profession he was to under-

take, it now appeared that John Edwin Ray, Jr., stood on the threshold of a career of civil medicine destined to be large. His talents were pronounced, his training comprehensive, his desire for service such as seldom witnessed in young men beginning their careers. But a train of circumstance soon was to develop which would dissipate that outlook. War was near, and John Edwin Ray, Jr., was destined for an important and self-sacrificial rôle within the lines of battle.

Meanwhile, he obtained a two-year appointment on the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and completed his term as house surgeon in 1914, just as the World War tore loose the waiting armies of Europe. He returned to North Carolina, and in Raleigh opened offices, setting about at once to build up the reputation at his profession which he knew himself able to effect. For a celebrated position in the profession, his confreres sincerely believed, Dr. Ray was admirably fitted.

Then came the Mexican difficulty, which took him to the border with the North Carolina Guard —and the term of military service which was to end his life had begun. He held the rank of medical lieutenant in the 2d North Carolina Infantry, and on the border spent the long winter of 1916-17, in the wind and sand. When his regiment was mustered into the Federal service for the World War, which the United States entered in April of 1917, it was called the 119th Infantry, and was sent to Camp Sevier, at Greenville, North Carolina. With the rank of captain, Dr. Ray arrived overseas May 24, 1918, and went into training with the British. Need for reënforcements was so great and pressing at this time on the front, however, that before his training was completed the division was made a part of the 2d British Army in the Ypres sector, and thus were the first Allied troops to enter Belgium, July 4, 1918. At the Battle of Bellicourt, the line having advanced nearly a mile during the engagement, Captain Ray was wounded, and fell, five hundred yards over the Hindenburg line, which was thought to have been impregnable. His wound, received on the second day of the attack, September 30, 1918, came from a fragment of high explosive shell. Carried to Tourville, Captain Ray died, October 5, and was buried with full military honors in the cemetery there, his casket covered with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. He was not quite thirty when he died. His body was brought home in 1921, and now lies in Oakwood Cemetery, at Raleigh. His valor brought the Distinguished Service Cross and British Military Cross.

John Edwin Ray, Jr., belonged to the Wake County, North Carolina, Medical Society. His service blouse is preserved by the Historical Society in Raleigh—a society in which his family has been much interested. Fraternally, he was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and with Delta Chapter of Phi Chi. He liked to bowl, and to read; had a memory that was the remark of his friends; and of friends had legion. He did not know the meaning of fear, as his comrades declared who had been with him on the border and overseas; was handsome in appearance, and through all the rapid shiftings of his career, representing a lifetime packed into a few years, never lost the tender devotion which he bore toward his parents.

In the hearts of medical confreres, comrades at arms and all who knew him, the memory of John Edwin Ray, Jr., is preserved.

BAKER, GEORGE LIPPARD, Industrialist and Benefactor—A foremost citizen of Columbia, South Carolina, a leader in the city's industrial, financial, philanthropic, religious, social and civic life, the late George Lippard Baker left behind him a highly perfected and rounded career, and will live in the gratitude of those among whom he dwelled.

Born July 27, 1862, at Selma, Alabama, he died, in Columbia, January 16, 1924, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a son of George Oscar and Belzora (Miner) Baker. Belzora (Miner) Baker belonged to one of America's oldest families. Descended from the Earl of Latham and the Puritan ancestor, Thomas Miner, who came to the colonies aboard the "Arbella" from England to settle in Pennsylvania, she was a lady of refined culture, her manner bespeaking the fine traditions of her line. George Oscar Baker was a Philadelphian, where he was born, reared and educated. He was a member of a line old in America; and was a mining engineer and mechanical genius. He purchased the Montevallo Coal Company, of Birmingham, Alabama, and owned the Belzora Gold Mines of Virginia, the mining property having been named for his beloved wife. Twice, George Oscar Baker tried to enlist in the Confederate Army for service in the war between the States; but each time he was recalled by the Confederate Government, as the mines were run by the government, and he was needed to direct them. He attained a great success as planter; was an expert at cotton growing and a dominant factor in manufacturing. With the aid of Professor Riley, a government expert, he worked out a very fortunate remedy against the cotton worm.

As a cotton expert, he was invited to Mexico, and in 1876 acted as judge of cotton at the Centennial. He lived for a time in the same house with, and was a friend of the late Cyrus McCormick, inventor of our modern grain-reaping machine, Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, and Joseph Jefferson, celebrated actor. Versatile, George Oscar Baker wrote a play, "The Prairie Wolf," in which Jefferson was starred. He declined nomination for Governor of Alabama, though morally assured of victory if he accepted the ticket. The city bells at Selma, Alabama, were tolled at his demise and the flag was hung at half-mast on City Hall in his memory. The bell was struck sixty-one times, one stroke for each year of a distinguished life.

George Lippard Baker attended the public schools of Selma, Alabama, the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and Boston Institute of Technology. For a time he assisted his father, who headed the cotton seed oil industry of the South, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-five, came to Columbia, South Carolina. Here he speedily set about building up an industrial and financial career of note, first becoming manager of the American Cotton Seed Oil Company. The mills at Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina, belonging to the Bakers, were merged to form this organization, and an added unit was constructed at Charlotte, North Carolina, while still another was subsequently added at Wilmington, North Carolina. Mr. Baker became managing director of all these units, four in number, composing the American Cotton Seed Oil Company. His father, who was born February 29, 1828, and died October 18, 1891, passed along as a heritage the leadership of the industry. In 1900, severing connections with the American Cotton Seed Oil Company, George Lippard Baker erected the largest cotton seed oil mill in the South, at Augusta, Georgia. This he controlled for many years, continuing to be a most important factor in the industry until his death. In 1895 he had organized the Palmetto Ice Company. In the same year, associated with William Barnwell, he founded the National State Bank of Columbia. He held the presidency of both these institutions, resigning as head of the bank in 1909. He was a director of the Southeastern Express Company, of Atlanta, the Atlanta Ice and Coal Corporation of Atlanta, and many other corporations having a similar magnitude. During the World War, a true patriot, he served as chairman, both for city and county, of the Liberty Loan drives. For one term he was president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce; was chairman of the water works commission which brought into being Columbia's present superior water supply system, and served six years as member of the Columbia City Council. Much interested in all things making for the advancement of city, county and State progress, Mr. Baker was named one of a committee of three for the building of hard-surfaced roads in Richland County, by the Governor of South Carolina. He held the presidency of the Columbia Club on two occasions, belonged to the Ridgewood Country Club, the Forest Lake Club, and retained fraternal affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Active in religious work, Mr. Baker was a devoted member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Columbia. For many years he served the church as a vestryman and for a short time as warden. He supported the church liberally, and always could be counted upon to carry more than his proper share of responsibility. He was a man of great public spirit, of fine practical sense and of sterling integrity, and the material success which crowned his various ventures in financial activity did not in any degree chill the warmth of his heart. The ruthlessness which often becomes apparent in men of considerable financial fortune had no part in his composition. The same kindly, unassuming demeanor which marked his bearing when he came to Columbia in 1887 remained with him until the day of his death. His was a generous heart, a manner that was affable, and an approach that was easy. One of his outstanding characteristics was his ready sympathy. His ear never was deaf to calls for assistance from the unfortunate and the suffering. When news of the Cleveland school fire disaster swept over South Carolina, he was among the first to translate his emotion into a substantial contribution for relief of the sufferers. In every case, when need was apparent, he was one of those first to give help. In 1902, when a coal strike threatened to bring suffering and misery to thousands, it happened that Mr. Baker had a large supply of fuel on hand. He was offered a very great price by another city for his holdings; but he held the fuel, and sold it in Columbia, and at a fair price, content with a narrow margin of profit. His nature was entirely above this tempting opportunity to profit for himself. Mr. Baker made no display of his philanthropies. He was ever a friend of the needy and lowly. One instance of his consideration was his custom of supplying employees with ice in summer and a portion of their coal in winter.

Mr. Baker married, at Augusta, Georgia, April

15, 1890, Frank Gualdo Ford, daughter of Dr. Henry William de Saussure Ford, physician and surgeon, of Augusta, and for twenty-nine years dean of the University of Georgia College of Medicine, a man of wide reputation in the profession. Mrs. Baker survives her husband. She is a hostess of charm and a lady of truest refinement. The Bakers were personal friends of many famous men and women. Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court, formerly President of the United States, was a guest at the beautiful Baker Colonial mansion in Columbia. Mrs. Baker presides over the mansion at the present time. She carries forward many of the charitable causes which, formerly, she was interested in with Mr. Baker.

A well-rounded personality, Mr. Baker was genial, and fond of social pleasures. He was a skilled horseman in younger days, and retained a great love of hunting, fishing and golf. His circle of friends was large, and the affection in which he bore these friends was fully reciprocated in their warm esteem. Tributes at his passing came from all walks of life, for his friends were confined to no single stratum of society, but were as broad as humankind. One tribute, penned by James Henry Rice, Jr., said in part:

> George Lippard Baker was a fine type of Southern aristocrat. The word was coined by men who gave words perfect form and imbued them with power. An aristocrat, in the Greek sense, was a man who ruled by reason of the highest gifts, head, heart and brain, literally, the best ruler. What privilege there was came from the gods on Olympus, overlords in the destiny of man in the religion of Hellas. Long after, men sought to create by artificial means what could come only by divine enduement, and thus brought a grand word into contempt. In the true sense of the word, born of the fire of Greek Imagination, George Lippard Baker was an aristocrat.

Every man must choose for himself the kind of life he will lead, whether or not it will be for the elevation and good of his fellows, and, if for their advancement, the degree of good to be accomplished. "The ways they are many; the end it is one." George Lippard Baker chose his course for the benefit of those around him. It was a worthy choice, worthily executed. He lived as he professed, and compelled from serious men respect for a religion he had not dishonored. He achieved a signally beneficent result in the eyes of God.

In the finer things of life and duty, he qualified by merit. He did his duty to God and man as he saw it, and passed to his fathers, leaving behind him a fragrant memory. Fittingly are engraved upon the stone which marks his final resting place, the words:

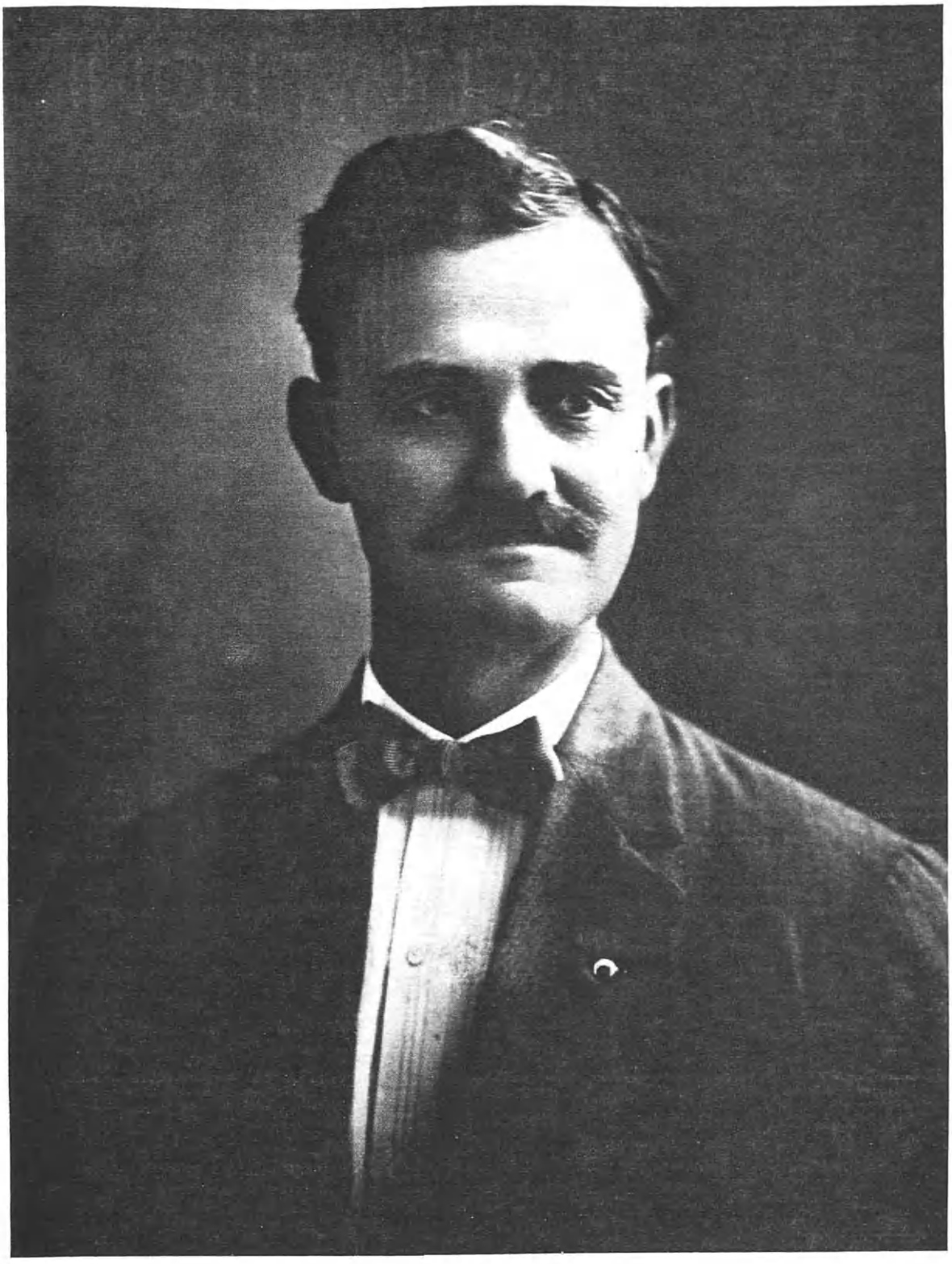
> The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

SIMPSON, JOHN THOMPSON, Industrialist—Providence gave to the late John Thompson Simpson fifty-five years. Thirty-three of those years, comprising the span of his proper career, were spent in constructive activity in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Here he engaged with prominence as a leading figure in the tobacco industry, and was one of the outstanding business men of the State of North Carolina, chiefly interested in the trade as warehouseman. As a citizen he acted in such a manner as to benefit the greater community. As a man, his character was exemplary. He was in the fourth generation of his line in America.

(I) James Simpson, founder of the family in the United States, was a native of England. Coming here, he became a resident and man of affairs of Rockingham County, North Carolina.

(II) William B. Simpson, son of the founder, was born in Rockingham County, and spent many years as a farmer there, finally removing to Pulaski County, Kentucky, where his last years were lived. He married a Miss Beaucaire, whose father was a native of France and an early settler in North Carolina.

(III) Captain James T. Simpson, son of William B. and his wife, was born in Rockingham County in 1808. He grew up on his father's farm, which lay in New Bethel Township. Attaining to manhood, he purchased land in that township and also slaves, with which properties he attained to affluence. When war between North and South rent the Union in '61, he raised a company of men and led them into the field, though too old for very active service, and finally was put in command of home guard troops. He resumed his career as plantation director after the war, and died in his seventy-ninth year. Twice married, Captain Simpson married (first) Deliah Layton, native of North Carolina, daughter of a well-known family here. Of this union were born eight children. He married (second) Martha Dwiggins, native of this State, daughter of John B. and granddaughter of Robert Dwiggins, the latter a native of Maryland and an early settler in North Carolina, and John B. Dwiggins, a prosperous planter here. Of this union were born children: 1. John Thompson, of whom follows. 2. Maryless, who married P. R. Webster, of Rockingham County. 3. Thomas J., who lived on the



John T. Simpson

old homestead in New Bethel. 4. Eugene, well known citizen of Winston-Salem. Mrs. Martha (Dwiggins) Simpson was of pre-Revolutionary stock, four brothers of the name having come to the Colonies from England. The founder of her line settled in Virginia.

(IV) John Thompson Simpson was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina (the third of his line born in that county), May 16, 1866, and died, August 12, 1921, in Winston-Salem, aged fifty-five. He secured his academic instruction in the public schools of the countryside, and in later years was considered a man of broad knowledge, for he trained himself thoroughly in business and classical subjects, giving his attention with detailed observation to all matters which interested him. Until he was twenty-one he worked on the farm, then decided that a more suitable field lay open for him in business. He enjoyed the life of a plantation, yet the war, ending slavery, had taken from plantation management one of its mainstays. Accordingly, in 1888, he came to Winston-Salem, taking residence in Winston, and securing a position with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. For three years he continued with that great firm, then spent seven years with P. H. Hanes, in the tobacco business, afterward returning to the Reynolds interests. Mr. Simpson was a valued factor in building up the Reynolds business. Still later, withdrawing from the company, he entered business for himself, as warehouseman, taking as a partner A. R. Bennett. Subsequently he was a partner of J. H. Glenn, and this partnership endured with success until Mr. Glenn's demise. Mr. Simpson's career in the business life of Winston-Salem and as a citizen was based upon the utmost integrity, the highest conception of upright dealings, and an unquenchable energy. In the conduct of his warehouses he won the respect and high regard of tobacco growers throughout the city's trading area.

Mr. Simpson married (first), in 1891, Lula Johnson, native of North Carolina, daughter of Robert D. and Martha A. Johnson. Of this union were born children: 1. Kathleen. 2. James R. Mrs. Lula (Johnson) Simpson died in 1904. In 1907, Mr. Simpson married (second) Elizabeth Shannon, native of Wythe County, Virginia, daughter of William and Martha (Spratt) Shannon, her father having been a veteran of the war between the States (Confederate), and a planter of large means. Of this union were born children: 1. William Booth, who married Hazel Batchelor. 2. M. Elizabeth, a student. 3. Francis Shannon. 4. Martha Virginia. 5. John Thompson, Jr. 6. Richard B. 7. Joseph Glenn. All save the eldest child are students (1930). Mrs. Elizabeth (Shannon) Simpson continues to reside in Winston-Salem. She is a communicant of the West End Methodist Episcopal Church, much interested in works of the denomination.

Mr. Simpson was a devoted churchman, member of the West End Church, steward of the church, and a student of the Bible. A strong Democrat, he never sought office, but used his influence always for the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people. He belonged to the Twin City Club, the Country Club, and fraternally held affiliation with Winston Lodge, No. 167, Free and Accepted Masons; Winston Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Piedmont Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and Oasis Temple, at Charlotte, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His principal recreations were fishing and reading, and his greatest happiness lay in communion with the home circle. Modest, quick of wit, genial, and possessing a keen sense of humor, he was a popular figure in any gathering.

The life of John Thompson Simpson was replete of good example to his fellowmen. Though the conditions of his early environment were those of the average youth, his opportunities did not force themselves upon him; he created them, and made the most of them as he could. Self-made, he created a career which in its unfolding inspired those around him.

His memory lives on, in the affectionate regard of those left behind.

PURYEAR, DAVID B., Lawyer, Jurist—Prominent Memphis lawyer, judge of the first criminal court here and for a number of years a leader in Tennessee politics, the late David B. Puryear—better known as Judge Puryear—lived a life filled with service to his fellowmen. He lived to the age of forty-seven years. Born in Sumner County, Tennessee, he died in Memphis, having centered his activities in Memphis eighteen years. His life closed July 1, 1929, but his record, honorable in detail, will be preserved for others who follow after him.

Judge Puryear was one of seven sons born to William P. and Fannie (Wright) Puryear, prominent citizens of the Hendersonville community, Sumner County. After early schooling in the district school he entered Vanderbilt University, took the degree of Bachelor of Laws therefrom in 1902, and was admitted to the bar. While at college Judge Puryear was a student under James

C. McReynolds, President Wilson's first attorney-general and now a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Other associations of college brought him in contact with men destined for large affairs. For some time Judge Puryear assisted on his father's farm, then worked in the store at Hendersonville. Taking up practice of the law, he quickly established himself as an able attorney, and turned to politics. At the age of twenty-five years, he represented Sumner County in State Legislature. This was in 1907.

The Legislature found him a gifted member, marked for leadership. The campaign of 1908 came on with Prohibition as the issue, and Judge Puryear was a local optionist. After a terrific campaign he was reëlected to the Legislature, despite that the county went for the opposing gubernatorial nominee. In 1909, as local optionist and backed by the administration, he was candidate for the post of speaker in the House, but met defeat at the hands of a coalition movement. He led the fight that year against the State-wide Prohibition tendency and the election law bill, winning out in each case. In the Legislature of 1911 the regular Democrats had control of the Senate. The coalition ruled the House, and Judge Puryear was the regular floor leader in that session. His legislative career closed with the 1911 session. Meanwhile his law practice had expanded; and seeking wider fields, he came to Memphis.

In Memphis his success at the bar was outstanding. But political events continued to interest Judge Puryear constantly. In the year 1917, Shelby County experienced an upheaval following the ousting of Memphis's mayor and impeachment of the criminal judge and attorney-general. This brought Judge Puryear to the fore as leader, and Governor Rye tendered him the first criminal judgeship. He accepted. His record on the bench brought credit to him, and to those who had supported his record for consideration in selection to the post. At the special election in August of 1916, he defeated J. Ed Richards for the latter two years of the unexpired term. At the end of that period, he retired as judge. Judge Puryear did not again hold public office, save as chairman of the Shelby County election board, in 1919-20. But he never lost interest in forward movements for the betterment of conditions in Memphis and the county. For many years he was legal representative of labor organizations in their wage controversies and other matters. Until the last he was of prominence in general affairs.

Perhaps no other man was as responsible as he in securing and preserving Reelfoot Lake. Following the night rider troubles of 1907-08 the Legislature took notice of the lake problem, and Judge Puryear became chairman of a committee of investigation. He and his associates recommended purchase of the lake. Asked to act as special counsel to clear up this matter, he accepted the duty, and gave clear title. This solved a serious situation. The lake became a State preserve. As time passed, the State wished to acquire riparian rights and ultimately to throw the entire section into a park. Again sought, Judge Puryear took charge. For a year he filed condemnation suits on property around the body of water, and the last of the suits was filed about a month before his passing. Hence, what constituted one of his first public services in 1909 also engaged him as his last, twenty years later.

Judge Puryear was an organizer of the Progressive Building and Loan Association. As president of the Exchange Club he helped start a movement which gave to Memphis' auditorium its pipe organ. He belonged to Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, the Tennessee Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Free and Accepted Masons of which he was Past Master. He was a communicant of the Methodist Church, which he supported liberally, and a member of the board of trustees for fifteen years, serving until his death.

In 1910, while he was a legislator in Nashville, Judge Puryear married Jennie B. McCarver, then society editor of the Nashville "Tennesseean." Since their removal to Memphis, Mrs. Puryear has been prominent in social and welfare activities. To Judge and Mrs. Puryear were born children, who continue to live in Memphis with Mrs. Puryear: Jennie Burford, Narnie, and Mildred.

Distinguished representative of the Memphis bar, honored in Tennessee for his public works as a statesman, Judge Puryear had a career deserving of emulation. To the people whom he served as lawyer and statesman, his memory will be recalled with appreciation for worthy effort. To those who were his friends, and they were legion, his memory will endure for his fine qualities as a man.

OTIS, WILLIAM M., Manufacturer—Of prominence in the South as a lumber operator; head of several important mills, among which was the Columbia Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Columbia, South Carolina, largest mill in the State; and vice-chairman of the Lumber

John E Hood

Industry Board of the United States during the World War—the late William M. Otis was a man of great distinction, a foremost figure in trade and finance, a loyal, constructive citizen, and true friend. In his death, Columbia, South Carolina, as a city and the lumber manufacturing industry lost a dearly beloved figure, whose career was worthy and exemplary.

William M. Otis was born at Augusta, Georgia, October 4, 1865, and died at Columbia, October 27, 1920. He was fifty-five years old. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Cline) Otis. Patrick Otis, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, was the founder of the family in America, having come here young, first settling at Augusta. He was a merchant, a man of valor who loved the South, and fought bravely in the war between the States, himself dying from exposure, and losing two brothers in battle. Patrick Otis was born in 1828, and died October 4, 1889, ill effects of the exposure suffered in the war having brought the end.

Largely self-educated through experience, reading and reflection, Mr. Otis received his early instruction in academics under private tutors and in private school, and also attended high school, at Augusta. After fifteen years in the lumber field he established the Columbia Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of which he remained actively as its head until his death, (1902 to 1920). He was recognized as an outstanding figure in the trade, by colleagues within its circle, and by the Federal Government. During the World War, though above the age for service in the military, he offered his services to the cause, and became a "Dollar-a-Year Man" at Washington. There he was vice-chairman of the Committee of Five. He was chosen vice-chairman of the Lumber Industry Board, because of his dominant standing in the trade, by the United States Chamber of Commerce. He did everything he could for the successful termination of the conflict. Meanwhile, his own business responsibilities increased largely. He built the Columbia Lumber and Manufacturing Company of Columbia, aforementioned as the largest mill in South Carolina, was president of the Sash, Door-blind Association at the time of his death, and owned many valuable properties, also being interested in constructive enterprise as an investor.

Intensely interested in political affairs and in the government of his city and State, Mr. Otis was several times asked to run for the office of mayor; but he declined the proposal, feeling that he could serve the people well in private life, and further, not having the time which he knew the post would require of him. He was president of the Associated Charities, gave liberally to this and other philanthropic organizations, extended a helping hand to persons in need who came to him personally, and "did unto others as he would have them do unto him at all times." He belonged to the Knights of Columbus, in which order he was very active; to the Rotary Club of Columbia, in which he was a regular attendant at luncheons and a reliable member when work was to be done; to the Hoo Hoo Club; and for three terms was president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. As head of the commerce chamber he had a wide opportunity for service to the city and State. His efficient direction of the chamber, as attested in his reëlection twice, brought to the city new industries and increased business. He made hobbies of travel and reading; but his greatest happiness was found in the home circle.

Mr. Otis married, in Atlanta, Georgia, November 20, 1895, Alice G. Lynan, daughter of James Lynan, planter and merchant, a man of unusual courage and vision, one who travelled to California in the days of the gold rush in '49, and returned to exercise a constructive career for the benefit of the South. Of this union were born children: 1. William M., Jr. 2. Mary. 3. Katharine. Mrs. Otis continues to make her home in Columbia. Her principal interest is in the advancement and happiness of her son and daughters. She was a great helpmate to Mr. Otis in his extensive affairs.

Though a man of large proportions and commanding stature, Mr. Otis was quiet and reserved of manner. A faithful Catholic, he lived an exemplary Christian life; was kind, generous, of a lovable disposition; and had that aristocracy of character and nobility of spirit which made him stand out as a man among men. What better can be said, than that: "He loved his fellowman." Nearly every clergyman in Columbia, regardless of differences in denomination, paid him tribute in eulogy for his inspiring Christian works.

These works, in themselves, are concluded; yet the far-reaching effects thereof continue to influence men toward better lives.

HOOD, JOHN EZEKIEL, Leading Citizen —The life story of a leading citizen like the late John Ezekiel Hood of Kinston, North Carolina, is of interest to all Americans not only because of the personality of the man and the stirring record of his achievements, but also because it explains in a measure the phenomenal growth of

one of those prosperous small cities so essential to national wealth and progress. Mr. Hood was owner of the drug stores operated by J. E. Hood & Company and was active in a wide variety of financial, industrial, and civic enterprises. A history of the organization and promotion of new enterprises would no doubt have repeated his name many times over as the contributor to every important endeavor, for he bought stock and freely gave his aid and advice to promising young companies, frequently at the cost of a real sacrifice of time and money. One who knew him well called him "an eminently successful business man —possessed of splendid business faculties—poise, seasoned judgment, prudence, wisdom, and withal, the forward looking view." As a man he was good, just, generous, kind, gentle but strong, and a lover of things that are wholesome, simple and of good repute.

John Ezekiel Hood was born in Bentonsville, North Carolina, June 26, 1867, son of John Coggdell and Martha (Young) Hood. The father was a farmer and druggist in Smithfield, North Carolina, where he attained prominence. The fourth of their family of six children, the subject of this record recalled in maturity the battle of Bentonsville, which raged on and about the paternal farm. The father died in 1892, leaving his son prepared for the battle of life by an education in the public schools of his native town and by a two-year course at the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, as well as by a supplementary course in English. The boy had wanted to study medicine but was prevented by threatened ill health. He and his older brother, Thomas R. Hood, took over their father's store in Smithfield and operated it until the younger man was twenty-six years old.

Disposing of his interest, Mr. Hood moved to Kinston, then a hamlet of 3,200 souls and very limited business development. It is accurate to say that the growth of the city was stimulated by his efforts. Mr. Hood bought the drug store at the corner of Caswell and Queen streets and soon weathered the fire which burned the two blocks constituting the business section of Kinston. His store was unharmed, though his stock was damaged. Mr. Hood bolstered up the weakening faith of other and older business men and pointed out the potentialities of the town. He subscribed liberally to the stock of the first banking institution, the Bank of Kinston, organized in 1896, and with equal liberality, about 1898, to the stock of the Kinston Cotton Mills, which he served for many years as a director. Two years later, in 1900, Mr. Hood aided the formation of the Lenoir Oil and Ice Company, of which he was president for many years and a director until his death. Meantime, his drug business was growing, in fact, out-growing its old quarters, thus necessitating his removal to a site across the street. Thence he moved to property purchased for the purpose on Queen and Gordon streets, where a handsome store was built. Before his death he took in his son, Richard Thornton, as partner in the business known as J. E. Hood and Company, operating three drug stores. It was through his initative that the Caswell Cotton Mills were organized, and through his able management as president that they throve. Other positions he held were that of director of the Chesterfield Manufacturing Company, of Petersburg, Virginia, of vice-president of the National Bank of Kinston, that of president of the Carolina Land and Development Company, and that of director of the Eastern Carolina Drainage and Construction Company.

This active business career did not exhaust his energies or his zeal for the betterment of his town. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, which he served as president, was chairman of the Kinston Public School Board, and a supporter of the good roads campaign. Land-owning was one of his hobbies and led him to the acquisition of three fine farms in Lenoir County and much land in Florida, which he sold profitably, for his judgment was excellent. The Paramount Hotel in Miami was bought by him and leased for ninety-nine years. Mr. Hood was one of the founders of Barnett and Hodgfield, Dry Goods, which has since become the Belk Department Store, though he disposed of his stock in this enterprise. At one time Mr. Hood was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he belonged to the Democratic party. He supported his church liberally and was regular in attendance at the morning services, giving also his time as steward of the Queen Street Methodist Church. With the same generosity he contributed to all worthy causes and was particularly lavish to war drives. His home and children were the particular objects of his devotion, and the simple pleasures of his farms and fishing his favorite forms of recreation.

On October 16, 1895, in Fayetteville, North Carolina, John Ezekiel Hood married Pauline Thornton, daughter of Richard and Julia (Rayner) Thornton, the father, a merchant of the town, who had for four years served in the Confederate Army, the last year of which was spent in prison.

Mrs. Hood's grandfather, Whitefield Thornton, came from England to Wayne County, North Carolina, in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Hood were the parents of the following children: 1. Richard Thornton, successor to his father's business interests, who saw service during the World War in the Aviation Department of the United States Army, and who married Cecelia McKenzie, of Timmonsville, South Carolina, and has a son, Richard Thornton, Jr. 2. Martha Young, who married Henry Canady, and has a son, Henry Burwell Whitfield Canady. 3. Pauline Frances, who married William Jessie Bowers of Washington, North Carolina. 4. Julia Eleanor, who married Albert Blanton, of Marion, North Carolina, and has children: Pauline Hood, Charlotte Walker, and Albert, Jr. 5. J. E. Hood, Jr., in the drug business. 6. Roland Clare, a student at Duke University.

Mr. Hood died February 28, 1921, at the early age of fifty-three. Those who knew him best, his minister, his business associates, his friends best testify to his goodness and simplicity of heart, his strength of character, his keen intelligence. He had the faculty of associating with himself men of fine business skill and enterprise who were confident of the worth of whatever he sponsored;

His career held many useful lessons for younger men. That success does not wait upon noise and pretense is one of the outstanding lessons of his successful life. Modest, unpretentious, quiet in manner and disposition, he emphasized the virtues and graces of the simple life. Perseverance born of indomitable courage and energy of will characterized his course in life.

Another said:

He was loyal to the city of his adoption, intensely interested in anything that made for its growth and progress, and it made no demands on him that he did not, to the best of his ability, meet.

And another:

I stood by his side and looked into his gentle face for the last time and remarked: "If I can only live and depart as he did, I shall see him again."

HOYLE, SAMUEL T., Manufacturer—With the death of the late Samuel T. Hoyle, one of the most progressive business men of Knoxville, Tennessee, industrial and financial circles of that city sustained the loss of a man who for many years had done much to advance the welfare and prosperity of his community. He had resided in Knoxville for almost half a century, and during that period had ever manifested a great interest in the upbuilding of the city and in the furtherance of any project for its benefit. Mr. Hoyle was not only the head of one of Knoxville's leading industries but was also, in addition, a director in one of its prominent banking institutions and an executive of one of the largest churches of the city.

Mr. Hoyle was born in Blount County, Tennessee, August 21, 1866, the son of George T. and Mary (Tullock) Hoyle, the former at one time an officer of the law, now deceased, and the latter, at the time of this record, (1928), a resident of Knoxville, aged eighty-seven years. After obtaining his early education in the local schools of Blount County, Mr. Hoyle was brought to Knoxville by his parents when twelve years of age, in which city he attended a grade school. At the age of fourteen years he obtained employment in a large grocery establishment in a minor position. He was employed in this store for some fifteen years, his ability and personality gaining him rapid advancement. He then took a position as traveling salesman for William D. Biddle, with whom he remained for five years, when he was offered the managership of the Knoxville Excelsior and Mattress Company. At that time the plant had but five employees and was housed in cramped quarters, but in a very few years he had established it as one of Knoxville's leading industries, with a large factory fully equipped with every machine and mechanical device for modern mattress manufacture and employing a large force of working people. In addition to his office as president of the Knoxville Mattress Company, Mr. Hoyle was a large stockholder in the Knoxville Outfitting Company, and had other interests in a number of smaller local concerns. He was a director of the Citizens Bank of Knoxville until that institution was sold to the East Tennessee Bank, and was for many years a director of the American National Bank. He was deeply interested in the religious life of Knoxville, being a steward and the treasurer of Centenary Church, now the Central Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a member of the Golden Cross and of the United Commercial Travelers, and was a leading member of the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce. He was known for his many charities and he never turned a deaf ear to an appeal for aid or comfort. His favorite outdoor recreation was motoring but he found his greatest pleasure within his own family circle and in visiting his aged mother at her home.

On September 17, 1890, Samuel T. Hoyle was married, in Knoxville, by Rev. O. L. Haley, to Emma Troutt, daughter of George W. and Eliza Jane (Bailey) Troutt, of Mascot, Tennessee, the former a prominent farmer of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle were the parents of one child, a

son, George Tullock Hoyle, who married Willie Grace Bewley. Of this union there are three children, as follows: 1. George T., Jr. 2. Dorothy Lee. 3. Samuel Thomas.

On April 28, 1896, Mr. Hoyle passed away in Fort Sanders Hospital, Knoxville, after a very brief illness. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Harold G. Cooke, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the active and honorary pallbearers were representatives of the leading business and social organizations of Knoxville. Some of the large business and financial institutions of the city closed during the hours of the service out of respect for a man who had done so much for the benefit and advancement of Knoxville, and one who was so generally recognized as a loyal citizen, a consistent Christian, and a true and worthy friend.

SANDERS, THOMAS POLK, Planter—A man of unusual vitality, the late Thomas Polk Sanders continued to be active in the direction of his plantation, one of the largest and most successful agricultural properties in South Carolina, up to within a short time of his death at the age of seventy-seven years. His vitality was characteristic of him throughout his entire life and in everything he undertook. When only fifteen years of age, the Civil War broke out and Mr. Sanders immediately joined the Confederate Army, continuing to serve with it until the end of the war in spite of the fact that he was wounded twice. With the coming of peace he took up planting, which he continued to follow from then on, taking also an active part in public affairs, especially during the difficult reconstruction period, when he rendered valuable services in bringing back peace and prosperity to his native State. Twice married, he was the head of a large family of fourteen children, to the rearing and educating of which he applied himself with great devotion and success. Naturally, he was one of the outstanding figures in South Carolina, where he was widely known and highly respected.

Thomas Polk Sanders was born at Hagood, Sumter County, South Carolina, April 7, 1845, a son of Richard and Elizabeth Lenoir (Haile) Sanders. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Sanders, who came to this country from England early in the nineteenth century and settled in South Carolina. Mr. Sanders' father died when his son was still a small child.

Thomas Polk Sanders was educated in the common schools of his native region, but, as above noted, the outbreak of the Civil War interrupted his formal schooling when he was only fifteen years old. At that time, in 1861, he joined the Confederate forces as a private, acting at times in very dangerous missions as a scout. He was wounded twice, once at the famous battle of Seven Pines. Later, he became a member of the Hampton Legion, a well-known unit of the Confederate cavalry, with which he fought throughout the balance of the war under Generals Lee and Jackson, until the end of the conflict resulted in the surrender of these forces at Appomattox Courthouse. Until the end of his life he remained a loyal member of the United Confederate Veterans, being most regular in his attendance at their annual reunions. The last of these, which he attended at Camden, South Carolina, May 13, 1921, only a little more than half a year prior to his death, saw him as the last surviving member of his company, and at that occasion, though he was then more than seventy-six years old, he rode his horse, carrying his company's standard, with all the ease and dash of a young cavalryman. At the end of the war, in 1865, Mr. Sanders went to Gainesville, Florida, where he engaged in farming for one year. He then returned to Hagood, South Carolina, and for some time assisted an uncle in managing the latter's plantation. About 1869 he bought a plantation of his own, on which he engaged extensively in farming. As the years passed he acquired additional properties, until he owned and operated one of the largest and most successful plantations in South Carolina. He continued to devote himself to the active management of this large property until his death, making his home there and raising his large family. Throughout his long and busy life Mr. Sanders found time and energy to devote to public affairs and for more than forty years he served as a trustee of the local schools. During the reconstruction period he was prominently active in politics, being a member of the so-called Red Shirts and of the original Ku Klux Klan. He was a man of remarkable physical attainment, untiring energy, impressive bearing, and pleasing personality. Quiet and reserved in manner, he yet understood how to make and hold friends. He was always very fond of outdoor life and especially of hunting, fishing and horseback riding, sports which he continued to pursue until the last. Combined with this love for nature and outdoor life was a keen interest in books, and throughout his life Mr. Sanders was a constant and careful reader, a fact which made of him a highly cultured gentleman, in spite of the early interruption of his formal schooling.

Mr. Sanders married (first), in 1869, Elizabeth

R. S Parmer

Lenior Haile, of Camden, South Carolina. By this marriage he was the father of nine children: Benjamin, Louisa, Mary, Haskell, Thomas, Isaac, Manning, Leonora, and Elizabeth Sanders. Mrs. Sanders died in October, 1895. He married (second) at Charleston, South Carolina, December 14, 1899, Margaret Carolina Morse, a daughter of the late Edward Dudley Morse, of Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Sanders' father was a well-known harbor and deep sea pilot and a veteran of the Civil War, during which he was well known as a successful blockade runner and as the first man to have entered a submarine. By his second marriage, Mr. Sanders was the father of five sons: Edward Dudley, James Hale, Drayton Mullings, Marion Kirk and Alexander Mullings Sanders.

When Thomas Polk Sanders passed away at the age of seventy-seven years, December 27, 1922, a career of unusual success and merit was closed. Having proved his patriotism and courage in his early youth, the achievements of his later life stand as a monument to the many other fine qualities of his sterling character. His love of his native Southland and his devotion to his family and friends were typical of his high ideals and his warm heart, while the outstanding success which he achieved in his chosen field of agriculture, was equally typical of his industry, energy and sagacity. Though his passing was the natural conclusion of a long and useful life, it came as a distinct shock to all his friends and admirers, because for so many years during the latter part of his life Mr. Sanders had continued activities usually undertaken only by men much younger. He thus left with those who knew him best an indelible picture of virility and devotion to duty, a picture which will always serve as an inspiration.

PRIMROSE, ROBERT STUART, M. D., Leading Physician—An outstanding citizen of New Bern, North Carolina, a leading physician and surgeon of his section, and a patriotic supporter of his country in times of need, the late Dr. Robert Stuart Primrose fulfilled the highest ideals of the true American. He was even more to his neighbors, for he was a philanthropist and a friend. To his community he gave faithful service as a conscientious and skilled physician and as a public health officer of vision and integrity.

Robert Stuart Primrose was born in New Bern, North Carolina, November 15, 1866, son and only child of Dr. Robert Stuart Primrose, who died in 1869 honored in the community which he had faithfully served as physician and leader. The older physician was sent to France by the Confederate Government to secure supplies, and he served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. His wife was Sarah (Attmore) Primrose. Their son, the subject of this record, was well educated in the New Bern schools, at Bingham Military Academy, and at the University of Virginia, where he graduated with honors. His interneship was passed at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. Dr. Primrose won the Appleton Prize when he took the medical examination before the State Board, an award given to the applicant whose grades were highest.

The young physician then established himself in the town of his birth and continued the fine humanitarian work begun by his father. He became known widely for his professional skill and expert knowledge and counted his patients over a wide territory. He organized and managed the New Bern General Hospital, of which he was chief of staff, and he was a member of the County Board of Health. He was for many years chief surgeon of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, and at the time of his death, chief surgeon of his division, as well as surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railroads.

The exigencies of a profession recognized as the thief of a man's entire time and energy did not prevent Dr. Primrose's participating actively in public affairs. He was a leader everywhere, his public spirit and generosity inspiring others to like virtues. A strong Democrat and a keen political leader, he served as mayor of New Bern. He was for a short time in command of a local company during the Spanish-American War, and he was on the Reserve List of Medical Officers during the World War, though not called on for active service. His professional affiliations were with the Craven County and North Carolina Medical Societies and with the American Medical Association. He belonged also to the Free and Accepted Masons, having been Master of Mosaic Lodge at one time, and to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and to other orders, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church.

Dr. Robert Stuart Primrose married in New York City, in 1889, Helen Susan (MacGrady) Washburn, widow of Albert Sexton Washburn, deputy treasurer of Manitoba, daughter of Peter MacGrady, owner of flour mills and a wholesale business in New York, and his wife, Frances

(Morse) MacGrady. Mrs. Primrose survives her husband.

The "Sun Journal" of New Bern in its December 3, 1927, edition announced editorially the death of Dr. Primrose:

There passed into the Great Beyond early this morning "Bob" Primrose, one of the State's best surgeons and a citizen who has given a serviceable and creditable life to the people of New Bern and surrounding territory.

He counted his friends by the number of his acquaintances and his skill as a surgeon and a physician stood paramount in his profession. He was a man who looked on the bright side of life and enjoyed the lighter things of life that brought smiles and enjoyment to his friends and companions.

He has been a great sufferer during the past two years, but he was patient through it all, being jovial and hopeful to the end of his rational moments. In his passing it is not out of place to mention that the care and attention, the love and devotion, the tenderness and solicitude that his wife bestowed on him was beautiful and by her personal and careful ministrations, he was spared many years longer than would have been the case with just the ordinary care that folks are usually the recipient of.

Dr. Primrose served society well in his active days and as city official, health official, was always in the front when service meant anything to his city and county.

His kindness of heart, his love for his fellowmen, as great as his devotion to his profession, his charity, and his genial good nature made him the most-loved man in New Bern. The town united with his bereaved dear ones in grief at the loss of this pillar of the city.

MIMNAUGH, JOHN LANTYE, Merchant and Banker—In the progressive city of Columbia, South Carolina, stands a department store—the largest in the municipal area—which stands as a monument to courage, vision, true ability and the will to succeed. It is a monument to the late John Lantye Mimnaugh, who came to this country from Ireland as a poor immigrant, little more than a lad, and who became one of the greatest merchants and bankers of all the South. The store, still conducted on the principles of integrity laid down by the founder, continues to flourish under the able direction of the founder's son, John Lantye Mimnaugh, Jr.

Born in the little town of Enniskillen, Tyrone County, Ireland, March 14, 1858, John Lantye Mimnaugh died, in Columbia, January 9, 1921, at the age of sixty-three years. His father, a hardy Irish farmer who lived to the great age of ninety-nine, also bore the name of John Lantye Mimnaugh; and his mother was Lucille M. (Kelly) Mimnaugh.

After he had attended the common schools of his native community, his mind fired from reading of the opportunities to be found in the United States, and his ambition equaled by strong heart, John Lantye Mimnaugh took ship for the port of New York, in 1877. He was then nineteen. Reaching New York, he spent little time there, for he had heard of the people in the South and wished to cast his lot among them. So he went first to Augusta, Georgia, and found there a position as clerk in the store of J. B. White and Company, general merchants. He worked diligently, learned the business from the bottom to the top, spent four years and seven months in the White employ, saved his meagre salary, and got together $550, which, he knew, would suffice to start a small retail merchandising venture of his own. He had made numerous friends in the trade. They now helped him to establish a credit. And hence, removing to Winnsboro, South Carolina, in 1882, he was enabled to stock his new establishment suitably with the modest capital. He dealt in general goods, and spent five years successfully as a merchant in Winnsboro.

His success in Winnsboro, about forty miles to the South of Columbia, was so considerable, in fact, that he saw his stock of merchandise augment to the value of $20,000 in five years. But there was a fly in the ointment. Mr. Mimnaugh believed he was more suited to be a "merchant" than a "shopkeeper." He believed also that he could never be more than a shopkeeper in Winnsboro, due to the size of the community, and in casting about for a more suitable location, he hit upon Columbia as ideal to his wishes. Coming here, then, he opened a small general store on Main Street. It may be mentioned at this point, that about a year after he left the Winnsboro store, that store was closed. Not so with the enterprise in Columbia, which was destined to become the city's largest general merchandising institution. Now it should be recalled that the South in the early 'eighties was not in the sound financial shape it is today. Price was one of the major considerations in the purchase of goods, and the merchant who could sell at a low price in the South was the merchant whom Southerners patronized. Hence, during his first few years in Columbia, Mr. Mimnaugh specialized in buying bankrupt stocks, those which he could turn at a small margin, at a low price. About a year after his store in Columbia was opened, the store adjoining his went bankrupt. It had a stock worth about $15,000, and this Mr. Mimnaugh purchased for half that sum; then

rented the adjoining building, cut an arch through the wall into his own store, and had in his possession the nucleus of today's large enterprise. This was the real beginning of the store's expansion.

It was during the 'eighties also that Mr. Mimnaugh entered the field of banking. He always had money on hand, for he dealt wisely. He lent money on stocks and bonds, or anything of value, and bought realty and property when he could do so at the right price. In due course there was hardly a phase of business activity in Columbia that he did not touch. He was, at the time of his death, a heavy stockholder in all of the city's banks save one. His most considerable holdings were in the Palmetto, Columbia Savings and Trust Company, the Columbia Bank, and National Bank. He was a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank, the Palmetto, and member of the board of the Standard Warehouse Corporation, also running a sizable business in stocks and bonds, realty and mortgages. Mr. Mimnaugh died, said by many to be the owner of more realty and buildings, in value, than any other man in Columbia; and all these acquisitions, in realty and banking fields, were the direct result of his steady expansion in business direction, the while he built up his store holdings.

In 1890, three years after opening the store, Mr. Mimnaugh purchased a quarter of a city block and erected a better building on that site. He did such a flourishing business that he even outgrew the second store. In 1897 he purchased a large corner across the street, and upon it erected what is now the Mimnaugh department store, having made improvements upon the property from time to time. Columbia has always been a great educational center of South Carolina, and the trade which Mr. Mimnaugh enjoyed from students, young men and women, carried his name to all sections of the South. In that way his store became more than a local institution. It was, and is, a very important factor in trade development throughout a wide strip of the Southland. During the early days of his store's existence here, Mr. Mimnaugh wrote his own advertisements, and achieved the best of results from them. He inspired them with his personal knowledge and ideas of right merchandising. One of his cardinal beliefs which governed the merchandising policy was that the public knows when an advertisement is "in earnest," the people being able to discern the froth from the deeper substance. With this realization, amply demonstrated, the store always has held faith with the public, standing behind every statement made in its advertisements as it would behind a contract. The spirit of the store, today as it was under the founder, is one of earnestness and honesty, permeated by an unusual spirit of comraderie among employees, who regard themselves as partners in the enterprise and members of one large family with a common aim—to serve the people who purchase there.

Mr. Mimnaugh was an old-fashioned merchant in one very human way. He believed in personally greeting his regular customers, and it was his pride that he knew more than half of them. Children seldom came to the store for anything when, meeting him, they went away without a gift of candy or toys. His philosophy of merchandising was once outlined by Mr. Mimnaugh: "My business is on the floor continually, with my customers. They are my friends and neighbors, and I don't want them to feel that they have to look for me in some pigeon-hole of an office. I don't sell goods, but I am there to talk. I am there to meet them, and I know if they say a few words to me when they come in that I have strengthened my chain of contact with them." Though he of course had a private office in the store, Mr. Mimnaugh seldom was found there during business hours. He survived many mercantile crises, and often said that a "panic" made money for him. The serious years of merchandising following the World War were ably coped with.

At Winnsboro, South Carolina, in September, 1883, Mr. Mimnaugh was united in marriage with Missouri Helen Williford, daughter of Alex A. Williford, prominent planter of the Winnsboro area, a man of means and influence, high in the regard of those around him. Of this union were born children: 1. Lucille, who married Dr. R. T. Dial, and they have children: i. John. ii. Dorothy. iii. James. 2. Ethel, who married Ashley C. Tobias, and their children are: i. John. ii. Ashley. 3. Lila May, who married Grover C. Richey, and they have a son, Grover C., Jr. 4. John Lantye, Jr., who married Sarah Francis Glenn, and they are the parents of: i. John Lantye (4). ii. Richard G. John Lantye, Jr., now at the head of his father's business, early became associated with Mr. Mimnaugh and received a thorough training in all phases of merchandising. At twenty-one, said to be the youngest garment buyer in the United States at the time, he made regular trips to New York City to stock the Mimnaugh store. The ability which he demonstrated as a buyer is even more strikingly demonstrated in his successful direction of the store enterprise today. The expansion enjoyed by this institution under his

father is continued steadily by John Lantye Mimnaugh, Jr. He is an outstanding factor in the business life of South Carolina. Mrs. Missouri Helen (Williford) Mimnaugh died June 9, 1919, preceding her beloved husband to the grave by two years.

A man of quiet, gentle accomplishment, Mr. Mimnaugh diversified his activities broadly. Aside from merchandising, banking and general business, he found pleasure in a number of constructive movements. Very active in politics, he supported those candidates in whom he had the greatest confidence, consistently. During the World War he bought heavily of Liberty bonds—his son was in the military service. He belonged to the Columbia Club, the Ridgewood Country Club, and was an extremely devout Catholic, member of St. Peter's Church. He lived up to his convictions. Reading and driving served him as recreations, and he owned several fine mounts. He found his greatest pleasure and happiness in the society of his loved ones at home. With them he spent all the time he could spare. His love for little children was an outstanding characteristic. Possessed of a keen sense of humor, and a jovial humor, he could hold the center of any social group. Kindly, charitable, he performed untold philanthropies.

John Lantye Mimnaugh's life has inspired many men. In it is found the essence of courage and vision which made for greatness, and for the perpetuation of a well-loved name.

MORGAN, FREDRICK MARGIMAN, Public Service Official—Taken from the scenes of his earthly labors when scarcely in the prime of life, Fredrick M. Morgan, of Durham, North Carolina, had already risen to flattering heights in his profession of electrical engineer and was undoubtedly on the highway to still greater achievements. He had in his blood the corpuscles of a sturdy and progressive race, his ancestors having been notable among the early settlers of Old Virginia and North Carolina, their industry, high character and progressive activities having been bequeathed to him in full measure. He lived up to the traditions which he inherited and was one of the very valuble citizens of the State where he did valiant work in the interest of the public for the greater part of his life. He had many friends and held them securely, for he was loyal to trust and to them, as well as to his State and his country.

He was born in Wake County, North Carolina, February 4, 1881, a son of Brai and ——— (Herndon) Morgan, of Wake County. His father was well and prominently known throughout the State as a successful planter and as court recorder at the State capitol in Raleigh. The family originated in Ireland, some of its members coming to America in Colonial days and settling in this State and in Virginia.

Frederick M. Morgan acquired his education in Raleigh schools, completing high school and then taking a course in electrical engineering and studying at home. His first essay into business was in Durham, where he made a practical study of electric engineering in the service of the telephone company under Joe Conrad. He later became associated with the Durham Traction Company, which became the Public Service Corporation, with which organization he rose to be superintendent of electrical construction and was holding that position at the time of his death. He was a stockholder in the corporation and had other private interests. He belonged to the Durham Light Infantry, was active in all Red Cross campaigns and a member of the Woodmen of the World. In political affiliation he was a Democrat, in religion a Presbyterian, having been a member of the First Church of that denomination in Durham and president of its Bible class. A sincere lover of his home, he also was devoted to outdoor recreations, his favorites having been fishing and studying nature. A love for good books was one of the finest traits. His death occurred in Durham, on June 30, 1920, at the age of thirty-nine years and four months.

Fredrick M. Morgan married, December 22, 1906, in Durham, Mary Elizabeth Woods, daughter of John M. and Mary A. (Proctor) Woods. Her father was a veteran of the Confederate Army of the Civil War. Their children were: Hazel Hilda and Edward Jackson.

Mr. Morgan was a man of great popularity, genial and agreeable under all circumstances, with a keen sense of humor and a high order of ability as a conversationalist. He was a true religionist, for he gave freely and without ostentation to all worthy causes and supported the movements of his church to the limit of his financial capacity. He was of great value to Durham and its environs, for he was actuated with a constant ambition to improve all conditions that made for the greater contentment of the people, an upright citizen whose passing was a blow to the community and a lasting sorrow to his many friends.

AYCOCK, WILLIAM THOMAS, Lawyer, Professor—Born February 24, 1868, in Richmond County, North Carolina, William Thomas Aycock

F. M. Morgan

lived to the age of sixty years. His death occurred July 19, 1928, at Columbia, South Carolina, his home for a considerable period, and where he is recalled affectionately as a foremost lawyer, professor of law in the University of South Carolina, as a man and friend.

He was a son of James Henry and Henrietta Lenora (Brogdon) Aycock, and member of a family old in the history of the South, the immigrant founder of the Aycock family having been William Aycock, a native Englishman, who settled in North Carolina in 1753. James Henry Aycock was born February 27, 1829, and died November 3, 1895. A planter and shipper, he was a pioneer in the turpentine industry, and introduced the rosin-bleaching process. Too old for active service at the time of the war between the States, he served his native Southland as a prison guard. James Henry Aycock was a native of Wayne County, North Carolina. His wife was a native of Clarendon County. In 1879, when William Thomas Aycock was eleven, they removed from Richmond County to Sumter County, taking residence in Wedgefield.

At Wedgefield, South Carolina, William Thomas Aycock grew up. After attending the local schools, he attended Bingham Military School in North Carolina, from 1882 to 1886, and completed the course there, attaining to the rank of cadet captain. In the fall of 1886 he returned to South Carolina, entered the sophomore class of South Carolina College (nucleus of the University of South Carolina), and received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. College mates called him "Large" Aycock, to distinguish him from his smaller brother, Eugene, whom they called "Small." Those were the bright days of youth, when the strongest and most enduring friendships were formed. He was popular with associates in college, and the friends made then were the finest friends of his mature years. He identified himself with the Euphradian Literary Society, and was its valedictorian at graduation. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, also.

During the first several years after graduation, Mr. Aycock devoted himself to business pursuits, chiefly as assistant to his father. During this period he spent two terms at Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, returning to Wedgefield and the family business affairs. But he still was dissatisfied with the course of events, and now determined to make the law his career and profession. He entered the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, whence he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896, having enjoyed the privilege of receiving instruction under such great teachers as William A. Keener and his associates, who had, in 1891, reorganized the law school and introduced the Harvard or "Case" method of instruction. This system, incidentally, has finally come to be regarded as the best method of law study, and now is quite generally used in law schools. Mr. Aycock was admitted to practice at the bar of South Carolina in May, 1897; and he hung out a shingle in Columbia that same year. Until 1900 he practiced alone, then formed a partnership with Francis H. Weston, which continued until 1927. He received early recognition as being an able and careful lawyer, and his practice in the Trial and Appellate courts was large and successful. His bent of mind was unusually calm and judicial. He presided with marked success upon numerous occasions as a special trial judge, by appointment of the Governor, upon the nomination of the Supreme Court. He also sat, by special appointment, upon the Supreme Court of South Carolina, as an acting associate justice, and participated in the deliberations and decisions of that tribunal in several cases of importance. While virtually the whole of his life was devoted to the exacting profession of law, Mr. Aycock always took a lively interest in politics, and served for some years as chairman of the Richmond County Democratic Executive Committee. Only once, however, did he hold an elective public office. That was when he was chosen for one term in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, in 1904. Continuously, he was interested in the welfare of his adopted city, and served many years on the board of school trustees of Columbia. (His cousin, former Governor Charles B. Aycock, was of note as the promoter of the present public school system which brings school advantages to the children of the mountains). He also served for a time as director of the Chamber of Commerce. In addition to his other activities he found time for fraternal and social relationships, and was a member of Richland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Capital Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the Cotillion Club, Cosmos Club and the bar associations of Richland County and South Carolina. During the World War he served as a "four-minute" speaker, raising funds for the several Liberty Loan appeals, also being active in matters pertaining to Red Cross assistance. Through all the years of his residence in Columbia, Mr. Aycock retained the old family home at Wedgefield. He retained his interests

to the end of his life in the farming and mercantile pursuits which his brothers carried on there; and among his chief recreations was his frequent habit of visiting the old home. As a college student, and later while living in Columbia, he frequently invited friends there for the week-ends. He was of a very sociable nature.

Mr. Aycock married, February 27, 1906, in Columbia, Mary MacDonald Stewart, native of Nashville, Tennessee, and daughter of Archibald Stewart, contractor, builder and man of wide influence at Nashville. Of this union were born children: 1. Margaret Robertson, a student in the University of South Carolina. 2. William Thomas, Jr., who died June 18, 1929. 3. Mary Stewart. Mr. Aycock was a man of domestic tastes, extremely devoted to the home circle, where he found his greatest happiness. Mrs. Aycock continues to reside in Columbia, where her friends are many and sincerely devoted.

Upon the resignation of John P. Thomas, Jr., from the faculty of the Law School, University of South Carolina, Mr. Aycock was elected to fill the vacancy created, in 1920. He was splendidly equipped to fulfill the duties of the post. Not only had he been trained in the modern method of teaching law, which had just been introduced at Columbia University when he became a student there, but he had been mellowed and ripened in his judgment and mental powers by more than a score of years of active and successful practice at the bar. This equipment and experience, with a courteous and affable manner and a gentle dignity of deportment, would lead to the belief that he would make a great teacher. He did make a great teacher. He owned a peculiar gift of clarity, and those who as students were privileged to sit at his feet were always enthusiastic in singing his praises. The field in which he especially interested himself was the law of real estate. His primacy in this difficult branch of the profession was acknowledged by all. It was his intention to write a volume on the law of realty.

Of a decided literary turn, Mr. Aycock was a valued member of the Cosmos Club, above mentioned. He was president of the club a few years before his death. When Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established at the university in 1926, his character and achievements as an outstanding alumnus were recognized by election to membership. He was made a member of the legal honor fraternity of Phi Delta Phi in 1927, and about the same time became a member of the Blue Key, an honorary fraternity of the University of South Carolina. His death occurred July 19, 1928, after an automobile accident. Tributes to his memory were many, and two are cited in part below. The first extract is from the writing of Benjamin D. Hodges, professor of law, University of South Carolina:

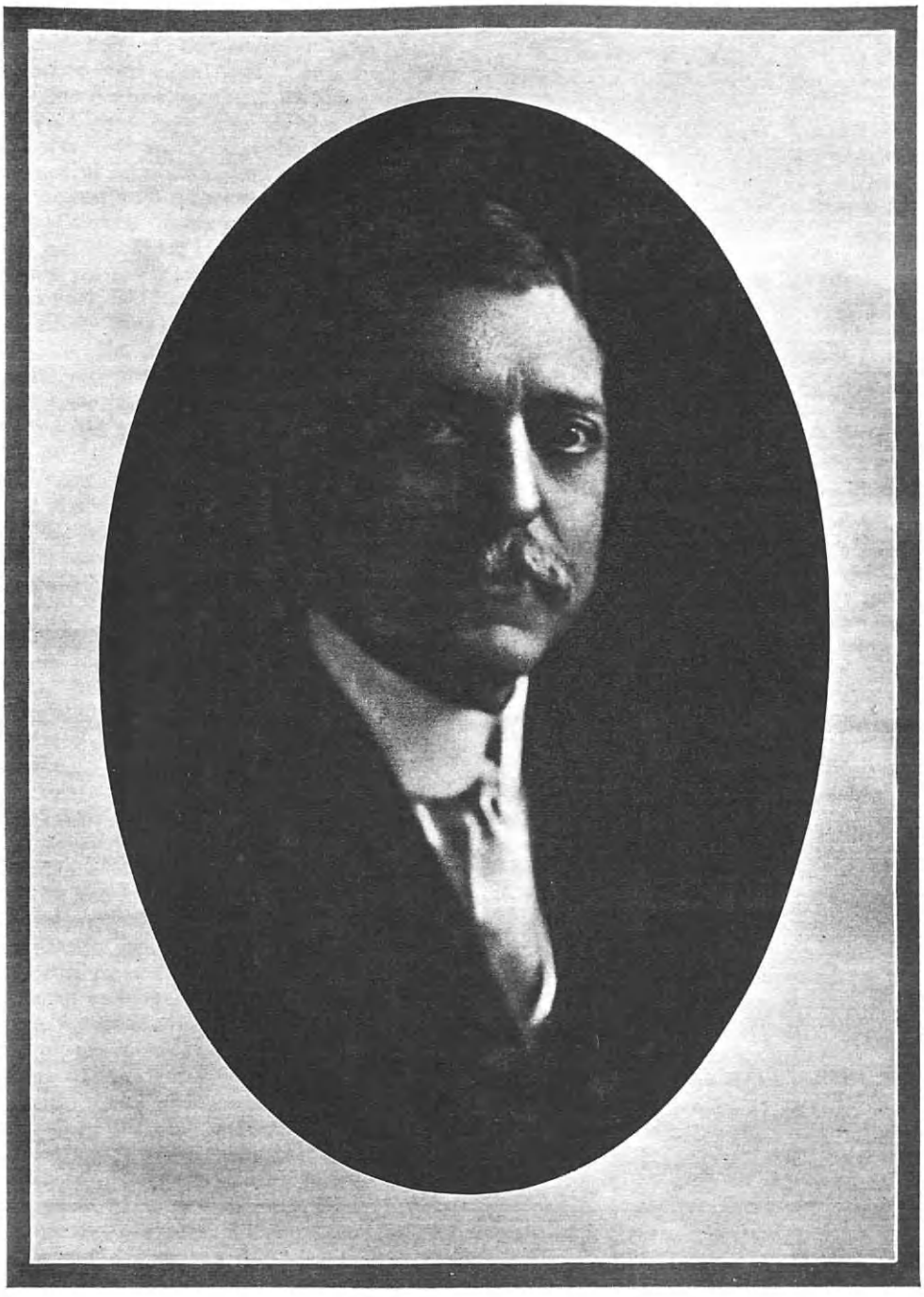
His passing has left a void that can never be really filled. The cheery word of greeting, the sage counsel, the calm, strong, kind personality, are memories. Are they *but* memories: Is there no thought in which we can find comfort save the reflection that, if Kipling's "Valhalla of the Strong Men" has any existence outside of the imagination of the poet, surely there—"He sits with those who praised our God, in that they served his world"?

The second encomium appeared editorially, in a well-known newspaper of South Carolina:

South Carolina loses, by the death of W. T. Aycock, a citizen of uncommonly fine fiber and substance, concerned for the welfare of the State, devoted with fervent love to its every sound interest, and ready at all times to spend and be spent in the public service. He inherited from an honored father the tradition of patriotic readiness. A scholar and a gentleman, in the fine old phrase, he brought to the practice of law a good mind and a sense of professional honor and obligation uncommonly high and clear. He was jealous of the good name of the bar, and in his office as in his classroom, he lived the scrupulous code that he professed. He was reflective, deliberative, philosophical, studious; by temperament as well as by training he was disposed to survey in all phases every question that he examined, and he would have been an ornament to the bench, as he adorned the teaching faculty.

A good, modest, brave and useful man, W. T. Aycock was of the order of citizen that enriches beyond his time the community that he graces.

HARRIS, GEORGE CARROLL, Planter—In the annals of the history of Memphis, Tennessee, there is the record of one noble man whose love for his fellowmen was so great that he never thought of self in sacrificing personal safety in order to do them good, and that man was the beloved dean of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. George C. Harris, father of the late George Carroll Harris, of whom this sketch is written. The Rev. George C. Harris, second dean of St. Mary's, succeeded his predecessor in the year 1870, just before the yellow fever epidemic, which occurred in 1873. This great catastrophe brought consternation and dread to thousands, and due to the dean's heroic work, many were comforted in body and soul. He was everywhere, never conscious of any personal danger, and doing all within his power to save life and give spiritual comfort to those in distress. His unselfish love has left a lasting memory on the minds of the citizens of Memphis. In his life had been a beautiful romance culminating in his marriage with the beautiful Mary Johnstone, an



Geo. C. Harris -

heiress of Mississippi. This romance, occurring soon after the Civil War, attracted wide attention in this part of the country. The young clergyman had been called from Tennessee to the bedside of the Right Rev. James H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee, who lay dying at the Johnstone home. It was here that he met the beautiful girl. He remained in Mississippi and married this girl who was heiress to vast plantations. Never was a man more devoted to his wife and in her honor he named a town, Mont Helena. After his career in Memphis where he went through three yellow fever epidemics, 1873, 1877 and 1879, he became president of the standing committee of the Episcopal Church, and about ten years ago he died, leaving the record of a beautiful life. He was descended from earlier Colonial settlers of this country and his wife was a direct descendant of the Earls of Anandale, Scotland.

George Carroll Harris, Jr., was born on one of the old plantations owned by his parents, June 12, 1867. He was brought up much according to the customs of the young men of the Old South in the pre-Civil War days. Educated by private tutors and having a natural bent for reading and study, this taste was inculcated in him by his environment and education. He completed his education at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, and after that he went to live at one of the estates owned by his parents and known as "Anandale," located in Madison County. The house on this estate was built of bricks that had been brought from England before the Civil War and consisted of forty rooms, and was one of the most beautiful show places in the South. It was here that he had spent his childhood, surrounded by every luxury which seemed to instill in him those qualities of gentility that developed into one of the most gracious personalities as a young man. He later went to Mont Helena, Mississippi, where the Harris family had established another beautiful home on an Indian mound. This, too, was a show place and a few years ago, (1924), Mr. Harris sold it and then returned to Memphis where he spent the rest of his life.

Mr. Harris was always devoted to study and spent much of his time with his library of some three thousand volumes. His favorite sport was hunting and he held membership with the National Geographic Society, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1896, George Carroll Harris married (first) Cecil Nugent, of Jackson, Mississippi, who died in 1921. In 1923 he married (second) Maude Margaret Hartfield, daughter of Andrew Denham Hartfield, a well-known planter and active politically in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and granddaughter of the late Katherine (McCullum) Hartfield, one of the largest women slave owners of the South. Mr. Harris died on December 13, 1927. His passing closes another chapter in the book of the Old South. Changed conditions, in every line of human progress, make the repeating of the beautiful history of the customs of gentility and culture as portrayed by those who owned large plantation estates where they brought up their children to be gracious, courteous and hospitable to all who were within their midst, an impossibility. Yet, the influence of such men as Mr. Harris, in showing the joy of repose and kindly feeling toward others, being able to see more clearly the needs of his fellowmen and to do those little deeds of personal kindness which touch hearts, are indelible on our memories. He, as well as his illustrious father, Dean Harris, will always be remembered with love in the city of Memphis.

LEGARÉ, THOMAS KEITH, Lawyer, Planter—High intellectual attainment, constructive work as lawyer, planter and interested citizen, a warm place in the hearts of those who were around him in daily life, a happy home and devoted wife—these were the fortune of Thomas Keith Legaré, whose record contains facts entitling him to a position of eminence among South Carolinians of the past. He lived to the age of seventy-four years, and through that extended span, though the later years brought ill health, he employed all his faculties for the well being of his fellowman.

Born at Orangeburg, South Carolina, in 1846, he died in Columbia, South Carolina, January 12, 1921. Mr. Legaré belonged to one of the South's oldest and proudest families—a family, albeit, of intellectual rather than material aristocracy. His father was a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church—Rev. Isaac Stockton Keith Legaré—, an outstanding clergyman of his community and prominent figure in South Carolina. His mother was Eliza (Matthews) Legaré, the Matthews also being a noted family in annals of the old South. The immigrant Legaré, founder of the line in America, was a native of England. The surname is of French derivation. The American progenitor was Solomon, the French Huguenot refugee. Each generation in this country has produced men who were leaders in their respective fields, but none led a more useful, eminent or exemplary life than the late Thomas Keith Legaré, of whom we write the present memorial narrative.

Thomas Keith Legaré received his early educa-

tion in the elementary schools of Orangeburg. Before the war he became a student at Andover College, Andover, Massachusetts, where he studied law, later going to Columbia, and there taking further studies in law, completing his advanced study at the South Carolina College, whence he was graduated with the Merit Medal for scholastic excellence. With other lads from his community, he went to the front, and because of his natural and cultivated qualities of leadership was designated a captain, though only in his 'teens. As captain, he served in the Orangeburg regiment during a number of severe engagements, escaping without a wound. In 1874 he opened offices for practice of law in Orangeburg. For several years, with marked success, he engaged in the profession, becoming widely known in South Carolina for his talents at the bar, where he also practiced in the United States Supreme Court. Also, he found time to engage extensively as a planter. In 1894 he came to Columbia. It was at this time that his health began to fail, and he gave up the law, but continued with his planting, acting also as a merchant, and taking a rather active rôle in Fort Mott's business spheres. Because of his unusual knowledge of cotton, he was offered the post of gager by the Bureau of Internal Revenue; and as gager he continued employed for many years, adding the duties of this responsible post to the other responsibilities already outlined, together with several others of a business, social and fraternal nature. His was a quiet, unassuming life. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the South Carolina Bar Association, a member of the Masonic Order, and the Knights of Pythias, and took pleasure out of doors in hunting. His chief happiness was at home, in the society of his wife and children.

Mr. Legaré married, at Fort Mott, in 1880, Margaret Anna Goodwyn, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn, physician and surgeon, a man of prominent standing three times serving as mayor of Columbia, and in charge of the city's surrender to General Sherman. Of this union were born children, of whom two survive at the time of this writing: Artemus Elliot and Thomas Keith, Jr.

Mrs. Legaré is the founder of that unique and well-known organization known as the "Girls of the 60's," membership in which is restricted to those who had husbands in the war between the States. She now is secretary of the society, and has been active in its movements from foundation. Mrs. Legaré continues to reside in Columbia. Her friends are numerous, devoted, attached to her sincerely.

Money-making was not Thomas Keith Legaré's prime purpose in life, but a secondary attainment. His first aim was to live rightly, according to the teachings of the Golden Rule. He honestly did unto others as he would have them do unto him, and his life was the fuller and richer therefor.

Posterity will accord him deference as a most honored and valued factor in the post-war days of Columbia's upbuilding, and in the advancement of the State of South Carolina, through the turn of the nineteenth into the twentieth century.

CLIFT, ROBERT LEE, Electrical Engineer —In the years of a life all too short, Robert Lee Clift rose to a position of importance in the field of his chosen occupation, and was widely known to the electrical profession in Tennessee and the neighboring territory. Thoroughly familiar with all principles of electrical engineering and with a wide background of practical experience, he was well fitted to conduct an independent enterprise, and when he took over the Electrical Novelty Company at Memphis, its success was assured. With firm hand he guided it along the pathway of sound expansion and growth, and its high standing today in the city is a tribute to his ability and tireless efforts.

Mr. Clift was born at Maysville, Kentucky, on November 16, 1883, a son of Charlton Batey and Letitia (Newell) Clift, both natives of that State. The father is engaged in real estate activities, to which he has given his attention for many years.

Robert Lee Clift received his education in the Cincinnati High School and boys' school in Ohio, and began the business of life in the Bryant Electric Works of Cincinnati where he undertook a course as apprentice in electrical engineering, a subject which had always fascinated him. Later he continued his study and training elsewhere, and became a graduate electrical engineer, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and an honored member of the profession to which America as a nation owes so much. After several years, Mr. Clift entered the employ of the old Electric Supply Company of Memphis, in whose service he remained for seven or eight years, rising from positions of minor responsibility to those of importance and trust. It was in this period that he first became well acquainted with Memphis and built up those associations which were later to prove of value in his own work. When he left the Electric Supply Company Mr. Clift transferred his activities to the General Electric Company of

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Cincinnati, working for them throughout Ohio and in parts of Canada for over a year. Meanwhile the Electric Supply Company had been absorbed by the General Electric Company so that when Mr. Clift decided to return to Memphis permanently, he became associated with the Electric Novelty Company, of No. 124 Monroe Street, a firm organized some forty years ago by C. T. Kelly, and the oldest electrical company in this city.

Mr. Clift had long considered an independent enterprise, and was convinced of the possibilities which the Electric Novelty Company offered. He was glad to become a partner in the venture, and thereafter his services were a decisive factor in the continuing success of the business. This company, in addition to the operation of a retail store at its Monroe Street headquarters, is engaged in all kinds of electrical contracting work, extending to the community an opportunity to utilize the high type of service which is offered. They do an extensive business in the vicinity of Memphis, and have become an important factor in the city's commercial life. In 1922 Mr. Clift bought Mr. Kelly's interest in the firm and became the sole owner. As head of the company he continued the same high standards long associated with its name, and through his own knowledge of conditions and outstanding executive ability, extended the range of his business as the demands on his services constantly increased. At least five men were employed by the company all the time to handle this volume of business, but frequently eight or ten were necessary in the work. Mr. Clift remained personally in charge of all activities until the time of his death, gaining wide reputation as an able and progressive business man and highly efficient electrical engineer. He stood high in the ranks of his profession in the State, and in 1927 was honored by election as president of the Tennessee Electrical Contractors Association. In the following year he was elected president of the Memphis Electric League, holding this office at his death.

In spite of the demands which his business made upon him, Mr. Clift found time to be interested in various other phases of the general community life. In politics he was a Democrat, and although caring nothing for politics as such, he supported all civic movements for advance and progress, contributing generously to those causes with whose aims he was in sympathy. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order was a member of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and Al Chymia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, and the Home Community Club, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

On July 15, 1906, in Arkansas, Robert Lee Clift married Susan White, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Thomas A. and Lenorad (Burlison) White, both now deceased. The father was a well-known lumber man of the West and South. Mr. and Mrs. Clift became the parents of eight children: 1. Elizabeth N., graduated from Memphis High School. 2. Lettie Mae. 3. Virginia. 4. Robert Lee, Jr. 5. William. 6. Earl. 7. Lucy. 8. Glenn. All the children are living at home, except Glenn, who died March 2, 1929. It is characteristic of Mr. Clift that he found a source of his chief pleasure in the happy companionships of his home, and that wife and family were always uppermost in his thoughts. He liked nothing better than to be at home with them. In other moments of leisure, he was fond of hunting and fishing, being an exceptionally good shot, and an able sportsman.

Mr. Clift's death occurred at Memphis on January 20, 1929, bringing his promising career to a close at a tragically early period. Although still young, his achievements in the fields of constructive endeavor were noteworthy, and his life furnishes a splendid example of what industry, consistent effort, and vision can accomplish. Mr. Clift was a man of strict integrity in all his relations with others, and of great personal warmth and charm, winning and retaining the friendship of all those associated with him in any way. His passing was a source of deep regret to the community which had come to know him so well, and of very great sorrow to hundreds of close friends. In their hearts the memory of his life and work will long remain.

ALEXANDER, COLONEL JAMES LAWRENCE, Hotel Proprietor—Rare in this country is the proprietor of a fine chain of hotels with the prestige of the late Colonel James Lawrence Alexander, of Greenville, South Carolina. Keenly interested in the business throughout his long life, he raised to an art the development and management of American hotels and made his own famous throughout the South for the perfection of their arrangements and their cuisine. His own personality, friendly and engaging, gracious and dignified, and his intelligent interest in public

affairs and the activities of other people combined to make him as famous as his hotels. His fine bearing and military appearance won for him the courtesy title of colonel.

James Lawrence Alexander was born in Oconee County, South Carolina, April 29, 1866, son of Jordan Alexander, a planter who served his country as a soldier in the Confederate Army, and his wife, Arlesa (Howard) Alexander. Of Scotch-Irish extraction, he was descended from one of three brothers who in early times came to the New World to share its opportunities, one settling in Virginia, one in Georgia, and one in South Carolina, in the Blue Ridge Mountain section. The subject of this record, James Lawrence Alexander, was born after the Civil War and spent his boyhood days in the period of poverty and upheaval which followed it. His education was therefore limited to the common schools and a short course at Adger College and Judson College of Hendersonville, North Carolina.

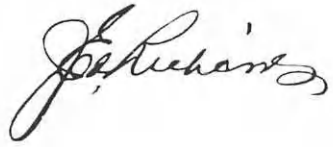
While still a youth, he began on his hotel career. With the astuteness which characterized him throughout life, he served his apprenticeship as odd-job-man at the famous old Battery Park Hotel of Asheville, North Carolina, and soon became steward. His aptitude, his zeal, and his personality caught the interested attention of managers, who gave him prompt advancement. His first venture after filling many positions at Battery Park was to lease the Hayward-White Sulphur Springs Hotel, at Waynesville, North Carolina. His successful management of this inn during his first year there brought him the offer of the lease of Toxaway Inn, a beautiful hotel at Toxaway Lake, one of the most popular mountain resorts of the South. Accepting the offer, he operated the inn. In 1908, he extended his operations and leased Battery Park Hotel, which he managed for seven years, from 1908 to 1915. He made the hotel "Famous Everywhere," according to the slogan he gave it. His lease there expiring, Colonel Alexander next leased the Washington Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, on Washington Boulevard and Kings Highway, an experiment which was so successful that an excellent offer for his lease was made and accepted. He then established a chain of hotels, including the Petersburg Hotel, at Petersburg, Virginia, the Hotel Carroll, at Gaffney, South Carolina, the Ottaray Hotel at Greenville, and Cape Fear Hotel, at Wilmington, North Carolina. After several years he sold all his leases at a profit, retaining only that of the Ottaray, which he controlled until the time of his death, seven years later, and which is now under the operation of his son, J. Mason Alexander. Colonel Alexander died July 9, 1926, at the age of sixty years.

His interest in public affairs was constructive. During the administration of Locke Craig, Governor of North Carolina, Colonel Alexander was major on his staff and with the Governor was present at the inauguration of President Wilson. He was active in all the Liberty Loan drives and gave the services of his sons to their country during the World War. He belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Southern Hotel Men's Association, of which he was past president. His religious adherence was given to the Baptist Church. Hunting, fishing and riding were his favorite pastimes.

James Lawrence Alexander married, at Asheville, North Carolina, June 18, 1894, Florence Mason, of English descent, daughter of John Henry Mason, of Brooklyn, New York, a merchant. Six children were born of the union: 1. James Mason, who married Margaret Ray Gardner. 2. Elsie A., who married Gerald Cowan and has two daughters: Elise and Cornelia Cowan. 3. Dana H., an aviator during the World War in the Royal Air Forces. 4. Lyndall V., who married Juliet Gover Price and has two children: James L. and Juliet Gover Alexander. 5. Arnold J. Alexander. 6. McKie Alexander, who married Jane McCrory and has a daughter, Florence Anne Alexander.

Death by automobile accident snatched away from a successful and useful career a man who made the hotel business famous in the South. Mr. Alexander mounted to success from the lowest rung of the ladder and climbed through his keenness of intelligence and the charm of his personality. Subordinating himself to the happiness of others, he found happiness and fortune for himself. He was a man of handsome and compelling presence, of elegance and distinction of dress, and of the good manners that spring alike from good breeding and from consideration for others. His was a rare nature which won the devotion of his family and host of friends and which contributed definitely to the well-being of all who came within his sphere of influence.

RICHARDS, JUDGE JEROME EDWARD, Lawyer, Jurist—Member of an old Memphis family and a distinguished figure in the courts of Tennessee for many years, Judge Jerome Edward Richards achieved a career of honor and success, carrying on the fine traditions of leadership long associated with the Richards name. He was born



at Beldsoe Landing, Arkansas, on January 18, 1879, a son of Jerome Edward Richards, Sr., and of Minnie (DeMumbra) Richards, his wife. The father was born near Hot Springs, Arkansas, and came to Tennessee in later life. His career was one of prominence, and he served in many important public offices. He was chief of police of Memphis, for twelve years was clerk of the criminal court, and only a few years ago was elected poll tax collector for Shelby County. Minnie (De Mumbra) Richards came of French lineage. In this family five children were born, four sons and a daughter, all of whom became residents of Memphis.

Judge Richards made his home in this city from the year 1882. He received his education in the city's public schools, and afterwards entered the Memphis Military Institute. His military training he put to good purpose in his country's cause, serving as sergeant of Company J, 2d Tennessee Regiment during the period of the Spanish-American War, in which he was stationed at various camps throughout the United States. After the close of the conflict he returned to the pursuits of peace, working under his father in a clerical position, at first in the police court, and then as deputy clerk of the criminal court, while his father occupied the position of clerk.

Judge Richards resolved, however, upon a legal career, and while faithfully carrying out the duties which came to him, he studied law at night, often toiling into the small hours of the morning. Robert Prescott, for years a leading criminal lawyer of Memphis, was his mentor. Judge Richards gradually acquired a complete mastery of the whole field of legal knowledge and in 1910 was admitted to the Memphis bar. During 1915 and 1916 he served as assistant attorney-general of Shelby County under Z. N. Estes, and his able work in that connection led to his election as judge of the criminal court of Shelby County, First Division, on September 1, 1918, for an eight-year term. Judge Richards took the oath of office in September of the year of his election, and presided over the First Division of Criminal Court until his death. When he was first chosen by the electorate for this important office, he defeated A. B. Galloway and Harry Holman, prominent lawyers, but in 1926 he was reëlected without opposition for another eight-year term.

Judge Richards' career on the bench fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people. He presided with fine dignity, upholding the majesty of the law and the rights of all who appeared before him. He possessed a remarkable grasp of all legal theories and procedures, a true insight into human emotions, and an unbiased, judicial mind. His decisions were notable for their clarity and impartiality. All who knew him honored him, and in his tenure of office the best interests of the State and its people were well served.

Judge Richards was extremely popular and active in Memphis life. Politically he stood high in councils of his party, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member in this great order of Angerona Lodge, No. 168, and a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of several clubs, including the Colonial Country Club, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Judge Richards was fond of the outdoor life, spending much of his leisure time in duck hunting and golf. He was a consistent supporter of every worthy movement making for advance and progress.

On February 6, 1902, Jerome Edward Richards married Laura W. Borner, of Memphis. They became the parents of two children: 1. Laura W., Now Mrs. Laura Speight. 2. Dorothy Louise, who is now Mrs. Dorothy Nearn. There are also now two granddaughters.

Judge Richards' death occurred in Memphis on May 16, 1929, following a long period of failing health. As always, he fought with rare courage to retain the spark of life, and succeeded in postponing the inevitable day by many years. News of his passing was received everywhere with the greatest sorrow, and hundreds paid tribute at the last ceremonies in his honor to the nobility of his life and character and the true value of his work.

HILDEBRAND, PRESTON THELESPIA, Lawyer—Having chosen the law for his career, the late Preston Thelespia Hildebrand gave the utmost of his great talent to affairs of the profession, and became one of the ablest men in that profession whom South Carolina has known. Born May 23, 1866, in Lexington County, South Carolina, he died December 11, 1915, at Orangeburg, South Carolina. Aged forty-nine, he had spent fifteen years in office as solicitor for the First Circuit of the State, this circuit including the counties of Orangeburg, Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, and later Calhoun.

He was a son of Dr. Daniel Leonard and Mary Ann (Sutton) Hildebrand, his family being one

of the old distinguished houses of the State, its progenitor in America having been a native of Germany. Each generation has produced men dominant in affairs of their respective communities. Dr. Daniel Leonard Hildebrand was a skilled and highly respected physician. During the war between the States, his sympathies having been with the native Southland, he served the Confederate cause as a surgeon.

Preston Thelespia Hildebrand, in tribute to whom we write this brief narrative, spent his early years on his father's residential plantation in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, and there secured a good academic basis for study at law, which, coming to Orangeburg, he undertook as a young man, in the offices of Judge James F. Izlar. Admitted to the bar, he quickly made a name for himself as an active professional figure, coming to the attention of all colleagues as a man of pronounced talent and integrity. Elected to the office of solicitor, he gave it his best, and became renowned as one of the strongest prosecuting officers in the State. He was, from the first, most fearless in the discharge of his duty.

In 1905, when Charleston County was taken from the First Circuit and put in the Ninth, the bar association of that county passed resolutions which said in part: "* * * We part with our solicitor with regret, and * * * express to him our thanks for the very able manner in which he has represented the State in the prosecution of cases in the Court of General Sessions, and for the many courtesies shown the members of the bar. * * * He * * * has established a record for successful prosecutions second to none in the State * * * An able speaker, genial and courteous, he has made many friends in Charleston, who regret the loss of his services to this county, as well as to the fact that his visits will neither be so frequent nor so prolonged." The grand jury made a presentment, in part as follows: "Before closing this, our presentment, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep regrets in losing the services of so able, efficient and fearless an officer in the person of P. T. Hildebrand, Esq. The works accomplished by him have been incalculable to this district. * * * " The new First Circuit included Georgetown County in place of Charleston. Mr. Hildebrand's record during the years that followed until the close of life was of increased service to his fellowmen.

Deeply interested in his profession, Mr. Hildebrand was no less interested in general affairs, especially as they pertained to good citizenship and fraternal matters. He supported all projects directed toward the common welfare. Fraternally, he was active in the Masonic Order, being a member of all bodies therein, inclusive of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was active also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Orangeburg, and took a prominent rôle in proceedings of the Knights of Pythias. An extemporaneous speaker of such pronounced ability as to become known for his oratory, he was in great demand for the platform at many centers of the State. He taught Sunday school, was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took his chief recreation from books, and had his fullest satisfaction and happiness in the home circle, near those who were dear to him.

Mr. Hildebrand married, January 6, 1889, near Orangeburg, Cornelia Zimmerman, daughter of Louis Hartwell Zimmerman, merchant and farmer, a leader in affairs of his community. Of this union were born children: 1. Preston Thomas. 2. Hartwell Zimmerman. 3. Augustus Hydrick. 4. Annie Mae. Mrs. Hildebrand continues to reside in Orangeburg.

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of Mr. Hildebrand was his honesty and force of spirit when engaged in affairs of office as solicitor. Many of the cases which he was compelled to prosecute were of a nature to cause him to stand against public sentiment. That took courage. But no alternative was once considered by Mr. Hildebrand, who saw only his duty, and did it, fighting the case to the bitter end for the rights of the State. His life record is written for all time on the annals of the State of South Carolina, principally in legal connection, but also in the connections of man and friend, helpful citizen and benefactor.

KRAYER, WILLIAM, Merchant—In the life of Memphis, Tennessee, among those residents of the city who were so fortunate as to know him, William Krayer came to occupy a unique place. He had come to this country as a boy, had worked hard all his life and later through his own efforts and ability had built up an excellent independent trade in groceries and meats. The simple details of his career, however, do not begin to indicate the secure place which was his in the deep affections of the needier classes in Memphis. To the leaders of the city he was an able business man, sound in judgment, untiring in his efforts, but to those who labored with their hands he was a peculiarly kind and generous friend. In times of need, when they were without funds, penniless, facing starvation, they knew that they could obtain

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from him enough to keep them going till a brighter day. When credit was everywhere else refused them, his shop was open to them, nor were they ever pressed to pay. Many times accounts were simply crossed from the books and new ones begun without payment of the old, but to their honor those who could, always returned to him what was justly his. Thus it is not to be wondered at that in the grateful hearts of all those who knew him, William Krayer's memory is treasured, and his life remains an inspiration and a guide.

Mr. Krayer was born in Germany in 1861, and came to America as a child with his parents. Growing to manhood he obtained his education as best he could, early acquiring the habits of industry and thrift and the love of self-improvement which were always his in later life. As a young man he was variously employed, working in different occupations, and in fact at almost anything that he could find. Saving what money he could, pushing ahead as he was able, he became a clerk in a grocery store, and finally was able to establish a grocery and meat business of his own. For forty years before his death he was a resident of Memphis, building his enterprise gradually to the sound position which it now occupies, as the volume of his trade constantly increased. In this work he had the assistance of his several sons, and it was under the firm name of William Krayer and Sons that his business became known to the people of the city. At the time of his death he had three stores in South Memphis, dealing in choice cuts of meats and groceries, in chicken feed and other staples, both of them operating very successfully under his direction and control.

Mr. Krayer was a man of unusually sound judgment in all matters of business trends and property values. He invested wisely, chiefly in Memphis real estate, for he had confidence in the future growth and progress of the city, and owned many valuable properties here. In spite of the demands of his business upon him, he found time to maintain an interest in civic affairs and in all movements for the advancement of the community and its people, contributing liberally to many worthy enterprises. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but his business and his family were his chief interests in life and on them he lavished his care and attention.

On August 18, 1890, William Krayer married Lena Hooker, a daughter of Peter and Bertha (Mitchell) Hooker, both now deceased. They became the parents of eight children: 1. Rosa, now Mrs. G. M. Harper, of Chicago. 2. J. C., the owner of a filling station in South Memphis. 3. George H., engaged in the conduct of the grocery business on Lemar Avenue. 4. William, Jr., also in the grocery business. 5. Ross, who like his brothers, carries on the business in groceries and other merchandise which they built up with their father, having charge of the store on the corner of Latham and Trigg streets. 6. Louise, now Mrs. S. Townsley, of Memphis. 7. Estelle, who married Irvin Townsley, of this city. 8. Laura, now attending high school. All members of the family worship in the Lutheran faith, holding membership in this church at Memphis.

Mr. Krayer's death occurred at Memphis on November 24, 1928, to the great sorrow of his wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Many eloquent tributes were paid to his memory, but perhaps the most revealing of these appeared in a newspaper article written and published by one who did not know him personally, but who gathered from the deep grief and affection of his friends what manner of man he was. Though long, it is fitting to quote this article in its entirety:

An unusual man died in Memphis a few days ago. Only brief references in the newspapers were made of his death and burial—not enough to attract the attention of those who did not know the man, for death is so universal that we do not pause to consider it unless it directly affects ourselves, those whom we know well, or those who stand to us in ties of blood and affection.

William Krayer was the name of this man. He was German by birth, but he had lived in this country since a youth, and in this city for more than twenty years was a merchant. He lived and his place of business was down in the heart of South Memphis among the toilers—people who work with their hands for their daily bread, and who literally fulfill the divine injunction. I happened to be going home on a train the day after Mr. Krayer was buried. One of my railroad friends, wearing working clothes and with hands hardened by toil, came and took a seat in front of me. He asked me if I knew Mr. Krayer, and I told him I did not. With a tremor in his voice he said, "Well he was a mighty good man. All the boys thought the world of him. He sure was their friend, and they will miss him more than any man that's died in Memphis for a long time."

My interest being excited, I asked my friend why they thought so much of the dead man. He said, "Why, he helped them when they needed help. He would loan them money without interest or security when they were temporarily out of employment. Any working man could go to his store and buy enough provisions on credit to keep the wolf from his door, and Krayer never pressed him to pay when he could. When the strike of 1911 occurred and so many of the boys had no money and no way to get credit elsewhere, Krayer never refused a single one, and when the strike was declared off, he marked off the old accounts on his books and said that they need not bother about what they owed him on the old debts.

Mr. Krayer," he said, "never sued anybody or attached their wages."

"How could he get along in business this way," I asked.

"Well," he said, "the boys saw to that. They would save to pay him, for he trusted them, and they would not go back on this kind of a man."

This tribute of the railroad man to his dead friend was so genuine, and so unusual in these hard, materialistic days; it presented a side of human conduct we have so rarely seen in books or actual life, that I thought it was worthy of notice and such reflections as may be indulged in by those who read it. From all I have learned from my friend who talked with me on the train, and from others since, William Krayer was a thoroughly good man. He was absolutely square and honest himself. He believed in the golden rule, which is better than preaching it. The dead man, who was sixty-six years of age, had reared a large family, the members of which had grown into fine men and women.

His world was not a large one. His friends were not among the rich and powerful. He moved with the people who contribute so mightily to human progress, but who make no display of their daily labors, and have no pretensions. These know a man when they deal with him. Their insight is keen and powerful. They knew Krayer, they believed in him, and he in them.

This man who died and has just been buried was a true man. He was good. Can it be that we have lived to exalt power and money above truth and goodness? The life of Krayer answers no. At least this is the answer of men whom he helped over the rough places.

MONTGOMERY, WALTER SCOTT, Cotton Manufacturer, Capitalist—A man who through his life took a most important part in the affairs of the cotton industry in the South was Walter Scott Montgomery, of Spartanburg, who was for years a leading figure in the business life of his community and State, and who, for his work in numerous fields of endeavor, was widely known among his fellowmen and recognized by them as a foremost citizen. There was scarcely any matter in regard to public life that did not engage his attention, and few, indeed, were the projects of a worthy nature to which he was too busy to give his time and attention. His death, it is hardly necessary to point out, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow and regret in the region in which he lived and worked, for he was among those who gave most liberally to civic life and whose memory will long survive the physical life.

Mr. Montgomery was born on June 8, 1866, in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, son of Captain John Henry and Susan Anne (Holcombe) Montgomery, and descendant of one of the oldest and most honored families of the South. The Montgomery family records trace the descent of the line from Romanus II, Emperor of Constantinople, through many of the most prominent men and women of different lands of Europe: William Montgomery; John Montgomery; Hugh Montgomery; William Montgomery; Robert Montgomery; James Montgomery; James Montgomery; John Montgomery; John Montgomery; John Montgomery; Benjamin Franklin Montgomery; John Henry Montgomery; and Walter Scott Montgomery. The father of Walter S. Montgomery, who was, as noted above, Captain John Henry Montgomery, born on December 8, 1833, died on October 31, 1902, was a pioneer textile manufacturer of cotton goods; he it was who organized and built Pacolet Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Spartan Mill No. 1. He started to work at the age of twelve years, and did odd jobs of many sorts for James Nesbitt in a general store twenty-one miles from Spartanburg. Some years later he opened a store of his own, but still later his wife's father gave him a tract of land, to which he moved his mercantile business. About 1861, at the start of the Civil War, he left home to go to war, becoming a member of the Army of the Confederate States of America, and enlisting as a private in the commissary department of the army. He was, from that time, advanced little by little until he attained to a captaincy. At the end of the war he went back to his native farm, and became interested in fertilizers. After some experiment, he became agent for a fertilizer company and for two years his business grew, as he built warehouses in Spartanburg, to which he finally moved in December, 1874. His business grew to such an extent that he expanded his scope, and took into partnership Walker and Fleming, who put in capital to promote the business. About 1880 he bought undeveloped water power at Trough Shoals, Spartanburg County, South Carolina, and organized in the spring of 1881 what is now known as the Pacolet Manufacturing Company. The following year he erected one mill of 10,000 spindles, while in 1887 he doubled it to 20,000 spindles, and in 1893 he increased the mill to 40,000 spindles. In 1900 he further extended the company by the erection of a 20,000 spindle unit at New Holland, Georgia. Under his guidance the capital of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company was increased four times—$300,000 to $450,000 to $700,000, and later to $1,000,000. In 1889 he assumed leadership of a company formed to build Spartan Mills, which was built in that year. The first unit was Mill No. 1, now known as the Old Mill. He was known throughout the South as the "Prince of Cotton Mill Operators." Mr. Montgomery married Susan Anne Holcombe.

The earliest American ancestor of the Mont-

gomery line was John, who came here from Ireland and settled in 1710 in New Jersey, coming a little later to Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The man whose name heads this review, Walter S. Montgomery, received his early schooling in the public schools of Spartanburg, and went next to Wofford College, which he left after a time to enter upon his business career. His first post was with one of his father's enterprises, a hardware store at Greenwood, this State, which was a branch store of the Spartanburg company that was known as Montgomery and Lethco. After he had for two years acted as manager of this store, he came back to Spartanburg and entered the bookkeeping department of the main store of the company, which is now known as Montgomery and Crawford. After two years as manager of this company, in 1896 he took into partnership Mr. T. S. Crawford, and severed active relationship with the company to devote his entire time to the cotton manufacturing industry in which his father was so largely interested. He helped in the executive end of the work aiding his father, who had founded the business many years before, in the building of Mill No. 2 of the Spartan Mills. Upon completion of the mill, he served as clerk of the corporation from May 9, 1899, till December 11, 1899, at which time he was elected assistant treasurer of the company. On March 26, 1902, he was elected a director, and on December 6, 1902, became the president and treasurer, which offices he held till his death. In 1904 he was elected treasurer and general manager of the Laurens Cotton Mill at Laurens, this State, succeeding W. E. Lucas, and he also retained this post until his death. He became the senior partner of the firm of Montgomery and Crawford. Mr. Montgomery was, among his other activities, a director of the P. and N. and the Charleston and West Carolina Railroad, as well as of a number of banks and manufacturing enterprises.

Wholly aside from his business life, he was most active in the general affairs of his city and State, having been a member of the First Baptist Church, of which he was ever a stout supporter. In the late World War he supported his country and her cause, having been a campaign worker in both the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and one whose work in those connections was of material aid in furthering the prosecution of the war to a victorious end. An active Rotarian, he was at the same time a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its industrial committee, and during his term in that office more industries were brought to this city than had been the case at any other period in the city's history. He was a member, too, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was a charter member of several local clubs. His most favored diversions were out-of-doors recreations, such as hunting, fishing and trap shooting. He was also a leading figure in business life, aside from his part in those companies enumerated above, having been a vice-president of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, of this city, and a director and treasurer of the Montgomery Building, Inc., a skyscraper and the largest edifice of its kind in the city. He was also a director in the Piedmont and Northern Railway, the C. and W. C. Railway, the Montgomery Trust Company, the Drayton Mills and the Pacolet Mills. He was chairman of the coal buying committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and senior member of the firm of Montgomery and Crawford. Through all his life's work he followed closely in the footsteps of his father, who was one of the leading men of his day in both business and civic life, and for his activity in many different fields he came to be widely known and highly respected among his fellowmen.

Walter S. Montgomery, Sr., married, in Greenwood, South Carolina, on July 8, 1891, Bessie Gibbes, daughter of James G. Gibbes, a railroad construction engineer, who at one time or another lived in Quincy, Florida; Columbia, South Carolina; and Greenwood, South Carolina. By this union there were six children: 1. James Gibbes, who died in infancy. 2. Frank Gibbes, who was a member of the Air Forces of the United States in the World War, going directly to France with the first unit and later was transferred to Hythe, England, where he was killed in a plane accident on March 6, 1918. 3. Kate Lois, who married Fred B. Oates of Asheville, North Carolina, and is the mother of two children: Elizabeth Montgomery, and Fred B., Jr. 4. Albert Waller, who died October 20, 1922; he was associated with his father as assistant treasurer of Spartan Mills. 5. Walter S., Jr., who married Rose Bailey Cornelson April 18, 1928. He was associated with his father as assistant treasurer of Spartan Mills at the time of his death, afterwards succeeding his father as treasurer of Spartan Mills, which position he now holds. 6. Lucile, who married John Cart, Jr., of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and they have three children: John, Jr., Walter Montgomery, and Ben Montgomery.

The death of Walter S. Montgomery, Sr., came as a result of an automobile accident, on Jan-

uary 30, 1929, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow and regret among his many friends and all who knew him. Many of the civic bodies, including the Chamber of Commerce, drew up resolutions at the time of his death, and the Church of the Advent was filled during his funeral services. Rotarians marched in a body, and the whole city mourned his passing. He was without doubt one of the best loved men of the city. Quiet and retiring, of humorous nature, fond of his little joke but never fond of it at the expense of others, he was never known to have refused any worthy cause or any person who deservedly sought aid. He was modest, and yet he was a positive man; and when his fellowmen in Spartanburg were asked if he was well liked, the most typical reply would be, "Liked? Every one loved that man." Naturally the expressions of grief and of tribute were many at the time of his death; but perhaps the tribute that most reflected the general love in which he was held was that which was published in the editorial columns of a local newspaper:

Spartanburg is shocked over the tragic death of Mr. Walter S. Montgomery, which occurred Thursday night as he and a party of friends were motoring home from a trip to the low country. In a head-on automobile collision Mr. Montgomery was one of the victims.

Walter Montgomery was a son of one of the pioneers of the textile industry in the Southeast—Captain John H. Montgomery. He entered the textile business at the bottom and worked himself gradually up to the highest rounds of the ladder. As a man of affairs he was intensely practical, and keen-visioned. An integrity and fairness of dealing with his fellows consistently characterized his successful business career; he was sound, level-headed, progressive and liberal. His personality was not of the dominant, imperious type. On the contrary his remarkable efficiency and talents as an executive were counterbalanced by his modesty and consistent courtesy and consideration extended to all with whom he came in contact. Few captains of industry measured up to the "gentleman" embodied in Walter Montgomery, when that hackneyed word is used in its right place.

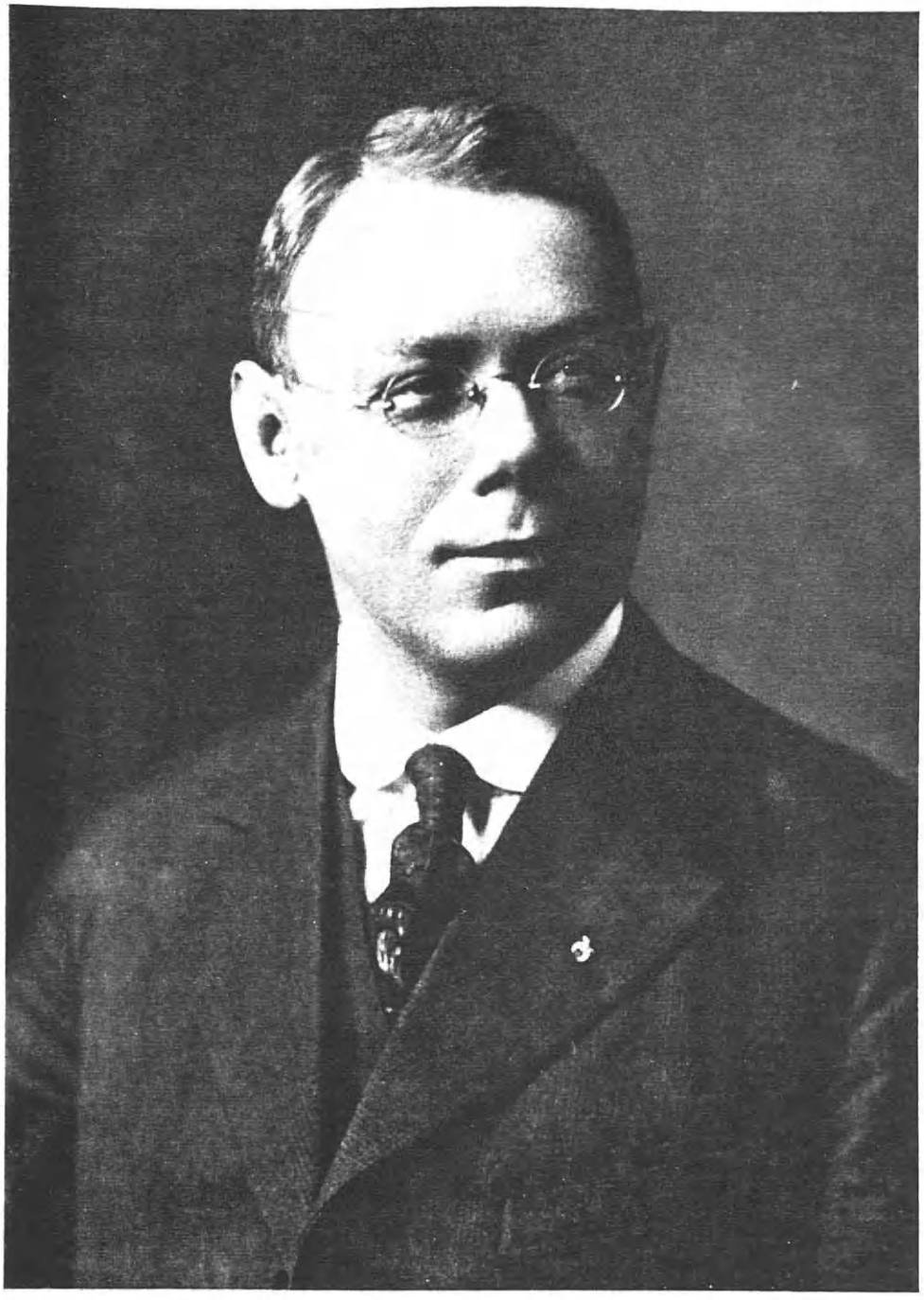
This city loses heavily in the passing of Mr. Montgomery. Not only was he the directing head of giant industrial plants locally and elsewhere in this section, but other local businesses and institutions in which he was interested were given the benefit of his experience and wisdom in their conduct and management. He was a city builder, active in the civic, social and church life. Quietly, yet positively and uncompromisingly, he stood for the best and highest things that contribute to the progress and advancement of his home town.

BANCROFT, NORMAN RAY, Business Executive—A leading figure in the life of Memphis, Tennessee, for many years, Norman Ray Bancroft was president of the Bluff City Delivery Company which was established through his initiative and owed its continued success to his able direction of affairs. He was a man of wide business experience and genuine executive talent, recognized as a leader by all those with whom he came in contact. He seemed instinctively to inspire confidence in others, winning their friendship through his kind and cheerful character, encouraging them to give their best efforts in the performance of the work in hand. Apart from his own enterprise and the service which it rendered to the community at Memphis, thousands in all parts of the country and in Europe had reason to thank him for his splendid efforts in Red Cross work. It is the men of his kind today who build for the future of the Nation.

Mr. Bancroft was born at Columbus, Ohio, on November 30, 1879, a son of James Lyman Bancroft who was born on February 4, 1855, and became a prominent Ohio doctor, and of Jessie (Gay) Bancroft, whose father was also a well-known physician.

Norman Ray Bancroft, of this record, received his preliminary education at Columbus and later attended the Ohio State University. Following the family tradition he then undertook the course of study in medicine, but after three years he gave it up to seek a business career. He was anxious to match his ability against the problems and difficulties of life, anxious to win his way to success. It was in 1905 that he first came to Memphis and was immediately impressed with the possibilities which the future held for its progress and growth At his arrival he became connected with the W. W. Johnson Ice Company, remained with them for a time, and then for a few months worked with the American Express Company. Soon afterwards he formed an association with the Bohlen Huse Ice and Coal Company which was to continue unbroken for fifteen years. His services in this capacity proved repeatedly of the greatest value, and from positions of minor responsibility he won merited advancement to those of the greatest confidence and trust. Sparing no effort to become familiar with every detail of their operation he also gained a special knowledge of local conditions and problems and soon became known as one of the most able of Memphis business men. For some time he had planned an independent venture, and in 1923 he was able to organize the Bluff City Delivery Company, being elected its president as was fitting. This office he occupied until the time of his death, guiding the company's affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success.

Under his direction the Bluff City company became one of the largest of its kind in this part of



Norman R Bancroft

the State. The ice and coal company of this name owns several stations and ice houses in the city of Memphis. He carefully maintained the highest standards of quality, both as to product and service, and quite as much as for his business success, he was honored for his high conception of the duty which he owed to those who used the facilities which he offered.

Mr. Bancroft always considered service in the public interest as worthy of his best attention as his own affairs. He devoted a great deal of his time to the work of civic and benevolent institutions at Memphis, while his activities in the American Red Cross won him national reputation. In 1917 he first joined the Red Cross organization, and was sent to San Antonio, Texas, as a director. Here he remained from December 15, 1917, until July 15, 1918, discharging all duties which came to him in a highly efficient manner. At the end of this time he went overseas, and for a period of eight months, until March 1, 1919, he acted as field director of the Red Cross in France. Finally he was field director of the Potomac Division in America from March 15, 1919, to December 15, 1919, at which time he retired from active service. Mr. Bancroft was appointed lieutenant at the beginning of his work, was promoted to captain and later to major. His services were of the highest value to the organization, and in recognition of his splendid executive talents and the systematic, smooth-running body which he built up, he was given many letters of commendation and praise from the authorities of France.

The Federal Government of the United States did not forget his value as a large organizer, and during the disastrous floods of the Mississippi Valley in 1927, he was called upon to take charge of relief work in Louisiana and Mississippi. During most of this period he was located at Rosedale, in the latter State, and largely through his efforts misery and suffering were alleviated, while chaos disappeared and in its place arose a number of well regulated camps that gave shelter, food and clothing to thousands of refugees, including as many as three thousand negroes. In addition to everything else, volumes of government reports had to be gotten out, and it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Bancroft, working three straight weeks on these with very little rest, suffered a nervous breakdown. Thinking nothing of his own convenience or safety, he gave his every effort to the work before him, gave far too generously, it is to be feared, of his strength and energies, so that when reserves of these were needed in his last battle with death, he found that he did not possess them.

At Memphis, Mr. Bancroft was active in his support of every worthy movement for advance and progress. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order was a member of all bodies of the York Rite and a member of Al Chymia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, assisting prominently in the building of the recently opened Elks' Home, while through all his other activities, he maintained his membership in the Potomac Division of the American Red Cross.

At Memphis, Tennessee, Norman Ray Bancroft married Lula King, daughter of M. M. and Martha Jane King, and member of the prominent Mississippi family of this name. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft became the parents of one daughter, Martha, who lives with her mother in the family home at No. 1149 Tutwiler Avenue in this city.

Mr. Bancroft's death occurred at Memphis on January 31, 1928, following a sudden operation. His passing was a source of deep regret in the community which had come to know him so well through years of intimate relationship, and of very great sorrow to the wide circle of his friends everywhere. He was a man of strictest integrity and honor, strong in will and character, and yet possessing a depth of human sympathy which is seldom revealed. Kind and generous, striving to see the good side of everything and everybody, his life and his work reflected the rare and noble spirit which guided him in every phase of his career. Though the immediate sense of loss at his passing may fade with time, the memory of the man and of his work will long remain.

CAMPBELL, JOHN MARSHALL, Benefactor—Pioneer resident of Asheville, North Carolina, first president of Weaver College, business figure whose activities were markedly successful, the late John Marshall Campbell exemplified a life of full service to mankind.

Of Scotch and Irish descent, his earliest paternal American ancestor was John Campbell, who came to the colonies from Ireland, in 1726, bringing five or six grown sons and several daughters. John Campbell settled first in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Six or eight years afterward he removed to that part of Orange County, Virginia, which, in 1738, became Augusta County, where many of his numerous descendants lived for many years.

Lysander Skuylot Campbell, father of John Marshall Campbell, was born in Smythe County, Virginia, January 1, 1809, and died April 28, 1854.

His wife, Emily J. (Bradley) Campbell, died March 1, 1856, at the age of forty-one. John Campbell, named after the progenitor, father of Lysander Skuylot Campbell and grandfather of John Marshall Campbell, was born May 1, 1768, and died July 12, 1843. He was too young to take part in the Revolution, but several in the preceding generation, from which the late John Marshall Campbell was fourth removed in descent, bore arms in the war for independence, 1775-83.

John Marshall Campbell, son of Lysander Skuylot and Emily J. (Bradley) Campbell, was born on the ancestral estate in Smythe County, Virginia, October 1, 1847, and died at Asheville, North Carolina, February 12, 1929, aged eighty-one years.

He secured a sound elementary instruction before the opening of the war between the states. His parents had died when he was young (seven when his father died; nine at the death of his mother), and he had lived, meanwhile, with a cousin, Colonel John L. Sanders, of Chilhowie, Virginia, attending school there. The war opened when he was fourteen, and when he was seventeen he enlisted under the Confederate flag, volunteering in the 6th Virginia Battalion. He remained in the service until the close of the war, then resumed his studies, attending Emory and Henry College, after which he came to Western North Carolina, settling at Weaverville.

Here he went into association with Mr. Goolsby, as himself interested in education; and they organized a school which became Weaver College. Mr. Goolsby had been a classmate at Emory and Henry, and they now gave to a new generation the knowledge which they had acquired. The college grew rapidly, under Mr. Campbell as president, and has continued a flourishing institution.

In 1884, leaving Weaverville, Mr. Campbell came to Asheville, North Carolina, entered the real estate business, found success from the start of operations, and continued active in realty development of advantage to this city until the time of his death, through a period of forty-five years. In 1892 he became associated with the Asheville Tobacco Works and Cigarette Company. He also held other business affiliations, and was widely known in financial circles as a successful man. His success, incidentally, was without outside assistance. Orphaned at an early age, as recounted, then reared by his good cousin, and a soldier in the war, he put himself through college by teaching. His education was hard-won, and he valued it. Through his foundation of a college and the early direction thereof, he made it easier for other young men to secure proper learning, and thereby was a benefactor to the race.

Diversely interested in general affairs, Mr. Campbell was a Democrat, and consistently supported the party's principles. Fraternally he held alliance with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He made a hobby of physical culture. He was a baseball fan, but took his greatest joy, happiness and contentment not with other men or in social affairs, but with his family. When Bryan first ran for the Presidency in 1894, Mr. Campbell was State elector, and gave his vote for the "Great Commoner." He was once a candidate for the Congress. Throughout his later years he was active in Thomas Johnston Camp of Confederate Veterans. At the time of his death the held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, as quartermaster of the 4th Brigade North Carolina Confederate Veterans. In religious belief a devout Christian, he was devoted to his church, a member of Haywood-Bethel Methodist Church of Asheville, and for thirty-five years a steward in the denomination.

Mr. Campbell married twice: (first) Ella Johnson, of Asheville, who died within a few years of marriage. He married (second), January 29, 1889, in Asheville, Margaret J. Hilliard, daughter of Dr. William Lewis Hilliard, a prominent physician of this city. Dr. Hilliard had three sons who were physicians in Asheville, William D., Charles E., and Walter L. He was a surgeon in the War Between the States, on the Confederate side. Mrs. Campbell's mother's name was Margaret Love. Mrs. Campbell survives her beloved parents and her husband, and continues to reside in Asheville. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were born children: 1. Emilie, who married L. duBois Rees, of Long Island, New York. 2. Hilliard, who died at the age of fifteen, in Asheville. 3. John Marshall, Jr., a graduate of Annapolis, class of 1921; now a lieutenant in the United States Navy.

Mr. Campbell was a man of many friends, and was known for his kindness, generosity to those in need, for his integrity, vision and geniality. His memory endures.

BRIGHT, CLAUDE HERBERT, College Registrar—Claude H. Bright, for twenty years registrar of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, was respected and admired by all who knew him, especially the members of the medical fraternity with whom he was for so long associated. He was a man of extraordinary cultural attainments, a reader and thinker, who was eminently well informed upon a wide variety of topics and,

because of his versatility and the extent of his knowledge, was a delightful companion and had a wide circle of friends in Memphis where he had been a resident since 1878.

Mr. Bright was born August 2, 1859, at Minden, Louisiana, of a family noted for its scholastic and scientific attainments. His mother was, before her marriage, Sarah Belle Slack, daughter of Elijah Slack, at one time chancellor of Princeton University. His father was Dr. Johnston E. Bright, born in 1804, died in 1878, who for many years was dean and professor of a college in Minden. He was also a minister of the Gospel.

Their son, Claude H. Bright, received an extensive education in Minden, profiting by the personal direction his father gave his studies and, in 1878, became registrar of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, a position he held for twenty years. During a large share of the time he served also in the capacity of acting dean and had a great influence over the conduct of affairs in the institution and won the high esteem of the numerous southern physicians and surgeons with whom he came in contact in the pursuit of his duties. The last twelve years of his life Mr. Bright was manager of the First National Bank Building. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic Order and of the Woodmen of the World. His favorite recreations were hunting and fishing.

On October 19, 1882, Mr. Bright married Ora Berry, daughter of Uriah G. and Amanda Jane (Richmond) Berry of Kentucky. Mrs. Berry was the daughter of Guy and Elizabeth (Chetwood) Richmond, the daughter of Joshua Chetwood. Mr. and Mrs. Bright became the parents of two sons: 1. Claude H., born July 19, 1883, was educated at Memphis University and is a financier whose home is at 1924 Madison Street in Memphis. 2. Frank S., born June 29, 1886, educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, is field representative at Atlanta, Georgia, of the Oakland Branch of the General Motors Company.

The death of Claude Herbert Bright occurred April 1, 1928, marking the passing of a gentleman of culture and worth. He filled capably and well his place in life and exerted a far-reaching influence upon those who came in contact with him. His knowledge of literature and history and science was extensive, and his æsthetic understandings developed to the extent that he was able to enrich and ennoble the lives of those who had only the more casual type of associations with him. Among those to whom he was near and dear his friendship counted for much and the vacancy left by his passing can never be adequately filled.

RANKIN, JAMES EUGENE, Banker—"Asheville's first citizen" was the appellation often given to James Eugene Rankin, banker of Asheville, North Carolina, who throughout his life was active in almost every important phase of his city's affairs. For nearly the entire eighty-two years of his life, he was a resident of Asheville, and over this long period he became more widely and favorably known as time went on. He helped, more than most men, to build up the banking business of this city on a thoroughly solid foundation, and on precarious occasions saved it from the misfortunes that confront financial institutions in times of panic. As mayor of Asheville upon several different occasions, he rendered valuable service to his fellowmen by careful administration of the city's affairs. Many were his friends and supporters, for he was the sort of man who inspired confidence in his community and in himself; and his passing came as a great shock to all who knew of his life's work.

The Rankin family, from which he was descended, is one of the most noted houses in the United States, and has many members throughout the country. It is of Scottish origin. The first mention of the family shows that it belongs to the county of Ayr, or Ayrshire, in the southwestern part of Scotland. Alexander and William, probably brothers, fled from Scotland in the later part of the seventeenth century to escape religious persecution, and went to Donegal County (Derry County), Ireland, in 1689, and were participants in the siege of Londonderry in August, 1689. William was the father of Adam, born in Scotland in 1688, John, born in Derry County, Ireland, in 1690, and Hugh, born in Derry County, Ireland, all three of whom came to America in 1720, landing in Philadelphia and settling on farms in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Of these, Adam, born in Scotland in 1688 (Stirlingshire), married Mary Steele, of the titled landed gentry of Scotland, and died on May 4, 1747, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Their son, William, born in 1713 in Feremah, Ireland, married Mary ———, in Antrim Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Their son, David, born in 1759 (or 1762) in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, married Ann Campbell, of Gaston County, North Carolina, daughter of William and Mary (Moore) Campbell, and it appears that he removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina; her father, William

Campbell, a Revolutionary soldier, fought at the Battle of King's Mountain, with David Rankin and William and Thomas Rankin, brother and cousin of David (see D. A. R. magazine, Vol. LIII., April, 1919, pages 196 to 203, by Louise W. Reynolds). David Rankin, Jr., son of David and Ann (Campbell) Rankin, was born in 1793, probably in Greene County, Tennessee, where his father paid taxes in 1783, and married Jane Dinwiddie, daughter of James Dinwiddie, also, a King's Mountain patriot, of the line of William Dinwiddie, a Pennsylvanian whose parents came from the north of Ireland and who was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution, having taken part in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, and who settled on Falling River, Campbell County, Virginia; James Dinwiddie's wife was Elizabeth Galbraith, and they were among the first settlers of Greene County, Tennessee, his tavern having been situated where the Brumley Hotel now stands. Of the children of David, Jr., and Jane (Dinwiddie) Rankin, William Dinwiddie Rankin married Elizabeth Lightfoot Roadman, and they were the parents of James Eugene Rankin.

William Dinwiddie and Elizabeth Lightfoot (Roadman) Rankin had the following children, all deceased: Sarah Jane, died young and was buried at Asheville; David, married Betty Breeden and lived in New York; Julia; Elizabeth; Amelia, married J. M. Bearden and lived in Asheville, North Carolina; Laura, died young and was buried at Old Town, near Newport, Tennessee; William R.; Alonzo, of Asheville; and J. Eugene, of whom further.

James E. (J. Eugene) Rankin, banker, was born at Old Newport, Tennessee, April 27, 1845, son of William Dinwiddie and Elizabeth Lightfoot (Roadman) Rankin. His father was a merchant, and in 1846, the year after the boy's birth, he removed to Asheville, where he conducted a large and prosperous business until the beginning of the Civil War. James Eugene Rankin attended the private school of Colonel Lee, and also studied at home in an environment of splendid social taste and comfort. Then he took charge of his father's business, which he conducted successfully for about twenty years. His career was ever primarily, however, one of banking, and it was in this field that he met with his greatest success and performed his most brilliant achievements.

The devastating period immediately following the Civil War was not the best time in the world's history to enter into a financial enterprise. He went into the banking business, however, as vice-president of the Bank of Asheville, the first financial institution established in this city after the Civil War. He was with this bank until 1888, and then was for three years cashier of the Western Carolina Bank. In 1891, he and Colonel Frank Coxe and Captain J. P. Sawyer organized the famous Battery Park Bank, whose history has been outstanding in connection with the life of Asheville; and he served this institution as cashier until 1914, when he retired to become mayor of the city of Asheville.

On more than one occasion, Mr. Rankin showed remarkable powers in maintaining the stability of the Battery Park Bank during times of panic. The "run" on the Battery Park Bank in 1897 is now famous in the financial history of the city, having occurred after a series of financial disasters that had covered a period of years and had wrecked several of the older banks. Among those laid low had been the Western Carolina Bank, the Asheville National Bank and the National Bank of Asheville. These failures left the Battery Park as the only financial institution in a growing town that was soon to bloom into a larger city. The times were characterized by tight money markets, panics, bankruptcies, business and bank failures, and fears of what was to come. Then, one fine day in 1897, Mr. Rankin reached the bank to find a line of depositors, some worried, some skeptical, some ill-humored, and many angry. That was the start of the "run." Colonel Frank Coxe, the president, was in the East on a business trip. Mr. Coxe had extensive money resources, and Mr. Rankin's first act was to telegraph to him.

"Fifty thousand in gold and greenbacks on the way to Asheville," came the immediate response, "and a $100,000 more if necessary." This was followed by a number of other telegrams from Colonel Coxe, copies of which Mr. Rankin hastily passed around among the waiting depositors and posted upon the bank's walls. At the crucial moment he made a speech.

"Friends," he is reported to have said, "you have been kind enough to trust the Battery Park Bank with your money and this institution is going to be kind enough to pay you back every cent you have on deposit. We have ample resources, more than enough to meet our obligations to you. If you want your money, line up at the window and it will be paid out as fast as possible."

The faces of the crowd, so the story goes, showed the full range of human emotions—doubt, confidence, anxiety. But one by one, most of the depositors decided to trust the bank. The bank

had a large number of greenbacks and some gold, and these resources were piled high where the customers might see them. Clerks were busily counting money, and Mr. Rankin was standing by, urging depositors to withdraw their money if they wished. Several business men of high calibre decided to leave their money in the bank; and their action gave Mr. Rankin a new idea. He is said to have gotten together a group of such men and persuaded them to make deposits—in front of the crowds of anxious watchers. Some of the directors were eager to close the doors of the bank at three o'clock that afternoon, but Mr. Rankin insisted that such action would cause havoc, so that the bank remained open until eight that evening. Next day the "run" dwindled, and the institution and many of its inhabitants were saved the misfortune of another failure. The name, "Battery Park Bank," is still carved on the granite slab above the door of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, at No. 15 Patton Avenue, which absorbed the older institution in 1923.

Mr. Rankin again guided the Battery Park Bank through the panicky times of 1907, and continued to serve it until 1914. In that year, he was the first mayor of Asheville to have been elected under the commission form of government. Associated with him on the board of commissioners were James G. Stikeleather, commissioner of public works, and D. Hiden Ramsey, commissioner of public safety. The board took office in 1915, and served for four years.

At all times, Mr. Rankin has been one of the most thoroughly useful figures in the public life of Asheville. He was elected mayor of the city in 1872, and at different periods since then has served as Asheville's chief executive. During the trying period of reconstruction, from 1872 until 1890, he served as a member of the city council. He again was chosen mayor in 1911, and retained the office until a new city charter was accepted. Thus he was the last mayor to serve under the aldermanic form of government, and the first under the new commission form. There was scarcely any phase of political activity in which Mr. Rankin was not keenly interested. He was a staunch Democrat, having cast his first vote for this party's candidates in the election of 1866. In the more than sixty years in which he was eligible to vote, he never missed an election. He was also connected with every worthy enterprise of civic importance, and generally interested in promoting the best business interests of Asheville. He was one of the organizers of the Blue Ridge Building and Loan Association, of which he was president for almost a score of years. Although he practically retired from public life in 1919, he became associated at that time with the American National Bank, of which he was president. He served in that capacity until several years ago his son, Arthur E. Rankin, succeeded him. The elder Mr. Rankin at that time became chairman of the board of directors of the American National Bank, a position which he held until his death. Another son, Clarence, succeeded him as cashier of the Battery Park Bank in 1914; and when this bank went out of existence in 1923, Clarence Rankin became vice-president of the Central Bank and Trust Company. James Eugene Rankin, among his other activities, was a charter member of the Asheville Club, and for several years was a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

In Asheville, North Carolina, on October 10, 1867, Mr. Rankin married Sarah Frances Cocke, daughter of Colonel William M. Cocke, a Congressman, of Tennessee. Mrs. Rankin died April 16, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin were the parents of six children: 1. Clarence, vice-president of the Central Bank and Trust Company, who married Susan Bullard, of Jacksonville, Florida. 2. William Ellis, who married Virginia Safford, and they have a daughter, Virginia. 3. Arthur Eugene, who married Nancy Cartmell, and they have children, James E. Rankin II, and Anna Rodman. 4. James Guy. 5. Grace Amelia, who became the wife of Patrick Henry Branch, and they have two children, Eugene Rankin Branch and Patrick Henry, Jr. 6. Edgar Roy, who married Elizabeth Steele, and they have a son, James Edgar.

James Eugene Rankin's death occurred on February 12, 1928, in Asheville, North Carolina, the city in which he had lived practically his whole life. Although he is physically gone from the scene of his worldly labors, he will long be remembered as one of the most forceful figures of this city and Buncombe County. Ever active in a public way and in the service of his State, he was a soldier in the Confederate Army early in life, and was captured by Union troops at Franklin, North Carolina; and in his later years was a vigorous exponent of every good cause in the community in which he lived. It is said of him that he held fifty public positions in Asheville and Buncombe County. He was fundamentally a calm, quiet, home-loving type of man, although his natural abilities forced him to the fore in public life. He will long be remembered as a man whose presence inspired confidence, who was ever willing and eager to help his fellowmen, and who

was a man of thorough-going loyalty and usefulness.

"In Mr. Rankin's death," said an editorial comment, "Asheville has lost her first citizen. He had earned the title long before many of those who mourn his passing were born. He had worn it to the last with rare modesty and as a badge of service and the memory which he leaves behind him is a benediction to the city that he loved and for which he had done so much."

STRYKER, GEORGE BAILEY, Inventor and Builder—After long years of research and experimentation, the inventive genius and persistence of the late George Bailey Stryker, of Memphis, Tennessee, had begun to bear fruit in the shape of rewards of substantial size at the time of his death. He was widely known as the founder and head of the Stryker Kot-N-Wood Products Company, producers of building and paving blocks and insulation material, of which the chief ingredients were chemically treated substances converted from cornstalks, cotton stalks and other vegetable fiber products. The perfection of the processes that entered into the industry that he established was the dream of a lifetime, since from his early years he had given his best thought to the realization of an idea that was uppermost in his mind.

Born in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, October 15, 1855, George Bailey Stryker was the second child of a family of eleven of Abraham and Matilda (Perkins) Stryker. On both sides of the family he was descended from old New York State families, his maternal grandparents having been early residents of Penn Yan. His father, a native of New York, was of Holland Dutch extraction, and a builder and contractor, of considerable prominence in his locality, who died at the age of forty-eight years.

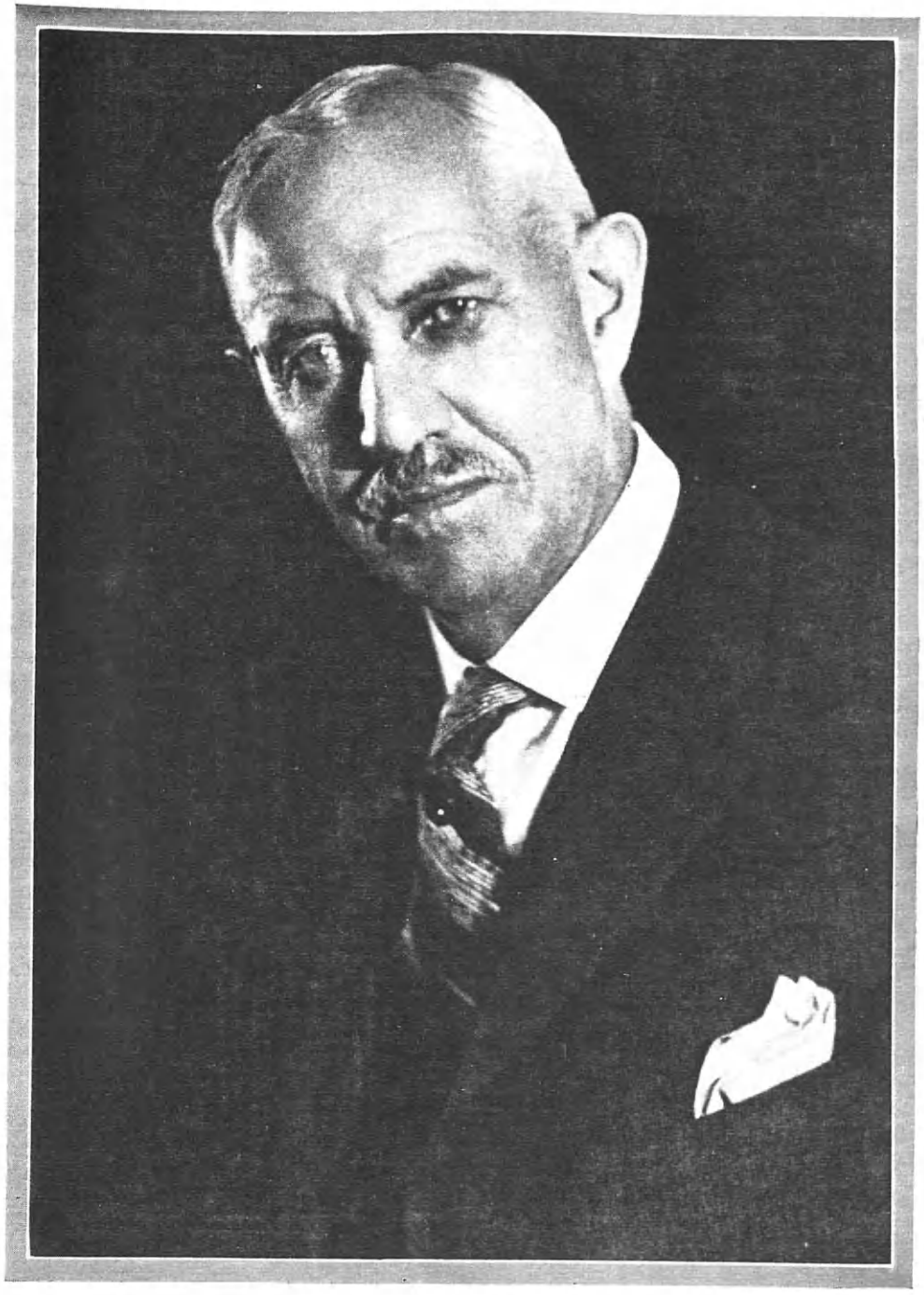
The educational career of George B. Stryker ended with the completion of the course at the Penn Yan High School. In early boyhood he gave evidence of an inventive gift, for he was often found busying himself with working out some design or process, in his own simple way, thus giving expression to the urge within him. He was mechanically inclined, and undoubtedly inherited this in goodly measure from his father. Therefore, in his early manhood years he launched out in business on his own account as a contractor and builder. His first contracts were executed at Penn Yan, and his very first commission of importance was the construction of a Roman Catholic Church. He became an expert builder of houses of worship, and erected many churches in his section of New York.

While carrying on his building business from his headquarters in Penn Yan, Mr. Stryker continued to dream of utilizing vegetable fiber products in some manner that would be of benefit to the world. He conducted his first experiments in the vicinity of his home in Penn Yan, seeking to produce building material with the base as the swamp grass, or cane, which was to be had in unlimited quantities from the marsh lands near Auburn, New York. He worked patiently and persistently, always with the optimism of the true inventor.

Some fifteen years before his death he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and he was at once more forcibly impressed that something should be done to check the economic waste of cotton and corn stalks, straw and other vegetable fiber products. He found a fertile field in the cottonlands surrounding Memphis, and he worked indefatigably to develop his idea into a practicable state. He was determined, if such a thing were possible, to make some beneficial use out of those stalks and that straw.

There was already in existence a chemical process for the conversion of wood and cotton fibers into paper, imitation silk and other products, but as yet there had been found no use for the coarser products of the cotton stalk and similar wasted materials. On a red-letter day in Mr. Stryker's career his painstaking labors were rewarded when a kindly fate unlocked for him the door into a process by which these wastes could be chemically treated, converted into a pulp and then pressed into boards, slabs, blocks, and articles of different shapes. The product that was the result was hard, and almost perfect insulation and fire resistant. Tests made before the fire marshals demonstrated that the building blocks were practically fireproof, at the same time they were light, easily handled and economical. Their use for partitions, because of their fire resistive qualities, was recommended for the prevention of the spread of fires. From the substances there were also produced paving blocks and many other articles of usefulness.

The dream of the inventor Stryker had been realized. He organized the Stryker Kot-N-Wood Products Company and began the manufacture of blocks for various purposes, insulation materials and other products under his special process. By 1920 the manufacture of these various lines on a similar base was in full swing, and Mr. Stryker transferred all his business interests and his resi-



G B Shipley

dence to Memphis. A demand that was steadily increasing was made for the output of his factory, and business was proceeding prosperously to the point where it could be said the inventor and founder was to experience the sense of security from the emoluments of the business, when he was laid low and removed from the midst of his labors and triumphs.

He enjoyed the high regard of his business colleagues and the confidence and esteem of his associates and friends. In industrial and mercantile circles he was an influential figure, a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and other business men's organizations, a number of them of a social character. He was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Auburn Council; and a member of the Roman Catholic communion. Social activities, as such, carried very little appeal to him; his home was his club, and his chief delight was in his charming family circle. By this it must not have been concluded that he was not of a sociable disposition; he delighted in the companionship of his friends, and among his greatest pleasures was the exercise of hospitality, and the engaging of his friends in conversation, especially upon topics of business. In politics he was allied with the Republican party.

Mr. Stryker married, September 22, 1875, Mary Alice Townsend, of Penn Yan, New York, daughter of James Albert and Bridget (Loftis) Townsend, her father a native of Penn Yan, where he was in business as a contractor and builder, and her mother, born on board the ship "Candliss" while her parents were on the way to America. Children of Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey Stryker: 1. Ellen Josephine, who lives at the family home in Memphis. 2. James Abraham, died October 4, 1918, one of the first to die in this country of influenza. 3. George Vernard, married Catherine Virgie Tighe, and resides in Memphis. 4. Sarah Marguerite, married John E. Barnett, and lives in Norton, Virginia. 5. Paul Edward, resides in Pinehurst, North Carolina; married Madeline Costello. 6. Charles Howard, died at the age of six months. 7. Virginia, died when six months old. 8. Joseph Townsend, who lives at home. His middle name was taken from his mother's maiden name, her family descendants of General Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame. 9 and 10. Alice Louise and Agnes Elizabeth, twins, who are teachers in the Memphis schools.

The death of George Bailey Stryker, which occurred at his home in Memphis, September 9, 1927, at the age of seventy-three years, brought poignantly to the attention of the community that a most unusual man had been removed from its midst. At the time of life when many men are at the peak of their profession or vocation, and are preparing against the day when they may rest from the heat and stress of life, he was blazing, with all the ambition and enthusiasm of youth, a new trail into an industrial field that hitherto had barely been scratched. He was indeed a pioneer, a builder and a promoter of new benefits for mankind. He sleeps among his own people in his beloved home town of Penn Yan.

FOWLER, ATLAS THOMAS, Merchant—One of the leading business men and substantial citizens of Durham, North Carolina, and this community, was Atlas Thomas Fowler, a native of Orange County, this State, and an individual whose life and works ever brought much good to the people with whom he was associated. The closing years of his life were spent in retirement, but before that time he had been engaged actively in the flour and feed business, the liquor industry, the bottling of soft drinks, and in general merchandising and farming. There was scarcely any field of endeavor in which he had not worked or had not at least acquired some knowledge, while his support of civic enterprises designed to upbuild Durham and its institutions was always whole-hearted and sincere, as well as extremely helpful from a material point of view. Possessing a geniality of temperament and a delightful sense of humor, Mr. Fowler was a man who readily endeared himself to those with whom he came into contact, while people's love for him grew with the years; and his passing brought widespread sorrow to all who knew him.

Mr. Fowler was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on July 30, 1868, son of James Washington and Martha R. (Cole) Fowler. His father, for years a prominent Orange County farmer, was a veteran of the Civil War, having fought in the Confederate Army under Captain Dick Ash, in Company G of the 1st Regiment, and having been at General Lee's surrender; one of the leading citizens of the Orange County district of North Carolina, he died on January 13, 1913.

Atlas Thomas Fowler received his early training in the Orange County private schools, and after having completed his work there helped his father for a time on the parental farm. Subsequently he withdrew from this work, however, to start a grocery store of his own on the Fayetteville road, near Durham, North Carolina, and in this business continued for a number of years, having been successful from the outset. Then he sold the store, and started the Fowler Bottling Company in Durham proper, an establishment

whose purpose was to manufacture and bottle soft drinks. A short time later he disposed of this business, and in its stead became engaged in the liquor business in Durham, in which he continued successfully until the passage of the local option bill. Thereupon he once more changed his line of work, entered the wholesale flour and feed industry, built a flour mill and operated it, and dealt as a broker in wholesale grain and feed. In connection with this enterprise, he built a large warehouse and mill, and remained active in it until his retirement in 1916, four years prior to his death. He was not the type of man to quit work or shirk responsibility, and it was only when ill health came upon him that he actually submitted to the necessity of retiring from active business.

A man who was ever active and who liked to be doing things, Mr. Fowler gave freely to all causes for civic and social advancement which he believed to be worthy of his or any one's support. In his political views he was a staunch member of the Democratic party, whose policies and principles he supported, and at all times followed the latest developments in the political situation in the United States. His favorite diversions, in which he indulged to a considerable extent when the exigencies of business and the pressure of time were not too great, were hunting, fishing and reading. There was no period of his career in which Mr. Fowler ceased to acquire knowledge, for he was one who constantly studied and sought to improve himself, and was a man whose success may largely be credited to his own tireless efforts. For, without encouragement or help from others, he repeatedly established different business enterprises which were successful because of the intelligent study that he put into them and the hard work that precedes any kind of achievement.

Atlas Thomas Fowler married in Durham, North Carolina, on March 29, 1897, Mary Elizabeth Long, daughter of Madison Monroe Long, a farmer and a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, in which he fought on the Confederate side and won for himself a valiant record. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler became the parents of nine children: 1. Ruby Mosell, who became the wife of Ernest Malcomb Sheppard, and they have two children, E. M., Jr., and Edithe May. 2. Hallie Pearl, who became the wife of James Braxton; their children, Sybil Maxine, Mary Elizabeth and Billie Frances. 3. Wallace Earl, who married Blanche Jones. 4. Maude Zenobia. 5. Thomas Jefferson. 6. George Watts. 7. A. T., Jr. 8. Teddy Roosevelt. 9. Clinton Howard.

The death of Atlas Thomas Fowler, which occurred on February 1, 1920, at Durham, North Carolina, where he had lived for so many years, was a cause of profound mourning among all who knew him. For his life had been a valuable one, a life which had brought its benefits to others as well as to himself, and which was ever devoted to the highest ideals and principles of living. He was a lover of home and family, and to these ever gave first and highest loyalty, although he was charitable to everyone, both in mental attitude and in his actions, and so was a man whose passing meant a distinct loss to the great community in and about Durham and to the State of North Carolina.

GREEN, EDWARD CHARLES, Business, Political Leader—Son of a florist, whose honesty of purpose and guaranty of standard of the products of his nursery were reflected in the success of his enterprise, the late Edward C. Green, of Memphis, Tennessee, emulated the worthy traits of his father, and himself became a business man and political leader of wide influence in that city. From an age several years short of his majority and for a period of thirty years, he was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at the same location in Memphis. He served the municipality with marked fidelity and intelligence as a member of the Common Council, and on all sides was respected for his sustained practical interest in all matters having as their objective the common welfare.

Born in Memphis, Tennessee, October 26, 1856, Edward Charles Green was the son of Paul and Maria (Fogerty) Green. His father, an estimable citizen, conducted a hot-house and nursery at Main and Calhoun streets, directly north of the Grand Central Station, Memphis. He was known for his thoroughgoing honesty in business and private matters, and held the unlimited confidence of all who had dealings of any kind with him. One thing about his business on which he prided himself was that he persisted in giving to every customer a guarantee that every plant bought of him was true to its name, and his word was accepted on its face value by those who helped him build up so successful a business. He was of Irish birth, and brought with him from the old country those rugged traits of character which he developed along robust lines throughout his career.

Having acquired an excellent education so far as the public schools of Memphis were enabled to furnish one, Edward C. Green, at the age of eighteen years, made his entry into the business

E. C. Green

world. Selecting the location in a building on South Main Street, between St. Paul and Webster streets, he established himself in the grocery business. He was young, to be sure; but he was also ambitious, courageous and a firm friend of hard work. To his limited cash capital, he added those necessary elements with which nature, through a desirable line of forebears, had generously endowed him. Therefore, when he had fully launched his enterprising barque on the sea of opportunity, he had his little vessel officered and manned with one of the best forces, for its size, that ever trod the deck of a ship on the rolling main of business endeavor.

Into the conduct of his business Edward C. Green put the very best that was in him. He employed sanity, made good use of the danger signals that would ensure his safety, and exercised a soundness of judgment, all of which, everything else being equal, could not very well help spell anything else than progress. And progress, he did. As his years came and went, and while still a young man, his retail business expanded to larger and larger proportions. Then, one day, he added a wholesale department to his grocery enterprise, and thus was enabled to handle goods at a greater profit in his retail department and to meet the demands of other grocers who sought his services. For a score and a half of years he went on, hewing straight to the line of his established business principles, all the while drawing to his side a larger and larger clientage. His record in that line was one to be envied by others similarly engaged.

Later in life, Mr. Green made a new departure by participating in the real estate and insurance business, and in that, too, he met with the favor of those for whom he conducted negotiations and executed contracts. Altogether his business career, well rounded as it was, might be said to have been fraught with service to his time and its people.

An outstanding feature in Mr. Green's life was his term of office in the City Council of Memphis as a member of the Board of Aldermen. For two years he served under Mayor J. J. Williams, and in that term he gave evidence of legislative ability, coupled with business acumen, which was of marked benefit to the municipality. His colleagues and other friends and associates recall with fond memory the days when he was a familiar figure in the political activities of the city.

Sports of any kind had no claim upon his attention. When he was through with his business matters for the day, home was the place where all his affections and attractions were centered. He was essentially a family man; a faithful and loving husband, an affectionate and wise father. The members of this favored circle joyously reciprocated the generous bestowal of paternal love upon them.

Edward C. Green married, October 26, 1884, Mary Conroy, born in England, daughter of Martin and Marguerite (Hines) Conroy, with whom she came to Memphis when she was one year of age. Her father for many years pursued the trade of machinist. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Green: 1. Margaret Edna. 2. Estelle Maria. 3. William. 4. Mary Aileen. 5. Paul. 6. Edward Charles, Jr. 7. John Joseph.

The death of Edward Charles Green, which occurred at his home in Memphis, July 29, 1927, removed from the city of his birth one of the most familiar figures in business and civic life in his generation.

Writing of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Green, in connection with the probating of the former's will, Governor Patterson, in his column, "Day by Day," in the "Memphis Commercial Appeal," had the following to say, which is a suitable conclusion of this memorial:

A Will to be Commended.

Mr. E. C. Green, a well-known citizen, and long a resident of Memphis, recently died, leaving a will dated June 25, 1912.

He left all his property, real, personal and mixed, to his wife, using this language:

> She has, by a lifetime of loyal affection, industry and economy aided me in my struggle and is justly entitled to all this. And knowing her sense of justice, I can safely entrust our children with her.

Mr. Green, the testator, was once a familiar figure in the political and business life of this city. He was always recognized as a man of probity and fine sense in all his dealings, but if such had not been his reputation, the character of the man—his innermost self as distinguished from the favorable public opinion of him, would be disclosed by the will he left behind him. In reading the clause above quoted, as it appeared in this paper, I thought how beautiful must have been the married state between this husband and his wife. How here at least in the relations of these two lives, marriage had not been a failure, but a great success.

Then, too, I thought of this fine instance of marital felicity in a day when there are so many broken homes, and when the evil of divorce has grown to be a national reproach.

It occurred to me that we probably think too much and over-emphasize the marital failures we know and hear so much about, and fail to appreciate those happy and trustful unions of which that of Mr. Green and his wife was such a splendid example.

As we think of these two trustful lives such as this will discloses, who have fought together the battle of life and shared its joys and sorrows—we may be able to find a new and richer meaning to the admonition that has come down with divine authority through the centuries, "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

HUTCHINS, JOHN WILLIAM, Business Organizer-Leader—Agriculture, mercantile pursuit, industrial and financial activities gave point and progress to the career of the late John William Hutchins, who was rated as one of the most successful business men and a leading citizen of Durham, North Carolina. Mr. Hutchins was of one of the first families that early settled in that section of the State then known as Orange County and now bearing the name of Durham County. He aided in a worthy and very practical manner in carrying on the high traditions of a good family name and in the promotion of the commercial values and the civic advance of his community.

This family of Hutchins is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, representatives of which came early to Virginia and thence removed to North Carolina, where they became somewhat numerous in their descendants. They were a strong, hardy race, and their stock was a vigorous asset to the population of their district.

Atlas Nash Hutchins, father of John William Hutchins, served in the Confederate Army in the war between the States. He was occupied with farming in Orange and Durham, and attained prominence in his section of the county. He married Isabel Ferrell, and they were the parents of three sons and eight daughters. The father of this family died about thirty-five years prior to his son, John William's decease.

John William Hutchins, son of Atlas Nash and Isabel (Ferrell) Hutchins, was born in Orange (now Durham) County, North Carolina, October 27, 1869. Having obtained a good practical education in private schools of his native county, he manifested his sense of filial duty, assisting his father with the management of the home farm until he reached young manhood. He then struck out for himself by going to Durham and obtaining employment in the Duke tobacco factory. He was of the very first of the workers there to make cigarettes by hand.

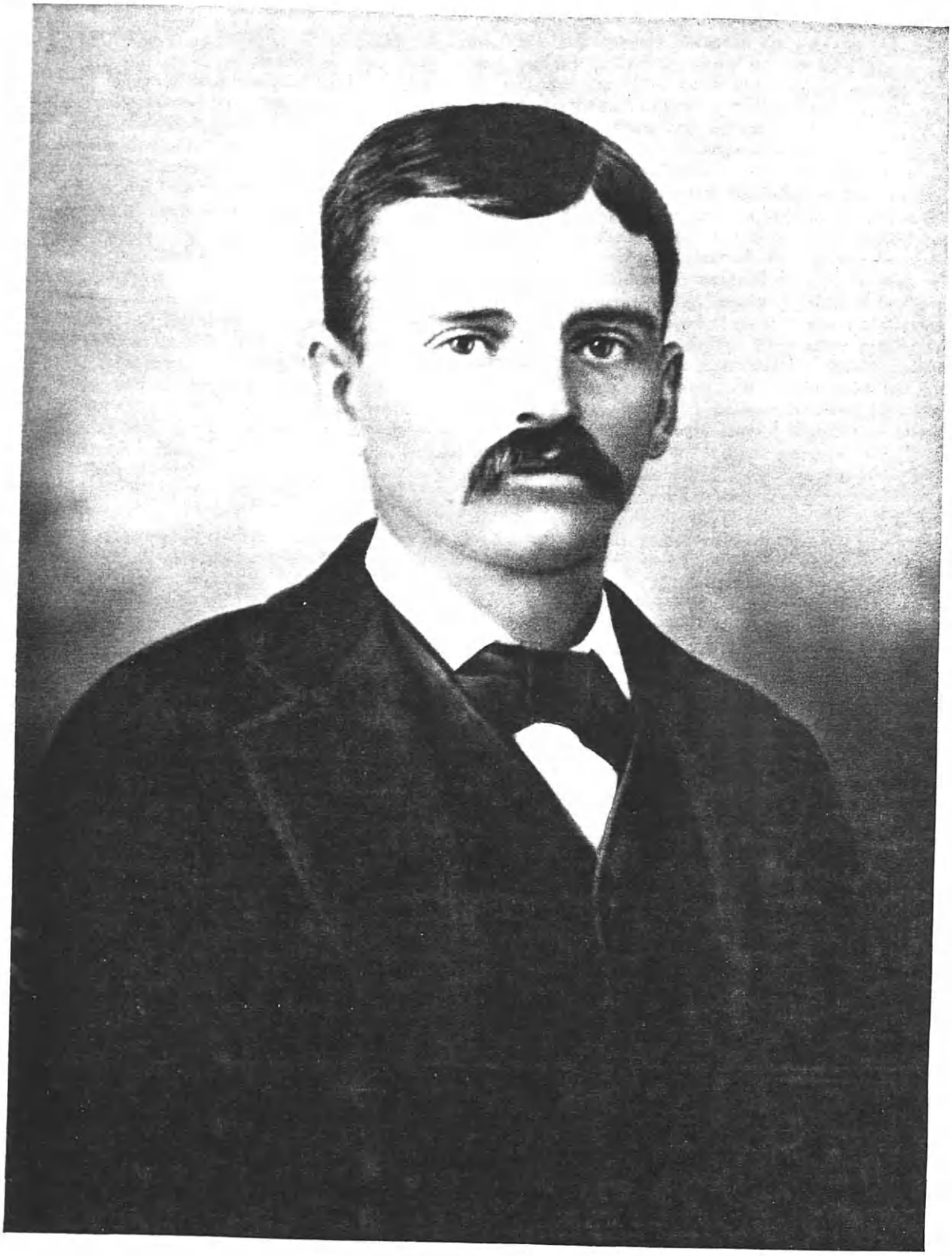
Two years later, Mr. Hutchins formed a connection which was to have a most important bearing on his future success in the business world. Becoming a clerk in the meat market of C. M. Herndon in Durham, he soon made himself familiar with that line of business in all its details. A few years in that association convinced him of the potential elements of success in a meat business of his own establishment. He located his market, one of the very few businesses of the kind in Durham at that time, in a building on Church Street, on the site now occupied by the Union Station. From the beginning he was successful, and built up a desirable line of customers. He subsequently removed to the City Market, and for thirty-five years altogether he was engaged in the meat line, being favorably known for his honesty, sound business methods and for his high quality of goods and service. In 1917 he disposed of the business and retired to give his attention to his private affairs.

One of the outstanding achievements of Mr. Hutchins' business life was his coöperation in the organization of the Jefferies Ice Company, of which he was a principal until it was disposed of to the Durham Traction Company. He was one of the directors of the Merchants Bank of Durham, and became possessed of much valuable real estate in the city and vicinity. Even after his retirement from active business affairs, he was instrumental in the organization of the City Ice and Coal Company, which he served as vice-president. About a mile from the city of Durham he owned and operated a farm, and had great pleasure in its cultivation and productivity. This was his hobby, if such it could be termed.

As to his political allegiance, Mr. Hutchins exercised his independent attitude, an expression of the strong individuality for which he was so well known. In local affairs he followed his Democratic tendencies and voted with the majority party of the South. But in national elections he nearly always favored the Republican platforms and candidates. He was an influential member of the Merchants' Association of Durham, affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and formerly was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

During the World War period Mr. Hutchins gave free rein to his patriotic trait, and was active in Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. With Mrs. Hutchins he was an attendant of Grace Baptist Church in Durham, and received much consolation and profit in that fellowship. He was a generous giver to all the works of the church sponsorship. He also disbursed freely of his means to charitable objects, and was much interested in the good-roads movement and in the fostering of advanced educational methods. In fact, he had the reputation of being public-spirited in a high degree.

Fond of horses and dogs, he had been a devotee of the fox hunts in his younger years. He was much given in his maturer years to the cultivation of the intellectual side of his nature, and in this respect he and Mrs. Hutchins had not a little in common. One of his greatest pleasures was derived from having her read to him some choice literary production—science, history, the current



Joseph R. Morgan

topics of the day and other matters of culture and information. Home attachments and life on the farm were ever among the greatest of attractions for this affectionate husband and father, who had developed, largely through his own efforts, such a well-rounded character and fullness of service in so many and useful channels.

John William Hutchins married, February 8, 1887, at Durham, North Carolina, Ella Iredell Beavers, daughter of George Thomas and Caroline Haseltine (Williams) Beavers, her father a master carpenter in that city, a Confederate Veteran of the Civil War, and prominently active in the Baptist Church there. Of this marriage there are two children: 1. John Cooper Hutchins, married Mrs. Lola (Lavender) Neelan. 2. Blanche Orlenta Hutchins.

The death of Mr. Hutchins at his home in Durham, July 3, 1922, removed a man who was a conspicuous example of one who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by strictly following the rules which are established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in private and business life. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, but he was also too broadminded a man to rate it above its true value. In all his business and other undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation —the joy of doing what he undertook.

MORGAN, JOSEPH REED, Building Engineer—Many of the modern buildings in Tennessee are in essential part the work of Joseph Reed Morgan, who made a specialty of concrete construction and developed it to a high point. He had made an intensive study of this feature of building and won an important position in the field, having assisted in the construction of almost every modern building in the city of Knoxville, where he had made his home for many years. Mr. Morgan had observed the lasting qualities of many historic monuments and had studied their construction closely, applying those features of greatest importance to his own work. He knew that there are many qualities of concrete today, just as there were in the days of the Caesars, and that there probably were Roman builders with elastic consciences, whose works have crumbled, while those that were erected in honor are standing today in their majesty in the Eternal City, monuments to their creators. It was the honorable builder that he emulated and his works will remain as imperishable symbols of his rectitude and building ability. He was reared to be honest, industrious, truthful and reliable and these tenets were implicitly followed throughout his active life. He was a worthy citizen, a staunch friend, a capable executive, intensely interested in the development of Knoxville and the State of Tennessee and in the administration of the laws of the land in accordance with the wishes of the people whose representatives had enacted them. For many years he had been well known and highly respected for his ability and personal attractions and his passing was mourned sincerely throughout a wide area, while his works will remain as an example of achievement that is a proud heritage of his descendants.

He was born in Xenia, Green County, Ohio, December 30, 1858, a son of David John and Rosanna (Green) Morgan, the father having been born January 21, 1825, and deceased March 16, 1875. He was a farmer and served in the Civil War with the Federal Army. He was descended from one of two brothers who came to the United States from Wales, the other brother leaving a progeny of which John Pierpont Morgan, of New York, is a scion. When Joseph was fourteen years of age his father died and he was taken to rear by an uncle, Charles Horner. His education was acquired in the schools of Green County, which he later supplemented by hard study of his own selection. Until he was twenty years of age he worked on his uncle's farm, then going West, where he broke and trained horses, later returning to the farm and there continuing for three years, when he went to Xenia, Ohio, and established himself in the building material business in partnership with a Mr. Chandler of that city. Five years afterward he came to Knoxville, still in association with Chandler, who then purchased his interest and he became associated with the Knoxville Supply Company, builders' material merchants. This was followed by a partnership with George E. Oldham in the Knoxville Paving and Roofing Company, which existed until his purchase of the interest of Mr. Oldham, when he admitted O. T. Roehl, later selling to him and founding the house of Morgan and Tate Construction Company, which he continued to administer to the time of his final illness.

This firm built all the concrete work of the Andrew Jackson monument at Greenville, Tennessee, and of nearly every modern concrete building in the city and environs. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was a liberal contributor to the Liberty Loans and gave privately to many worthy organizations. He was interested in politics only in so far as he

might be of assistance in forwarding the movements that were to be of benefit to the masses. His church was the First Methodist Episcopal and he was a regular attendant, helping it in every way he found possible. He loved good horses, but his real happiness he found in the bosom of his family. He belonged to the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce and was Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Joseph Reed Morgan married, in Xenia, Ohio, May 13, 1889, Elizabeth Daley, daughter of Michael Daley, a prominent merchant of that city. Their children are: Florence M., Ruth, George R., married Anna Roberts and they are the parents of Joseph R., two years of age; Joseph Chandler, married Violet Jaeger; David M.; Harry J.; Wallace L., married Marguerite Guy; and Elizabeth.

Mr. Morgan was a man of such fine character that he drew to him a vast coterie of influential citizens, all of them proud of the association. He was absolutely dependable, his word as good as a bond. He believed in the best work for the best wage and employed no man who did not measure up to the standards he set for himself and which he followed with exacting care. His business ethics were as pure as his private life, both of which might be read as the page of an open book. A good man and an able citizen passed away when he died in Knoxville, Tennessee, November 2, 1921.

George R. Morgan reorganized his father's business, which he operates under the title of the Cherokee Construction Company, while David M. Morgan is conducting a similar business independently.

BORDEN, MURRAY, Banker—One of the most popular and progressive citizens of the rapidly growing city of Goldsboro, North Carolina, was the late Murray Borden, vice-president and cashier of the Wayne National Bank. His connection with the institution was of some twenty years' duration, and his loyal and intelligent service won for him the respect and esteem of superiors and patrons. He was always considerate of the rights of others, always regardful of the best interests of the institution he served. In the same quiet, unassuming fashion, he won a place as an outstanding citizen ready always to perform his duties and to lend his influence to progressive and worthy causes.

Murray Borden was born in Goldsboro, July 23, 1875, son of Edwin Browning and Ella (Lambert) Borden. The father was a salient figure of his day, first president and founder of the Bank of Wayne, now known as Wayne National Bank. The family, of armorial rank, came from England to New England in Colonial days, and journeyed south in a later generation. Murray Borden received an excellent education in the Goldsboro schools, where, at the age of nine he won the school prize with his essay, in high school, and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, from which he graduated in 1895. He then traveled for some months in Europe. His introduction to a business career was by way of insurance in his native city, where he was associated with the Dewey Brothers Insurance Company. After several successful years there, Mr. Borden entered his father's bank, the Bank of Wayne, as bookkeeper. His hard work, his faithful performance of duties large and small, his readiness to assume and discharge new responsibilities, all won recognition in the shape of advancement. The growing institution took the name of the Wayne National Bank, and Mr. Borden's position was for some time that of cashier. On November 1, 1928, shortly before his death, which occurred on November 6, of the same year, Mr. Borden was made vice-president of the bank.

The popularity of Mr. Borden was due not only to his business accomplishments but to the rare gentleness and fineness of the man himself. He was of that lovable type which speaks no ill of others, which tolerantly admits the rightness of the views of others, which shows itself ready to like and ready to help fellowmen. Modest and unassuming as he was, he was frequently in demand as an adviser on many subjects. He was a Democrat and at one time a Rotarian, and he belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Young Men's Christian Association. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Church. Reading was one of his favorite forms of diversion, and the other, golf, he enjoyed at his club, the Goldsboro Country Club.

Murray Borden married, in Goldsboro, October 20, 1903, Sally Rowena Lee. Her father, now deceased, was one of the leading men of Goldsboro in his prime, a merchant, who in his youth, at the age of seventeen, entered the Confederate Army and served in the Civil War. Her mother was Martha (Williams) Lee. Mrs. Borden survives her husband and resides in Goldsboro with their children: Martha Lee; Murray Borden, Jr.; and Hattie Lee, a student.

At the early age of fifty-three, Mr. Borden was snatched away by death, leaving an inconsolable family and host of friends. The touching tribute

W R Dodson

of those who well knew him and could best appraise his character and works—the directors of the Wayne National Bank—is in part quoted below:

. . . . he was a trusted, loyal and faithful employee and officer.

By nature quiet and reserved, his warmest friends were those who knew him best, and in his contacts with officials and employees he was considerate always and regardful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.

To those whom he called upon to serve he exhibited a gentle courtesy that was agreeable and pleasing.

In his home he was affectionate and kind, a loving father and a devoted husband.

A man of few words, but warm feelings, he made friends and held them. There was nothing of ostentation or presumption in Murray Borden, he preferred rather the esteem and confidence of his friends and loved ones, and cared little for pomp and display. His was a gentle nature whose sweetest communions were with those he loved and who in turn loved him.

Give me no warning,
But in some brighter clime,
Wish me—Good morning.

LLEWELLYN, WILLIAM HENRY, II, Manufacturer—Conscientious and intelligent application to the study of a business operated by his employer was rewarded in the case of William Henry Llewellyn, II, of Durham, North Carolina, who became a successful and prosperous manufacturer and was able to retire with a satisfactory fortune some years before death called him from the scenes of his labors. He was always a man of action, one who never shirked hard work and whose ambition carried him onward and upward with each succeeding year. He was descended from a line of aristocratic forebears of Welsh and English stock, but in his own nature there was all of simplicity and never a reference to the family escutcheon of his Colonial ancestors. He inherited a sturdy physique and an industrious nature and possessed in full measure the spirit of progress that led to achievement and success. He was devoted to the civic advancement of the community but did not aspire to public office, although he consented to act as fire chief of Durham at one time. He was simple in his manner and loyal to his country and to his friends, a fine citizen and a highly reputable business man.

He was born in Halifax, Virginia, November 15, 1871, a son of William Henry and Bettie C. (Brown) Llewellyn, and was one of the family of five sons and four daughters of his parents. The Llewellyns came from Wales prior to the Revolution and settled in Virginia and North Carolina. His education was obtained in the local schools and at Halifax Academy, which early studies were greatly augmented by much reading in later life. His first entry into business was in association with the survey of the Norfolk and Western Railroad through North Carolina under Captain French, after the completion of which he became a flagman for the Southern Railroad for a time and then came to Durham and entered the employ of John M. Wyatt, a manufacturer of harness and saddles. He was already somewhat familiar with this business, since his father had been a prosperous manufacturer of like articles in Halifax and in his youth he had assisted there. He was placed in charge of a branch factory in Durham and continued in Mr. Wyatt's employ for eighteen years, then withdrawing and establishing his own factory on Mangum Street. He was successful from the beginning and sold out the property in 1922 at a handsome profit. He had accumulated considerable real property and devoted himself to the care of this for the remainder of his days. He was a member of St. Phillips Episcopal Church and was a liberal contributor to its support. During the Spanish-American War he was a member of the local military unit but did not see active service. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and was fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He loved fine horses and flowers and enjoyed hunting as a recreation. His death occurred in Durham, December 11, 1927.

William Henry Llewellyn, II, married in Durham, October 21, 1902, Anne Myrtle Roberts, daughter of Edward Adolphus Roberts, a tobacco planter of Durham and Oxford, and Elizabeth (Jones) Roberts. Their children are: 1. William Henry, III. 2. Sidney Jones. 3. Garland Carlyle, married Margaret Eoline Shaw. 4. Douglass (a daughter). 5. John Manning Wyatt. 6. Virginia.

Handsome in appearance, William H. Llewellyn was a genial and companionable man, charitable to all who were in need, popular and highly respected by his fellow-citizens. His death came as a shock to his friends, while to the community in which he had labored for years it was a serious loss. Men of his type of high citizenship cannot well be spared for they are producers and a progressive body is impotent without its full quota.

DODSON, WILLIAM ROSECRANS, Merchant—To have so lived that, when the time comes one must bequeath his mantle of service to another, his passing is attended not only by deep and widespread expressions of sorrow but also by sincere commendations of that service, is the tribute

offered in memory of the late William Rosecrans Dodson, well known shoe merchant of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Dodson was one of those rare souls who make their religion and business work together, and this characteristic of his life was spoken of more frequently than any of his qualities both before and after his departure. He was esteemed one of Knoxville's most substantial citizens.

The Dodson family to which William R. Dodson belonged is of English origin. The earliest American ancestor of the family came from the mother country, and from him in direct line was descended Mr. Dodson's father, Jesse Dodson, who was a successful farmer in Englewood, Tennessee, and a veteran of the Confederate service in the Civil War. He made a success of his agricultural enterprise, and was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. He married Aylse (Newman) English, an estimable woman, member of an old family, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom William R., of this memorial, was the third. Jesse Dodson died at his home in Englewood, in 1921, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

William Rosecrans Dodson was born in Englewood, Tennessee, June 28, 1862, and was reared on the homestead farm, where with filial duty he helped work the broad acres and perform other work incident to farm life. His opportunity for an education was very limited. The groundwork of his learning was laid in the schools of his native district, and he always pointed with some degree of pride to the fact that he was a self-educated man.

In 1887, when Mr. Dodson was twenty-five years of age, he had determined to abandon the idea of making farming his life work; he was anxious to be doing something less prosaic, and where the monetary returns would be visible and regular. Bidding goodby to the parental acres, he obtained employment on the Southern Railway as a fireman, running on the Knoxville Division of that system. In 1897 he was promoted to engineer, and there seemed to be every reason that he would go on and make railroading his calling for the rest of his days. But a kindly fate was pointing the way to a more useful career within the field of merchandising.

In 1898 Mr. Dodson retired from his position as locomotive engineer. He had held high standing with his superiors on the railway, while with his comrades he was popular and by them affectionately called "Bill" Dodson. For seventeen years he served his division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers in the capacity of secretary, which fact in itself was a testimonial to the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-members.

Immediately upon his withdrawal from railroad life, Mr. Dodson obtained employment with W. Charlton Bradley and W. P. Haynes, of the firm of Bradley and Haynes, shoe merchants, of Knoxville, in the capacity of salesman. It was an extreme change from holding the throttle of a locomotive to selling footwear in a store, and much courage and hard work were required to bridge the gap between the two classes of employment. But Mr. Dodson was made of the material which was equal to the occasion, and for seven years he applied himself diligently to satisfying the firm's customers with its offerings and its service, thereby increasing the value of his salesmanship to the house.

At the end of his period of service as salesman, Mr. Dodson embraced the opportunity offered by Mr. Haynes, who wished to dispose of his interest in the business and to withdraw from the firm. In his new association as partner of Mr. Bradley he was instrumental in the establishment of a new shoe store at 411 Gray Street, Knoxville, where the legend "Bradley & Dodson" was placed above the entrance. This store caught the public favor and its sustained and increasing patronage. It came to be known as the best shoe emporium in Knoxville, and enjoyed the status of being one of the best stores of its kind in all Tennessee. For a number of years this partnership arrangement continued in effect, and then another change in ownership became imminent.

Mr. Bradley, having disposed of his interest in the business to Frank and Eugene Gillespie, the style of the firm became Dodson & Gillespie, by which it was known until Mr. Dodson's death, in 1917. Following the senior members' passing, his widow disposed of the former's interest in the store to the Gillespies. Mr. Dodson's career as a shoe merchant was one of the outstanding features of Knoxville commercial life during his years of activity in the trade. He was also a member of the Bradley & Dodson Wholesale Cigar Company, which, after it was operated for several years, was sold to Roy Newman, a director of the Knox County Bank. Thus all the businesses with which Mr. Dodson was associated are still going concerns, bearing testimony to the good foundation on which they were established.

Mr. Dodson was a member of the Republican party, but was never actively interested in politics from a practical standpoint. He had important

fraternal associations, being affiliated with Masters Lodge, No. 224, Free and Accepted Masons; Pearl Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Knoxville Council, No. 75, Royal and Select Masters; Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, and Kerbela Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious fellowship was with the First Baptist Church of Knoxville, and for many years he had been prominently identified with the work of that organization, both actively as a member and as a generous supporter of its various enterprises.

William Rosecrans Dodson married, January 19, 1897, at Athens, Tennessee, Mollie McCaslin, daughter of John and Sarah (Brown) McCaslin, her father a reputable farmer of his town. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson would have been twenty years married, January 19, 1917, and they had planned to give considerable attention to the celebration of the anniversary. But twelve days prior to that anticipated event, Mr. Dodson was stricken with a sudden seizure and passed away almost immediately. The death of this big-hearted, charitable, Christian business man invaded all those circles in which he had endeared himself with a shock that was well-nigh tragedy. He had lived so large, and happy and well-rounded a life of usefulness, that it was extremely difficult to make real the stubborn fact of his having gone out from among the associations in which he had been a central figure.

It is both fitting and proper that this memorial of Mr. Dodson shall be concluded with the fine appreciation indited by a special committee of Masters Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which body he was a member, and adopted by the lodge as its expression of affection and esteem:

To the Worshipful Master and Members of Masters Lodge, No. 244, F. & A. M.

Your committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of our brother, William R. Dodson, asks permission to put these resolutions in the form of a personal tribute and requests that you receive same as such.

BILL DODSON IS DEAD.

On Sunday afternoon, January 7, 1917, this message, carrying with it sorrow and sadness to the hundreds of friends of our beloved frater, came with such startling suddenness that it was difficult to believe—but alas it was true. Apparently in good health, and the best of spirits; seated around his own fireside, chatting pleasantly with his devoted wife and friends, the summons came without warning, the death angel entered and conveyed the spirit of our brother back to the God who gave it.

William R. Dodson was a prince of good fellows, a real man among men and a citizen whose death is a distinct loss to the Commonwealth. As a community we can ill afford to lose men like him, for they are the fellows that form the great body of our people, who stand four-square for honor, justice and civic righteousness.

As a business man our brother was not only well known but deservedly popular. Trained to be a locomotive engineman, he began his career as a shoe salesman without any knowledge of business whatever; but by hard work and through his persevering efforts and rugged honesty, he established a large clientele, and at the time of his death was a successful merchant. He was the very soul of honor—jolly, big-hearted, true to every trust, and faithful to every friend, yet a fighter for the principles of right and justice between men, and was a credit to the business world.

As a frater we knew and loved "Bill" best—our fraternity never had a truer or more loyal member—ready at all times to serve the best interests of the order, taking the lead in every movement, supporting the Masonic widows and orphans. He was verily a just and upright man and Mason, and an honor to the craft. The memory of "Bill" Dodson's life and achievements remains with us and will continue to remain as a shining example of the very embodiment of the Christian virtues.

As a husband our brother possessed those sterling qualities of American manhood that should be an example to everybody. His home was his palace, and his faithful wife the reigning queen. Love and devotion was the ruling principle of his home life, and to his wife, so sadly bereaved, we extend our true and heartfelt sympathy.

It was a privilege to have enjoyed the friendship of such a character; we think of his cheerful disposition, his unswerving faithfulness and his noble characteristics, and realize that the world is better for his having lived in it.

WALTER P. TAYLOR,
W. C. BRADLEY,
A. BAUGHMAN,
(Committee).

RIGGS, JAMES BEDFORD, Industrialist—Various industries engaged the attention of James Bedford Riggs, latterly of Durham, North Carolina, and in all of them he was successful, displaying an adaptability that was unusual. He seemed to have been possessed of an intuitive understanding of the matters with which he became engaged and with this as a beginning he carried on the business to prosperity. In all he was a modest man, a devout churchman, a generous benefactor aand a progressive citizen. Where honest men are the rule rather than the exception he was noted for his careful regard for the true definition of the word and followed that with rigorous exactness. None ever questioned his honor and none ever doubted his word. He stood high in the respect and regard of the community and his loss was severe to the people, while to his army of friends his place cannot be filled.

He was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, November 7, 1871, a son of John and Re-

becca (Stevens) Riggs, of Irish descent, his ancestors having settled in this country in colonial days. His father was a prominent planter in Caswell County, a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate Army, active in the Baptist Church and highly respected by his fellow-citizens. Educated in the county schools, he later attended the preparatory school at Cedar Grove, Orange County, and then Ingram Institute, in Virginia. He then returned and assisted his father in the work on the plantation for several years, then buying a farm of his own and cultivating it for five years. He then sold this property and came to Durham and founded the coal and wood business of Riggs and Malone. This he withdrew from later and engaged in the grocery trade with his brother-in-law, Lewis Marshall. Several years later he sold his interest in this prosperous business and entered the service of the Traction Company, which afterward became the Public Service, and remained in that association until appointed to the city Board of Health. He resigned this office to engage in oil and gas operations in 1922 and continued in that during the remainder of his active life. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. He was a very active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Durham, a Democrat in politics and a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America. His death occurred in Durham, June 24, 1927.

James Bedford Riggs married, in Caswell County, North Carolina, December 20, 1899, Fannie Marshall, of North Carolina, daughter of the late William Thomas Marshall, a cabinetmaker, and his wife, Martha (Burch) Marshall, and they were the parents of William Bryan and Martha Rebecca Riggs, the daughter now a student at the Southern Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Riggs would go far to witness a good game of baseball and enjoyed other outdoor sports. He was of a very genial disposition, a good conversationalist and possessed of a rare fund of interesting knowledge. He loved his home and he and his wife were hospitable and open-hearted. He did much for the commercial prosperity of Durham and its district by his business activities, and wrote his name high on the rolls of her successful business men. A man of highest honor and integrity, he was a citizen who could ill be spared by the community, while to his friends his passing was a shock and a loss from which they are slow to recover.

STONE, PROFESSOR WILLIAM ENOS, Educator—Ordinarily, one who is fitted by nature to become a teacher does not succeed at business; and conversely, one prepared in his inherent qualities for business rarely can reach success as a teacher. But Professor William Enos Stone, late head of the department of English and history at St. Mary's College, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and resident of Greensboro for some time, was an exceptional figure. He first attained to a considerable fortune in industry and finance, then followed a perhaps more natural and indubitably classical bent in the profession of academics. He is recalled with affection through a wide portion of North Carolina, and this affection is particularly felt in the hearts of former students now scattered through the South, East, Mid-West and foreign parts. His career, interesting in its diversity and roundedness, is of the quality to be inspirational.

Professor Stone was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 16, 1859, son of Enos Jones and Adeline (Robbins) Stone. His maternal grandfather was a native of Boston, and his paternal ancestors figured in earliest American history, the progenitor having come to the United States in Colonial days, early in the seventeenth century, from England. This progenitor took residence in Massachusetts, and from that period down to the present members of the house have been honorably represented in New England, though today there are several hundreds of his descendants scattered through the Nation. Enos Jones Stone was a man of unusual ability. A successful merchant and importer of large means, he dealt in linens, and maintained a large wholesale enterprise therein. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church of Brookline, Massachusetts, where he lived many years. Having had a deep interest in affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was one of those who volunteered for Young Men's Christian Association relief service in Chicago, following the historic fire which razed that city late in the nineteenth century. In the family were three children, two sons and a daughter. Professor Stone was the eldest; and as this is written (1929) his brother and sister survive him, now making their home at Athens, Greece.

Professor Stone was but twelve years of age when death took his father; but his father's affairs were in such shape that his education did not suffer. Indeed, he received an academic instruction such as falls to the lot of few men. After he had graduated from high school at Brookline he studied on the Continent of Europe, at the Institute Delepraz, at Geneva, Switzerland, and at the Prior's School, at Vevey, Switzerland. Next he studied at Munich, and received final instruction

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for entering Harvard University from Gerrit Smith, Harvard '77. He matriculated in Harvard in the fall of 1878, spent the regulation four years there, and took his degree in 1882. He was now nearly prepared for what he intended to be his life's work—finance and industry. But, of a careful bent, he spent one more year learning at first-hand of the methods for manufacture of cotton goods, at mills in Dover, New Hampshire.

It was his interest in the cotton industry that brought Professor Stone to North Carolina, in 1883; and it was this interest, combined with others of the educational work which he later undertook, that kept him here until the close of his days. Locating in Greensboro, he bought the George Manufacturing Company, of which he was sole owner and proprietor. He made a considerable success of the fabric mills from the outset of control; but meanwhile this success failed to interest him as it might another man: and in 1900 he sold the business, removed to Edenton, North Carolina, and there conducted the academy, for a year. This academy was founded in 1770, and is one of the most historic in the Southland. Professor Stone realized that at last he had reached his proper metier. He enjoyed teaching, and it is recalled that his qualities were superb in that field of endeavor. He was next appointed instructor in modern languages at Porter Academy, military school, of Charleston, South Carolina. There he taught English, German and French, himself a master of all three. In 1903 he was elected to the chair of English at St. Mary's, of Raleigh; and this chair he retained, together with responsibilities in the department of history, until the time of his death twenty-five years later. He continued to be in Greensboro as much as he could, spending his vacations there nearly every summer, though his home was in Raleigh.

General affairs interested Professor Stone as a philosopher, citizen and man. He was chairman of the Board of Education at Greensboro for several years, junior warden of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church there, belonged to many committees of the church in the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, was secretary of the Men's Thank Offering movement in Greensboro, superintendent of the Sunday school, and in all was extremely devoted to works of the church. At St. Mary's he taught the Bible and conducted Sunday school classes for students, often conducting the services for the entire school in the absence of the rector. Charitable toward all, he gave liberally to worthy causes, and performed samaritan offices when they presented without thought of self. A Democrat, he was not, however, much concerned with politics. He was a member of the Harvard Club, and at one time its North Carolina president. Home loving, he cared no more for lodges than he did for politics. His greatest pleasures were taken in the home circle, with his loved ones, and he was fond of long hikes, fishing, golf, and especially of reading. It was his pleasure to take a group of students with him from time to time, and they would wander over a large portion of the State in their walking trips. He took delight in viewing the scenery of Western North Carolina. This pleasure was reflected also in the roses and chrysanthemums that he raised. He bore a deep interest in the history of this State, and wrote well on topics of historic bearing, frequently for the newspapers. Member of the Historical Society, he perhaps was its guiding spirit, and assuredly helped materially in its progress. He was treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution, North Carolina. This, too, interested him with undeniable appeal. He was known for his fine manners and culture everywhere he made acquaintances. (His sister, Florence A. Stone, aforementioned as now residing in Athens, Greece, is herself a classicist, and a lecturer on Greek Art.)

Professor Stone married in Greensboro, North Carolina, February 2, 1888, Sue Weir Dick, daughter of Judge Robert Paine Dick and Mary Eloise (Adams) Dick. Her father was one of North Carolina's outstanding barristers, justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Her mother was a native of Virginia. Of this union was born a daughter, Florence Douglas, who married Ernest Hough, of Mississippi; and they have two children, Ernest Stone and Mary Adams. Mrs. Stone continues to reside in Raleigh, here carrying forward the several works, notably those of the church, in which both she and her distinguished husband were interested together.

Professor Stone died in Raleigh, North Carolina, January 14, 1928. Tributes were many, spontaneous and sincere. One, which appeared in the "Southwestern Episcopalian," organ of the church, is here reproduced in part, inasmuch as it represents the general sentiment attending on the death of one who was beloved of those around him:

> His loss to the school (St. Mary's College) is irreparable, in the sense that no one can do what he did for almost twenty-five years with such beautiful fidelity to duty and such distinction of refinement. We thank God for his services; for the memory of his stainless name; for the example of his life, and for the hope of a happy reunion in the day of Jesus Christ.

BALSLEY, WILLIAM GEORGE, Man of Affairs—A man of wide business experience, William George Balsley was a member of the firm of Van Story and Balsley, dealers in real estate at Greensboro, North Carolina, and president of the Gate City Building and Loan Company of this place. The marked success of both these ventures may be attributed in no small degree to Mr. Balsley's fine energy and ability, and he came to be regarded as one of the leaders in the business life of Greensboro.

Mr. Balsley was born on December 11, 1848, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Balsley, and second oldest child in a family which included four sons and two daughters. The mother was a member of the well-known Loter family, while the paternal ancestors came to the State from Pennsylvania in early colonial days. Jacob Balsley, who died at the end of the nineteenth century was a merchant and livery stable operator at Greensboro for many years, and one of the prominent citizens of the city. During the period of the Civil War, he served with distinction in the Confederate Army, and at all times he was active in public-spirited enterprises.

William George Balsley attended the Greensboro public schools and later completed the course of study at old Trinity College, near Archdale, North Carolina. He began his business career in the employ of his father at Greensboro, assisting him in the management and operation of the livery stable, but this work was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, and both father and son enlisted immediately in the Confederate cause. William George Balsley served as a telegraph operator, in spite of his extreme youth, until the conclusion of hostilities, returning at this time to Greensboro where he resumed his activities in the livery business, and also assisted his father in his merchandising venture. Soon afterward, however, he began his independent career, becoming a farmer on a large scale in Guilford County, and for the next six years, he devoted himself successfully to his work, aiding in recovering for the South its former peace-time prosperity.

When he came back to Greensboro for the second time, Mr. Balsley formed a connection with the Van Story Clothing Company acting as salesman and bookkeeper for this firm, in which his obvious ability brought him rapid advancement. In a short time he was able to purchase a partnership in the business, and following several years of successful activity in the clothing field, he and his partner disposed of their interest in this venture, and together they established the Van Story and Balsley real estate company. Mr. Balsley possessed to a remarkable degree the ability to judge business trends and property values with great accuracy, and this ability proved repeatedly of the utmost value to the young firm. The critical early period was soon passed, and prosperity came in ever increasing degree to the partners. In later years Mr. Balsley was one of the founders of the Gate City Building and Loan Company, serving for a long period as its president, and to the affairs of these two companies he gave his time and attention until his death. They became leading enterprises in the commercial and business life of the city, and with their expansion and prosperity Mr. Balsley's reputation grew, and he secured recognition as one of the most able and progressive business men in the State.

Mr. Balsley's opinion was always highly regarded and he was frequently called into consultation on important matters by large financial interests. In spite of his busy life he was vitally concerned with the civic welfare and the progress of the community, contributing liberally of both his time and substance to every good cause. He considered that his activities in the public interest were no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and this high sense of duty to the community and the State won him much praise. In political matters he supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, standing high in local party councils, while he was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and active in the work of this great order. Mr. Balsley was a member of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, while he and his family worshipped in the Presbyterian faith. As a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, at Greensboro, he was regular in his attendance upon the means of grace and contributed generously to its support. He also served for many years as an elder, and as member of the church board. In his leisure time he found rest and relaxation in fishing and hunting, being fond of both these sports, but his greatest source of joy and happiness came from the loving companionships of his home life.

On June 12, 1878, in Guilford County, William George Balsley married Sallie M. Foust, daughter of George Foust, a prominent farmer of Guilford County, and of Melinda (Flack) Foust. Four children were born of this marriage. 1. Pearl, who married Dr. L. M. Humphrey, and they are the parents of one daughter, Pearl, who married William H. Andrews. 2. Elizabeth, who married Sam-

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uel H. Braily. 3. Leonora, who married Lindsay Hopkins, and they became the parents of two children, Lindsay, Jr., and Sarah. 4. William, who died at the age of four.

Mr. Balsley's death occurred on February 21, 1923, at his home in Greensboro, to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances, and of the community which had come to love him so well in the long years of his residence here. Few men have done as much for the city as Mr. Balsley did in his quiet and unassuming way; no man has done more. Kindly and cheerful in his disposition, his personal contacts and relationships possessed unusual warmth and charm, while the happy faculty of friendship was his in a preëminent degree. It could truly be said of him, but of how few others, that he had no enemies—that every man was his friend. Though time may dim the desolate sense of loss which his passing occasioned, the memory of his life and work will remain an enduring memorial to his fame.

REAVIS, PETER AUGUSTUS, Realtor—Persons living in North Carolina, particularly in the vicinity of Raleigh or Henderson, have long been familiar with the family of Reavis, one of the oldest in the State. Its members have attained distinction in varied fields and diverse localities, Peter Augustus Reavis having resided in several North Carolina communities. He is recalled with deep affection in Raleigh, where he succeeded largely at business, assisted valuably in the city's advancement, and closed his years. The family always has been largely interested in land; and it was in land and lots that Peter Augustus Reavis dealt. Some attention to the family is appropriate here.

Samuel Reavis, the progenitor in the United States, was an Englishman who settled in Northampton County, North Carolina, during Cromwell's rebellion. His original lands were on the Roanoke River in that county, though he subsequently removed to what is now called the "old Reavis graveyard," north of Henderson, having changed his habitation in order to be free of danger from malaria. He bought a tract of land in 1789 situated on the Garnett Street thoroughfare, which at that time was on the route from Washington, District of Columbia, to Columbia, capital of South Carolina. His tract lay on both sides of the road, and he built a home there near where the Colored Normal Institute now stands. Three sons, Samuel, Lewis and Whitfield, all bought property adjacent and settled there. In the spring of 1811 Lewis Reavis built the first store building in Henderson, and founded a merchandising business with a brother-in-law, William Evans, from Virginia. Lewis Reavis, it is recorded, built the first dwelling house in that community, and was a man of affairs. The three brothers had large families, members of which scattered, some to the West. Chief Justice James B. Reavis, of Washington State, is a descendant. Others moved south, and wherever they migrated they became large owners of land. In the year 1837, Lewis Reavis, whose career has been touched upon briefly, gave ten acres of land to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. This strip ran through the town of Henderson, and was forty feet wide. In 1900, part of this site was given to the town as a site for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Square, the park, freight and passenger depots having been conveyed in the original gift.

George James Reavis, father of Peter Augustus Reavis, died about 1890. He was a planter and landowner of means, as had been his forebears, abovementioned. During the Civil War he served as captain in the home guard. In Henderson he was of prominence, a leading figure. He married Martha Hayes Debnam, and it is of their son that we write.

Peter Augustus Reavis was born at Henderson, North Carolina, May 28, 1869. He received a fairly comprehensive academic instruction in the schools of Cary, but became self-educated to a great degree, informed on all major subjects of significance to life and happiness. His memory was unusual, and this enabled him to retain facts upon which to base his reflections. Well read, his mind was of the finest. His initial business experience was at Louisburg, North Carolina, where he opened a merchandise brokerage concern under the trading style of his name, and which he operated successfully for ten years. He then opened a wholesale grocery enterprise, which proved equally successful, and at about the same time established Louisburg's first laundry and ice plant, together with the first ice cream factory there; these affairs prospered. Early in 1922 he formed a partnership with H. G. Harrison, of Louisburg, and shortly afterward came to Raleigh, where he engaged in merchandise brokerage once more, under the firm style of Reavis and Harrison. Later, he entered the real estate field, developing Raleigh's College View and Carleton Heights, two beautiful and attractive suburbs of the city. He was instrumental in putting through the new boulevard now known as Route No. 10, which has proved to advantage to settlement of the environs around Raleigh. At

the time of his death he was planning further real estate development in and around Raleigh.

Markedly successful in business dealings, Mr. Reavis carried forward a number of interests, many of which were of lasting benefit to mankind. He founded a school in the Far East, under the Methodist Church Missionary Society of Louisburg, North Carolina, called the Reavis School. This admirable undertaking for the spread of Christianity would alone serve to perpetuate his name. But there have been other works of comparable importance as well. He was very active in works of the Methodist Church, in Louisburg, and later in Raleigh, having been chairman of the Board of Stewards for a number of years in Louisburg. He did not take much interest in clubs or lodges, preferring service in the church and the pleasures of his home in company with loved ones. All spare time he devoted to his family, to reading and reflection. During America's participation in the World War he acted on Liberty Loan and Red Cross Campaign committees, himself contributing to all causes to the extent of his ability. He belonged to the Raleigh Real Estate Board, the Chamber of Commerce here, the Travellers' Protective Association, and, fraternally, maintained affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Peter Augustus Reavis married (first), in 1895, Fannie Thomas, of Virginia, and (second), August 3, 1900, near Louisburg, Bettie Gee Hill, daughter of William Henry and Tempe Hilliard (Gee) Hill, her father having been a veteran of the Civil War, Company C, 47th Regiment, Pettigrew's Brigade, Heathe's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. He was a distinguished gentleman, a planter, with acres near Louisburg, North Carolina. Of this union were born children: 1. Peter Augustus, Jr. 2. Betty Hill. 3. Martha Louise. 4. Charles William. Mrs. Bettie Gee (Hill) Reavis survives her husband, and continues to reside in Raleigh.

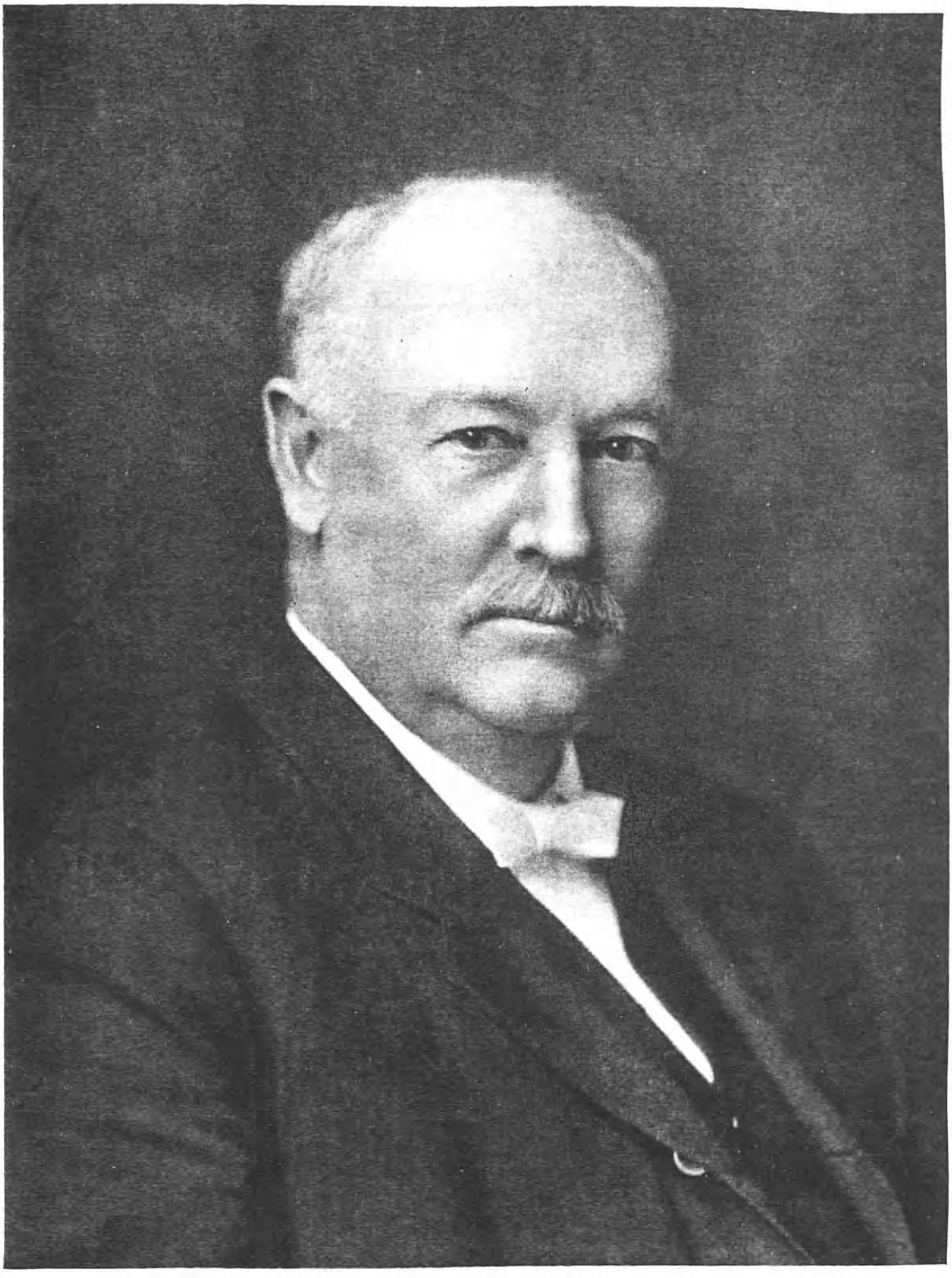
Peter Augustus Reavis died at Rex Hospital, Raleigh, August 6, 1928.

BOND, ATTICUS YARBRO, Churchman, Capitalist, Civic Leader—In the passing of Atticus Yarbro Bond, whose death took place on October 5, 1927, the City of Greensboro lost one of her most valued citizens. His was a life devoted to the consummation of good works, achieved with an utter lack of ostentation from a heart that harbored only love for his fellowmen. So intimately was his life bound up in the destinies of Greensboro, it is indeed difficult to realize that this tireless civic worker and humanitarian was not a native, born and bred, of the community which owes so much to his memory.

Joseph Bond, first American ancestor of the family, came from England early in colonial days as did also two of his brothers. They settled in Maryland and Virginia, but Joseph subsequently journeyed to Georgia, where he and his descendants for many generations have made their homes and acquired prominence in their communities.

Easom R. Bond, father of Atticus Y. Bond, was a native of Georgia and died about thirty-five years ago. A farmer and influential citizen of DeKalb County, he accomplished notable deeds for the cause of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. His wife, before her marriage, was Molly Nail. They were the parents of five sons, the eldest of whom was Atticus Yarbro Bond.

Born on October 29, 1866, near historic Stone Mountain, twenty miles from Atlanta, Georgia, the boyhood days of Atticus Y. Bond were passed upon the large plantation of his father, and his education was acquired in the public schools of DeKalb County. As a youth he assisted his father for a time on the broad acres of the family homestead. Soon, however, he discovered within himself qualities which made for a business career, and he accordingly secured a commercial training through the medium of a clerkship in a general store at Lithonia, Georgia. A few years later he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account and thus continued for a period of three years or thereabouts, then disposing of the business to remove north to the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the latter city, Mr. Bond, in association with a brother-in-law, George Brett, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of arc-lights. The latter venture continued only three years, however, at the expiration of which time, Mr. Bond returned to his native State to accept a responsible position with the Southern Roofing Company of Atlanta. The latter field proved to be one to his liking and predicated in part his future life's work, as, after thoroughly familiarizing himself with the complex ramifications of the roofing business, Mr. Bond severed his connection with the Atlanta firm two years later, removing to North Carolina with Greensboro as his goal. Here he proceeded to engage in the roofing business for himself, and as the years went by his business attained marvelous growth and prestige, roofing contracts at the peak of his career having extended to all the Southern States including that of Florida, and everywhere he operated the name of A. Y. Bond, Incorporated, enjoyed the highest



Franklin McNeill

respect and prestige. Also, in the latter years of his active business career Mr. Bond was financially interested in several corporations, including the local ice factory and the knitting mills, his counsel having ever been eagerly sought due to the fact that Mr. Bond was not only a most capable head of his own personal business interests but was also appreciated by other business and industrial leaders for his qualities as a keen and discerning financier.

As a builder of homes, which he designed, planned and constructed with all the enthusiasm of the true artist, Mr. Bond was second to none in Greensboro and vicinity, and his realty interests were extensive. Probably no man has consistently striven to achieve perfection in the varied works he undertook with an idealism equal to that of Atticus Y. Bond, and certainly none was more jealous of his impeccable reputation for honorable dealing and fair treating toward all with whom he came in contact.

About 1917, ill health compelled Mr. Bond to relinquish active participation in his many business and other interests. Thereafter, he devoted his time almost exclusively to those ideals nearest his heart, his family and home, his church and general good deeds for the uplifting of his less fortunate brethren.

On December 14, 1894, at Durham, North Carolina, Atticus Yarbro Bond was united in marriage to Molly, daughter of Talbott B. and Eliza (Brown) Smith, of Durham. To Mr. and Mrs. Bond was born a son, Edgar Bond, who in manhood married Mildred Brown of Great Falls, Montana and they are the parents of a daughter, Barbara Ann. This son was a comrade to his father; together they invariably went, whether at work or at play.

Atticus Y. Bond was a man possessed of a host of sincere friends and acquaintances without number; in the pursuit of his business interests he had occasion to travel far and wide, and no matter where he went he acquired steadfast friends and admirers. At home, in Greensboro, he was looked upon by all as a leading citizen, a civic minded believer in an even bigger and better Greensboro, and a tireless striver in his endeavors to assist in making these beliefs into realities. Time without number his fellow-citizens importuned him to accept office as a member of the local board of aldermen, but the huge burden of his business interests and later precarious health made it impossible for him to accept the proffered honors.

The following editorial tribute, reprinted in part from the "North Carolina Christian Advocate" and written by a man in position to know him well, expresses the regard in which Mr. Bond was ever held:

> Atticus Y. Bond . . . . was reared in a Christian home where he was trained in lessons of obedience to authority, and of reverence for the sacred. He learned to love the sanctuary and had experience in the gospel religion. He was thoroughly loyal to the doctrines of the Methodist Church.
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> For about a quarter of a century I knew A. Y. Bond during the period that he lived in Greensboro. Having been his pastor at West Market Street Church, I then became his presiding elder and neighbor. No better friend and neighbor was found. His interest in looking after the welfare of the preacher's work and family, his efficient service on the official board especially expressed in his caring for and improving the church property are all exponents of his love for and loyalty to his church. When assigned to a position of trust in the church he magnified such responsibility by wise and efficient service rendered. Such interest was shown in the welfare of both the district and the pastoral charge. He was steward for years, in charge of the church property, and several years custodian of the district parsonage.
>
> Possessing clear judgment his counsel was safe; having a kind heart his friendship was true and winning; and having resolute will and good business qualities he achieved success. . . . In no sphere did he serve more nobly than amid the precincts of his own home. Here devotedness to family was strong and tender, and here hospitality abounded with cheerfulness and good will.
>
> During his last illness he expressed the desire to live longer in order to do more good in the world, but, becoming aware of the approaching end he gave assurance of his implicit faith in Christ his Savior, and submitted to the Divine Will.

McNEILL, HON. FRANKLIN, Barrister—Public service occupied the greater part of the long and useful career of the Hon. Franklin McNeill, late of Raleigh, North Carolina. He is recalled widely through the State as a brilliant lawyer, as State corporations commissioner for some fourteen years after its foundation, and as a man of justice, charity and gentleness whose works will live through succeeding decades.

Franklin McNeill came of Scottish forebears who were prominent for generations in the counties of Richmond, Anson, Bladen and Cumberland, North Carolina. His father, Major John McNeill, was the son of Angus McNeill, progenitor in the United States of this distinguished family. And Angus McNeill was the son of Hector McNeill. Hector McNeill was born in 1724, in Scotland, and there died, March 10, 1812. The name of his wife is not preserved. He had two sons and a daughter, and the elder son was Angus McNeill, who was born in 1762, in Scotland, and who married Margaret McEachin, 1798-99,

daughter of John McEachin and granddaughter of Patrick McEachin. Of this union were born six children: Daniel, John, of whom further; Mary, Hector, Flora and Lauchlin. Margaret (McEachin) McNeill died in giving birth to the last named.

John McNeill, second born of these children and father as aforementioned of the Hon. Franklin McNeill, was born in 1801 and reached the age of seventy-eight years. He was thrifty, energetic and religious. He supported all of the worthy public movements of his time and locality, and for many years served as chairman of the board of education, Richmond County. He married twice (first), Catherine McKay, who died August 18, 1838, leaving three children, and (second), Elizabeth Buchanan, whom he wed December 24, 1839, and who bore him four children: Sarah Buchanan, Flora Ann, John Buchanan, and Franklin. John McNeill died August 2, 1879; Elizabeth (Buchanan) McNeill, who was born November 27, 1808, died April 11, 1885. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (McMillan) Buchanan, her father having died at the age of ninety-six, in 1866, and her mother at the age of seventy, in 1856.

Franklin McNeill, youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Buchanan) McNeill, was born at the old family homestead in Richmond County, now Scotland County, near the present town of Wagram, January 4, 1850. Though two of his brothers fought in the Confederate Army, he was not of sufficient age to follow the colors, and instead worked on his father's farm. He attended school there during winter months, and his boyhood was little different than the years spent by other men of his time who attained high distinction. Following close upon the Civil War his father did not have the funds to see him through college; but by hard work he was enabled to spend two years in the academic department of Davidson College. He then took his degree, and began to think seriously of a career. The law appealed to him most; so, after another interval of working and saving, he entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, and was spoken of as an especially brilliant student by Dr. John B. Minor, professor at University of Virginia. Meanwhile he had taught school at Spring Hill Academy, Richmond County, where he had from thirty to fifty pupils, and later he studied preliminary law under the preceptorship of Judge Richmond M. Pearson, at his home at Richmond Hill, North Carolina. Hence he went to law school in Virginia with an unusual foundation, and was recognized as an extraordinarily promising student by the brilliant men who headed the department. In 1873, at the age of twenty-three years, he was granted a license, and opened an office at Maxton, in Robeson County. Four years later Thomas A. McNeill, subsequently judge of the Superior Court, became his partner, and under the firm style of their two names they attained to a considerable success at practice in Maxton and Lumberton, North Carolina. During after life, Mr. McNeill practiced his profession in Rockingham, Wilmington and Raleigh. His public service began when he was elected solicitor of the old Seventh Judicial District in 1888, and to this office he was returned in 1890. He performed his duties with such dispatch and fairness that when the North Carolina Corporation Commission was formed, in 1899, he was chosen chairman of that highly important agency of government, at the insistence of Henry G. Connor, who commended him to Governor Aycock as peculiarly well fitted for the post. He held it consecutively through the years until 1913, when he declined to serve longer. It was as chairman of this commission, whose powers had not then been clearly defined, that Mr. McNeill showed conspicuous judicial and administrative ability. It became necessary to define, limit and proscribe the judicial function of the commission; and to him must go the credit for making it a constructive, respected and powerful instrument of government. He essayed new fields in taxation, made and outlined clearly the various duties. His clear intelligence, legal probity and native sense of human justice were turned to advantage so that the commission soon became a tribunal in which all classes of people had unreserved confidence. His name is definitely linked in the commission's history, and will remain so as long as that organization serves the State of North Carolina. In 1913 Mr. McNeill voluntarily gave up active work on the commission, and retired, to spend his last years as he had the period of youth, on his farm. He died July 28, 1924, and was buried beside his kinspeople in the family plot in Laurinburg, Scotland County.

Franklin McNeill was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, and an elder, deeply devoted to the church. He helped all who came to him for assistance, never refusing the pleas of any class or race, but treating all men and their causes fairly. A strong Democrat, he owned a considerable influence in the party, which he exercised without advantage to himself, always for the greatest common benefit. He belonged to the Cape Fear Country Club, of Wilmington,

North Carolina, the North Carolina Country Club, of Raleigh, the Capital City Club of Raleigh, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the World War he was of valued service in conservation of fuel, and in the various campaigns of patriotic force. His principal recreations were in fishing, hunting and reading.

On August 2, 1882, near Fayetteville, Franklin McNeill was united in marriage with Jennie Elliot, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Evans) Elliot, the father a planter and prominent citizen, colonel in the State militia. Her family, as that of the patronymic McNeill, came from Scotland, where it held honored position. George Elliot came from Scotland and settled near Fayetteville in 1750, founding the estate known as "Ellerslie," which was noted for its fine hospitality in the days of the old Southland. Mrs. McNeill continues to reside in Raleigh, and here continues in the many charitable works undertaken jointly with Mr. McNeill during his lifetime.

Tributes paid the memory of the Hon. Franklin McNeill have come from all walks of life, from persons who were devotedly attached to him. A few are reproduced in part. First are quotations taken from an appreciation written by Angus Wilton McLean and delivered before the State Bar Association of North Carolina:

If I were asked to say succinctly what had been his contribution to his day and generation, I should answer: Franklin McNeill was an example of the highest type of American. . . . He had a zeal for learning. Born in rather modest circumstances and without the advantages which great affluence offers, he was, nevertheless, the product of an intellectual aristocracy that saw the necessity for a thorough education and did all in its power to make learning prevail. . . . He had also a zeal for justice. . . . Yet he had a zeal for the improvement of humanity. Too often, perhaps, a passion for justice is not seasoned with the leaven of mercy. But Franklin McNeill had both.

A friend of Franklin McNeill who had attended school with him wrote for publication in the journal of that school, Davidson College:

Mr. McNeill was a true friend. While he made a large circle of friends throughout the State, his warmest were among those with whom he was reared. It is often the case that when a man leaves the community in which he was born and goes out to take his place in the busy world, he forgets the place of his birth and rarely, if ever, visits it. Such was not the case of Mr. McNeill. The dearest spot on earth to him was the old community down in Scotland County where he was born and reared.

To Davidson College Mrs. McNeill gave five thousand dollars in fulfillment of her husband's wishes for the creation of a memorial room. This has been effected, and "The Franklin McNeill Memorial Room" is today a fact. The State Corporation Commission, in whose early works Mr. McNeill played so important a part, adopted resolutions in Washington. Henry G. Connor, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, wrote as an associate and friend:

My Dear Mrs. McNeill:—

I tender to you assurances of my profound and sincere sympathy. Of course it is impossible for one of us to understand the full meaning of such dispensations, but, having passed through a similar one myself, I am prepared to offer you my tenderest sympathy. Your life was, with Mr. McNeill, so beautiful in its mutual devotion and the dependence which you felt upon each other. I have known no man in my lifetime whom I held in higher regard and more profound esteem than Mr. McNeill. During my many intimacies with him I do not recall a single incident, expression, or even a look, except with pleasure and increasing respect.

HOLTON, ALBERT ALEXANDER, Man of Affairs—During a long and notable life, Albert Alexander Holton occupied an important place in the affairs of North Carolina. The owner of large farm lands and real estate, political leader and government servant, he was widely known throughout the State, admired for his ability, and loved and respected for his many public-spirited activities.

Mr. Holton was born April 3, 1854, at Jamestown, North Carolina, a son of Frank Holton, well known as a miller in the State where he operated his mill for the benefit of the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and of Adelia (Fields) Holton. The family is an old one in America, four brothers having come to this country from Ireland in colonial times, one of whom settled in Virginia and one in North Carolina. Land forming part of the original grant from King George is still in possession of members of the family.

Albert Alexander Holton, eldest child in a family which included three sons and two daughters, was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and early acquired the love of reading and the habit of self-improvement which remained with him throughout all later life, and brought him his reputation as a well-informed man on all developments in the field of knowledge. In 1875, when he was twenty-one years old, he was appointed gauger and storekeeper by the government in the United States Revenue Department for North Carolina, and at this time first came to High Point, which was to be his home thereafter

until the time of his death. Ably discharging all the duties of his position, he merited and received further promotion, and in 1885 was made postmaster at High Point, an office which he retained for four years. At the end of this time he leased the Bellview Hotel and operated it in a very successful way for one year, after which he was elected clerk of the Guilford County Superior Court, and devoted his time and attention exclusively to this work for another period of four years. Thereafter he retired to his farm and supervised its operation for several years, and then, having been offered the position of superintendent of freight for the C. and Y. Railroad, he accepted this position and retained it until ill health forced his retirement again after two years. He confined his attention to farm lands and real estate dealings for the remainder of his active business career.

Meanwhile Mr. Holton had served as United States Deputy Marshal for two years, and as city clerk and auditor at High Point for a three-year period, and in this work, which he considered no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, performed services of the greatest value to the State. He was a member of the Republican party and in State Councils he took an important part, but any movement for civic progress and welfare was assured of his hearty support whatever its source might be. He worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Protestant Church, attending the local church of this denomination at High Point, and in its work he took an active part. His contributions to worthy charitable causes and benevolent movements were many and generous, and for this he was widely honored, although never himself at pains to reveal the full extent of his liberality. He was an expert marksman, and in his leisure time found rest and relaxation in hunting, as well as in fishing and reading. His chief pleasure, however, came from his home life and the simple joys of companionship to be found there.

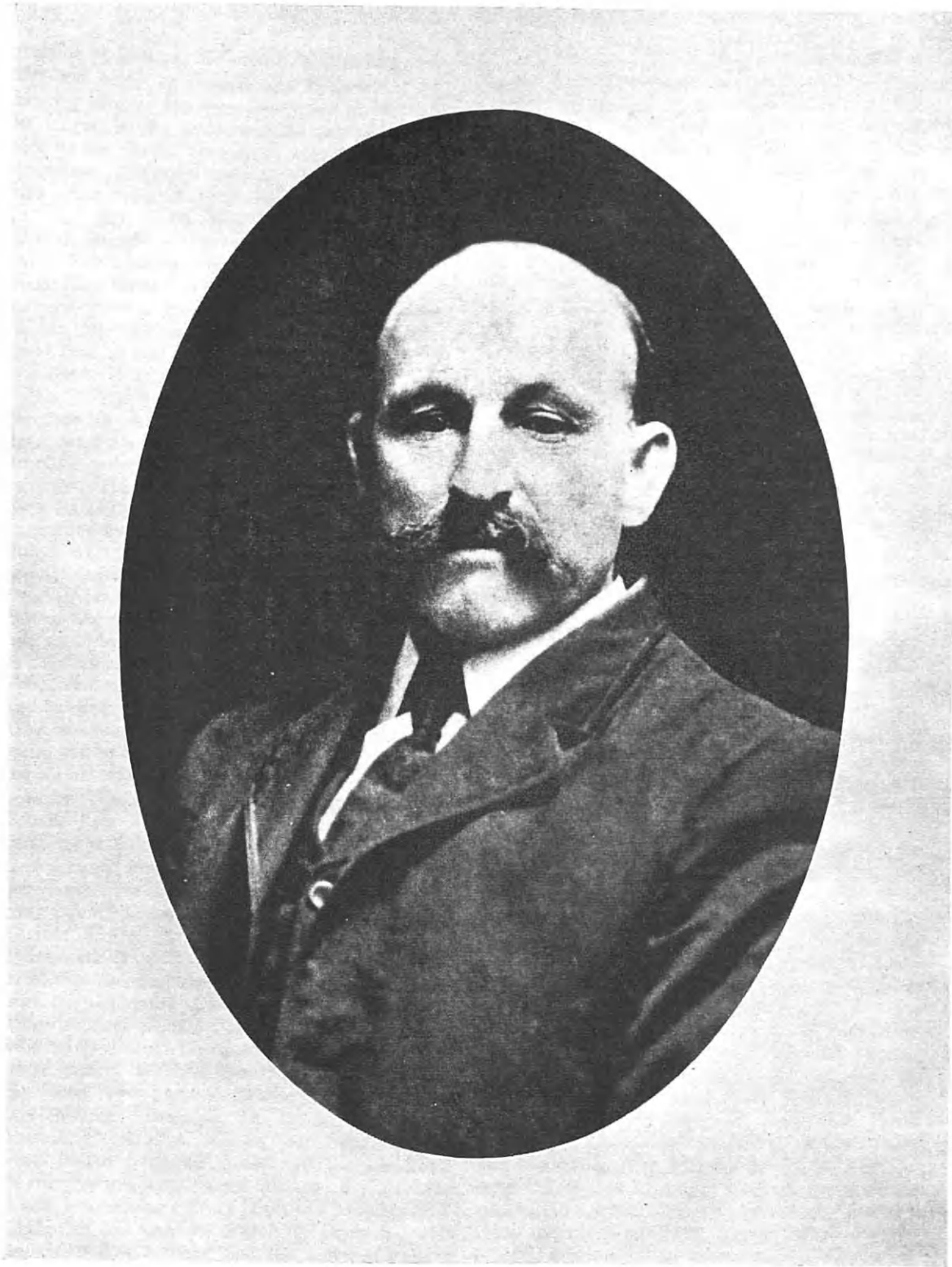
On November 28, 1875, at Jamestown, North Carolina, Albert Alexander Holton married Margaret Tate, daughter of Edward and Mary Ann (Hall) Tate, who had come from Ireland to Canada together, and later settled at Jamestown, where Mr. Tate was engaged as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Holton's life together was ideal, and fifty golden years of fellowship were celebrated at the wedding anniversary of 1925, when their many friends assembled to honor them.

Mr. Holton's death occurred on March 6, 1927, and his passing was a source of deepest sorrow to the community which had come to know him and to love him so well through years of intimate relationship. A man of unusual force of character, yet kindly and most amiable, the memory of his life and work will long remain a vital influence for good in the community. His was indeed a career of achievement, success, and honor.

FALES, JAMES BENJAMIN, Leading Business Man—The long-established business enterprise which is of real value to the community and to a large neighboring territory is a prime factor in the upbuilding of the smaller cities throughout the Nation. In Wilmington, North Carolina, one of the best-known and most useful business concerns is that of J. B. Fales Sons, established more than three decades ago by James Benjamin Franklin Fales. Though he was affectionately called "Frank" he later dropped the Franklin from his name. The late Mr. Fales was an example to all who knew him or his story, for he carved out his own successful career and in so doing never forgot the interests of other people. He was a man of strong character, wide sympathies, and notable achievements.

James Benjamin Fales was born at Masonboro Sound, North Carolina, February 26, 1859, son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Curtis) Fales, and a descendant of one among several brothers who came from Scotland to America before the Revolution, living for a time in Portland, Maine, later in North Carolina. Joshua Fales settled in Johnson County, North Carolina. In early days the spelling was "McFail." The father of the subject of this record was a planter in New Hanover County, who made salt for the Confederate Government during the Civil War, and who served on the Home Guards. He was a leader in his community until his death in 1890. The son, James B. Fales, was fourth in a family of three boys and six girls. He was educated in the rural schools of Masonboro Sound and continued to educate himself the rest of his life by wide reading and much thought and study.

In his boyhood, during the depressing post-war days, Mr. Fales helped on the farm. He then joined a fleet of fishing boats as a member of the crew, and displayed his leadership there by becoming captain of a boat at the youthful age of sixteen. His thrift later made him possessor of a boat of his own, then of several additional boats, until he had purchased a fleet of his own. For twenty years, Mr. Fales was successful as head of his own fleet of fishing boats. It was in 1893 that he took his next, and longest, step in the



J. N. S. Galvão

direction of fortune. He settled in Wilmington in 1893 and began in a small way the packing and shipping of fish. His enterprise grew to be one of the largest in the State, and his market was as wide as the South. Quality in wares and service, promptness, integrity, and courtesy were the qualities which went into the making of his success. In 1913, Mr. Fales took in his oldest son as partner, though he remained active as long as he lived. The business still continues as J. B. Fales Sons. The father simultaneously operated three grocery stores under his own name, while building up his fish-packing enterprise, and he owned a great deal of real estate, including a farm which was operated by paid employees for him.

His extensive business responsibilities did not preclude his participation in local affairs in general. Mr. Fales was a Democrat, and though never an office seeker, served as city alderman for Wilmington. He was a communicant of the South Side Baptist Church and chairman of its finance committee for many years. His support of prohibition was unremitting, for he was a man of strong and lasting convictions, much opposed to the distribution of liquors. He was a charter member of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League and an ardent worker in its behalf. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His home, his library, and hunting were his favorite forms of relaxation. He loved music and could play almost any instrument, and he enjoyed music in his home, encouraging all his children to study music.

James Benjamin Fales married in Masonboro Sound, June 8, 1884, Maggie Delena Hewlette, daughter of Elijah Hewlette, sheriff of New Hanover County for twenty-five years, charter member of the Free and Accepted Masons, New Hanover County Lodge, and commander of the Home Guards during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Fales were the parents of the following children: 1. Bevvie Delena, who married Charles B. Davis and has children: Charles B., Jr., Magdelyn, Beverley, and Donald Fales. 2. Albert Franklin, who married Mary Lewis and has children: Genevieve, Albert, William, Alton, and Mary. 3. Lottie Pearl, who married Bruce B. Cameron and has children: Bruce B. Jr., Hilda, Daniel, and Rachael Carolyn. 4. Almira May, who married Rev. Julian Linwood Jones and has children: Myra, Harton, and Martha Delena. 5. Carl Linwood, who married Pearl Hall, and has children: Margaret and Dorothy Pearl. 6. Joyce B., who married Clara Hudson, and has children: Doris B. and Joyce B., Jr. 7. Robert Martin, now a medical student at Wake Forrest College.

Many people and many causes profited by the success which Mr. Fales secured for himself by steady and honest effort and by virtue of his strength and intelligence. He cared for several orphans, for he was a man of generous heart, sending them to school, clothing them, and giving them a start in life which helped many to success. His fearless defense of prohibition endangered his life several times. When he died, July 10, 1925, he was mourned by a loving family and the whole community, which he had so well served. A friend wrote the following testimonial to him:

> In the passing of J. B. Fales, Wilmington and the State of North Carolina has lost one of its best and most progressive citizens. Starting out as a boy with no financial help but with his energy and perseverance and good judgment, he accumulated a good substantial fortune. He was a man who always stood for the best thing for the people. His purse was always open to appeals for help to relieve the poor and all causes for the benefit of the people in every way. Like the people of the past of the old South, his word was his bond. It was a great pleasure to see him and his family living in affection and accord. I am proud to say that he was my friend and I was his.

CAMERON, COLONEL BENNEHAN, Planter, Soldier, Capitalist, Patriot—When Colonel Bennehan Cameron died in his seventy-first year at his ancestral home in Raleigh, North Carolina, his associates of many years on the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina paid a touching tribute to his brilliant career and to his many achievements in the form of a set of resolutions, which were preceded by a detailed account of his life and of his numerous accomplishments. In it these gentlemen, who knew him most intimately and who shared with him work that always had been one of his most cherished activities, placed special emphasis on what was one of the most outstanding of his many notable qualities, his patriotism and his love for his native State and country. They described him "as the apotheosis of a genuine North Carolinian, a Tar Heel born and bred, who loved his State with an undying passion and sought every opportunity to praise the land that gave him birth." This one quality, indeed, was the very keystone of his life, for it furnished the principal motive for all his actions and enterprises. Not in order to win fame or fortune, but so that he might serve his State and its people, did Colonel Cameron fill his long life with many and varied activities. To all these he brought a brilliant mind, broad vision, great energy, strict

integrity and high ideals, a combination of characteristics which brought him equal success as the father of good roads in North Carolina, and as a planter, business executive, railroad builder, legislator and supporter of many civic, educational and religious activities. Though the most modest of men, his standing in his native State, based on all that he had done for it, was such that he was frequently called upon to act as its representative, a duty which he always met with typical effectiveness. Wherever he was known, he was liked, respected and admired, and even those, who at times, differed honestly with him about politics, or some other matters, regarded him as one of the outstanding men of his generation in North Carolina.

Colonel Bennehan Cameron was a member of that famous highland clan of Scotland, whose name he bore and whose first chieftain dates back to the year 900. In America, that branch of it to which Colonel Cameron belonged was founded by his great-grandfather, Rev. John Cameron, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen and who emigrated with his three brothers from his native highlands in 1745. At first he came to Eastern North Carolina, where a large settlement of Scots was located. Later, he removed to Petersburg, Virginia, where he was appointed by the Colonial Governor of that period rector of Blandford Parish. In its church there can still be seen a tablet erected to his memory. Rev. John Cameron married Ann Owen Nash, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Nash, of Edenton, North Carolina. Colonel Nash was an elder brother of General Francis Nash, who fell at the battle of Germantown, and of Abner Nash of Hillsboro, all having been sons of Colonel John Nash, one of the founders of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, an institution dating back to 1776.

Judge Duncan Cameron, Colonel Cameron's grandfather, was a son of Rev. John and Ann Owen (Nash) Cameron, and was an eminent lawyer, Judge of the Superior Court, president of the State Bank, and one of the most forceful characters that ever lived in North Carolina during its long and interesting history. He married Rebecca Bennehan, a daughter of Richard Bennehan, the owner of a large plantation in Orange County, North Carolina, whose home, on the headwaters of the Neuse River, was called Stagville.

Paul Carrington Cameron, the father of Colonel Bennehan Cameron, was a son of Judge Duncan and Rebecca (Bennehan) Cameron, and greatly resembled his father in forcefulness of character. Several times he was elected to the State Legislature and there, as well as elsewhere, he was always a leading advocate of public improvements in the State. Greatly interested in education, he served for many years as a trustee of the University of North Carolina, was president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and a frequent benefactor of those seeking an education, proving his interest in education even after his death by providing in his will for the establishment of ten scholarships at the University. He married Ann Ruffin, a daughter of Judge Ruffin, famous Chief Justice of North Carolina, whose ancestry was as distinguished as that of the Camerons. Paul Carrington Cameron was one of the outstanding figures of his generation in the South. During the war between the states he built, with his own funds and his own slaves, the North Carolina Railroad, now part of the Southern Railroad. Paul C. and Ann (Ruffin) Cameron were the parents of fourteen children, of whom seven died in infancy, the others having been: 1. Rebecca Bennehan Cameron, who married Major John W. Graham. 2. Ann Ruffin Cameron, who married George P. Collins. 3. Margaret Bain Cameron, who married Judge Robert B. Peebles. 4. Pauline Carrington Cameron, who married William B. Shephard. 5. Duncan Cameron, who married Mary Short, and died in his young manhood, leaving three children. 6. Mildred Coles Cameron, who married William B. Shephard, after the death of her older sister, Pauline C., had left him a widower. 7. Bennehan Cameron, of whom further. Paul Carrington Cameron died in January, 1891.

Bennehan Cameron, the youngest son of Paul Carrington and Ann (Ruffin) Cameron, was born on his father's plantation, "Fairntosh," the beautiful home near Stagville, Durham County, North Carolina, built by Judge Duncan Cameron, Colonel Cameron's grandfather, about a mile from the plantation of Richard Bennehan, Colonel Cameron's great-grandfather. The date of his birth was September 9, 1854. At an early age Bennehan Cameron entered the school of Samuel W. Hughes, located near Cedar Grove, in the northwestern part of Orange County, North Carolina. Later, he became a student at the Academy of Horner and Graves at Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, one of the most famous private schools of that State and, indeed, of the South. After completing the full academic course, he spent a year at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1871, the University of North Carolina being still closed as the result of the war and the exigencies of the Reconstruction era, he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, from

which he was graduated with distinction both in his scholastic studies and in military tactics, July 4, 1875. He was tendered the position of commandant of cadets at the Kentucky Military Institute, Bowling Green, Kentucky, but declined this offer, preferring the career of a lawyer, which he thought offered a broader field for usefulness and which was more in accordance with his tastes. Returning to his home in Hillsboro, he took up the study of law under his uncle, William Kirkland Ruffin, considered by many to have been an even greater lawyer than his father, Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin. Admitted to the North Carolina bar, in June, 1877, Colonel Cameron continued his studies in the offices of his uncle, who was a member of the law firm of Graham & Ruffin, his partner being a brother-in-law of Colonel Cameron. However, almost as soon as he had started on his legal career, his father's advancing age made it essential that Colonel Cameron devote himself to looking after the large land and business interests of the family. Though he had his heart set on a legal career, these conditions caused him to give up his ambitions, and he settled at "Fairntosh" and supervised the cultivation of that plantation, as well as of the Stagville plantation of his great-grandfather, Richard Bennehan. It was not long before he was regarded as one of the leading planters of North Carolina. From then on he took a deep interest in whatever promised to foster and promote the farming interests of the State. For many years he served as a director of the North Carolina Agricultural Society and later became its president, a position which had also been held by his father. His standing in agricultural circles was recognized far beyond the limits of his own State, and he was elected president of the National Farmers' Congress of America, the largest agricultural association in the United States. In 1909 he was instrumental in bringing its annual meeting to Raleigh, North Carolina. He was also made a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to membership in which he had the honor of having been proposed by the Duke of Devonshire. Still another agricultural organization to which he belonged and in which he was effectively active, was the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association, of which he was a director and vice-president. He was deeply interested in the breeding of thoroughbred horses, both in North Carolina and Kentucky. During the Spanish-American War he presented the famous stallion, "Choctaw," to General Fitzhugh Lee, who rode him exclusively throughout the war. In the field of agriculture, Colonel Cameron's attention was not confined to farming and horse breeding. He was extensively interested in phosphate lands and in Florida orange groves, while his extensive cultivation of cotton also led him to become interested in the manufacture of cotton. He made heavy investments in that field in Richmond and Nash counties and elsewhere, and he was a director of the Rocky Mount Cotton Mills.

Ever since his days at the Virginia Military Institute he continued to remain deeply interested in military affairs. During 1876-77, while he was a law student at Hillsboro, he reorganized the Orange Guards, one of the oldest military companies in the State, which, as Company G of the 27th North Carolina Regiment, in General John E. Cook's Brigade, won imperishable honor for North Carolina during the War Between the States. He became Captain of this company, and it was one of the companies which formed the nucleus of the State Guard, which finally became the National Guard of North Carolina. Later, he was appointed Assistant Inspector General of the State Guard, on the staff of Governor Vance, being continued in this position for ten years under Governors Jarvis and Scales. Governor Fowle made him Inspector General of rifle practice with the rank of colonel to which office he was reappointed by Governors Holt and Carr. Altogether, he served in the State and National Guard for a period of twenty-six years, from 1871 to 1897. In his official capacity he frequently represented his native State with signal distinction, as, for instance, at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, at the New York City Centennial of the inauguration of President Washington in 1889, at Yorktown Centennial, at the Centennial of the adoption of the Constitution, at the Maryland Exposition in Baltimore, at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and at the second inauguration of President Cleveland. In this connection there should also be mentioned his unflagging interest in the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, which he never failed to attend. Though he himself had been too young to participate in the actual fighting, he had been old enough during the war to retain a vivid recollection of its stirring events and he was personally acquainted with most of the general officers and with a very large number of the rank and file. He was a member of the Stone Mountain Committee entrusted with the selection of the five Confederate generals from North Carolina, whose fame should be perpetuated by having their figures carved on

the face of that mountain near Atlanta, Georgia. In the distressing controversies, which later threatened to ruin this undertaking, Colonel Cameron stood loyally by its originator, Gutzon Borglum, famous American sculptor. He was a member and an officer of the Society of the Cincinnati and was instrumental in securing the enactment by Congress of a bill providing for the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Guilford Court House to General Nash and to General Davidson. In this society he was entitled to membership by reason of his descent from Major Clement Reade Nash, killed at the battle of Yorktown, and from Captain Thomas Amis, of Halifax County, one of his great-grandfathers. He was a delegate of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati to the unveiling of the monument at Philadelphia of George Washington, and to the triennial meetings of the General Society, in New York City, in Hartford and in Richmond. An honor, which he greatly cherished, was his election as chieftain of the Clan Cameron in America.

Still another field in which Colonel Cameron was active with eminent success was that of transportation. For thirty-five years he was a director of the North Carolina Railroad and during the administration of Governor W. W. Kitchen he became its president. He was one of the most active influences in the consolidation of railroad companies from Richmond, Virginia, to Tampa, Florida, into that great system which became the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. He also rendered remarkable service in securing a charter for the Seaboard Air Line from Richmond to Washington, District of Columbia, and in promoting the deal whereby the Seaboard Air Line became joint owner of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, together with the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, thus insuring equal rights to the Seaboard Air Line with the other railroads between Richmond and Washington. While a director of the North Carolina Railroad he was on the committee to build the Union Station at Raleigh. He was an advocate of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern for a term of ninety-nine years. He was an advocate and promoter of the building of the Oxford & Clarksville Railroad from Keysville, Virginia, by way of Oxford to Durham, and also of the Durham and Henderson branch of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad from Durham to the town of Henderson, and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that the Oxford & Henderson Coast Line was built from Oxford to Dickerson station on the Durham & Henderson road. He also exerted strong influence in securing the building of the Durham & Lynchburg road from Durham to Lynchburg, Virginia. He was also very active in securing the completion of the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina Railroad, which shortened the distance between Raleigh and Richmond by so many miles. He was appointed by Governor Morrison as a member of the committee to consider the advisability of the State of North Carolina selling its stock in the North Carolina Railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro and in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Morehead City, but he did not favor the sale of either. Just as his ability proved beneficial to these various railroad companies, it was also utilized by several important financial institutions, including the Morehead Banking Company, of which he was one of the first directors, and the First National Bank of Durham, North Carolina, of which he was an incorporator and director.

In politics, Colonel Cameron was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. Though he took a deep and intelligent interest in all public questions and was one of the best informed men in the State, he was never an aspirant for public office. It was only with great reluctance that he yielded to the pressure of his friends and became a candidate for the House of Representatives in 1915 and in 1919 and for the Senate in 1921, being elected by an overwhelming majority on each occasion. In the General Assembly he was a member of the committees on agriculture and finance, as well as of several other important committees. In the session of 1921 he served as chairman of the committee on public roads and turnpikes and in that capacity introduced the bill for a forty-million-dollar bond issue to be used for the improvement of public roads in North Carolina. The cause of good roads for his native State was one very close to his heart. He was a pioneer worker in its behalf, continuing his advocacy of an improved system of roads for a number of years in the face of lack of encouragement and at times even against strong opposition. He had the satisfaction of seeing his hopes realized and of knowing that his State had one of the finest systems of public roads in the South. His interest in improved roads was by no means limited to his own State. He was frequently called upon to attend and address large meetings in many other Southern States and he was one of the most active workers in behalf of two great highway systems, the Bankhead Highway and the Quebec-Miami

Highway. At the time of his death he was president of the Bankhead Highway Association, and during the last years of his life he gave a great deal of his time and attention to furthering the plans for a great paved highway running from the Mexican border to Canada and thus linking the Central American Republics with the United States.

A firm believer in the necessity and advantages of public education, he was a very active and liberal supporter of all educational movements. Especially interested was he in the fortunes of the University of North Carolina, this interest being a continuation of his father's interest in that institution. From 1891 until his death, thirty-four years after, he was a trustee of the University, a position in which he succeeded his great-grandfather, Richard Bennehan, his grandfather, Judge Duncan Cameron, and his father, Paul Carrington Cameron. He had an important part in the building of Memorial Hall, that great tribute to the sons of the University, substituting for his father as chairman of the committee in charge of its erection. To this work and, indeed, to anything connected with the University, Colonel Cameron devoted himself with the greatest fidelity and enthusiasm, sparing neither time, means nor effort, in order to advance the prosperity and usefulness of the University. He also served as chairman of the North Carolina branch of the Alumni Association of the Virginia Military Institute, and he was an earnest advocate of the election of Edward A. Alderman as president of the University of Virginia. In his own home town of Raleigh he sold a whole city square, Bennehan Square, near the centre of the city, to the city government at much less than its actual value, so that it might be used as the site for a new high school.

Besides the various organizations already mentioned, Colonel Cameron was a member and usually an officer of many other societies and associations, including the Scottish Society of America, of which he was a past president; the North Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution, of which he was a past vice-president; the American Automobile Association, of which he was a director; and many others. As a speaker he was agreeable and interesting, and on every occasion, when he was called upon to participate in public functions, he bore himself with credit to the State and with advantage to the cause which he represented. Both in his Raleigh residence, erected by his grandfather, Judge Cameron, and at "Fairntosh," his plantation, he dispensed old-time, old-fashioned, genuine Southern hospitality, being most ably aided in that respect by his wife, herself a member of an old, historic Southern family and a lady of great charm and culture.

Colonel Cameron married at Richmond, Virginia, October 28, 1891, Sallie Talliaferro Mayo, a daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Peter H. Mayo, of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Cameron's father was a captain in the Confederate Army and, in addition to large farming interests, was also extensively engaged in the tobacco business, becoming one of the largest and most renowned tobacco manufacturers in the Southern States. Together with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Carter, of Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. Cameron, in 1923, gave their father's former residence at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets, one of the most prominent locations in Richmond, Virginia, to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese. It is now known as the Mayo Memorial House, and houses all diocesan offices, including that of the bishop of Virginia, and also the diocesan library. Colonel and Mrs. Cameron were the parents of four children: 1. Paul Carrington Cameron, who died at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, at the age of three years. 2. Isabella Mayo Cameron, who is not married, and makes her home with her mother at Raleigh, North Carolina. 3. Sallie Talliaferro Cameron, who married John Witherspoon Labouisse, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and who is the mother of one daughter, Sallie Mayo Labouisse. The other child, Anne Ruffin, died in infancy.

While attending the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Dallas and the meeting of the National Good Roads Association in Houston, Texas, in the latter part of May, 1925, Colonel Cameron suffered a severe attack of influenza. Apparently recognizing the seriousness of his condition and desiring to be surrounded by his family, he decided to return home, even though he was seriously ill. At Atlanta he was urged by friends to stop at a hospital, until his condition should have improved. But, refusing to defer his return to Raleigh, he continued on his journey. Upon his arrival at his Raleigh residence, on Hillsboro Street, pneumonia developed and on the day following his return, June 1, 1925, he passed away peacefully, surrounded by his family and in the house so dear and familiar to him. After funeral services, attended by very large numbers of representative men and women from his own State and from many other Southern States, he was laid to rest in the beautifully quaint church cemetery

of the historic St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Hillsboro, North Carolina, the last of a long line of Camerons.

Colonel Cameron's death was the occasion of very many expressions of sincere sympathy and regret at his passing and of great admiration for his life, character and achievements. Newspapers throughout the South commented eloquently on their editorial pages concerning his great and varied services to North Carolina and, indeed, to the entire South and Nation. To quote from only one of these editorials, will prove how highly Colonel Cameron was regarded by his fellow-citizens. This particular comment is headed "A Patriotic Citizen" and says, in part:

Member of a family long distinguished in North Carolina, Colonel Bennehan Cameron was one of the most public spirited and patriotic citizens of a generation of progressive citizens. He was ever ready to give of his time to movements looking to the development of the State, which he loved with singular devotion. As a farmer he was a leader in improved agriculture. . . . In railroad development, in patriotic organizations, in fact in every good movement he was a promoter and leader. He was a pioneer in the good roads movement. . . . As legislator, leader, citizen and friend he held a position of usefulness, and his unselfish zeal in good causes makes his death a genuine loss to the commonwealth.

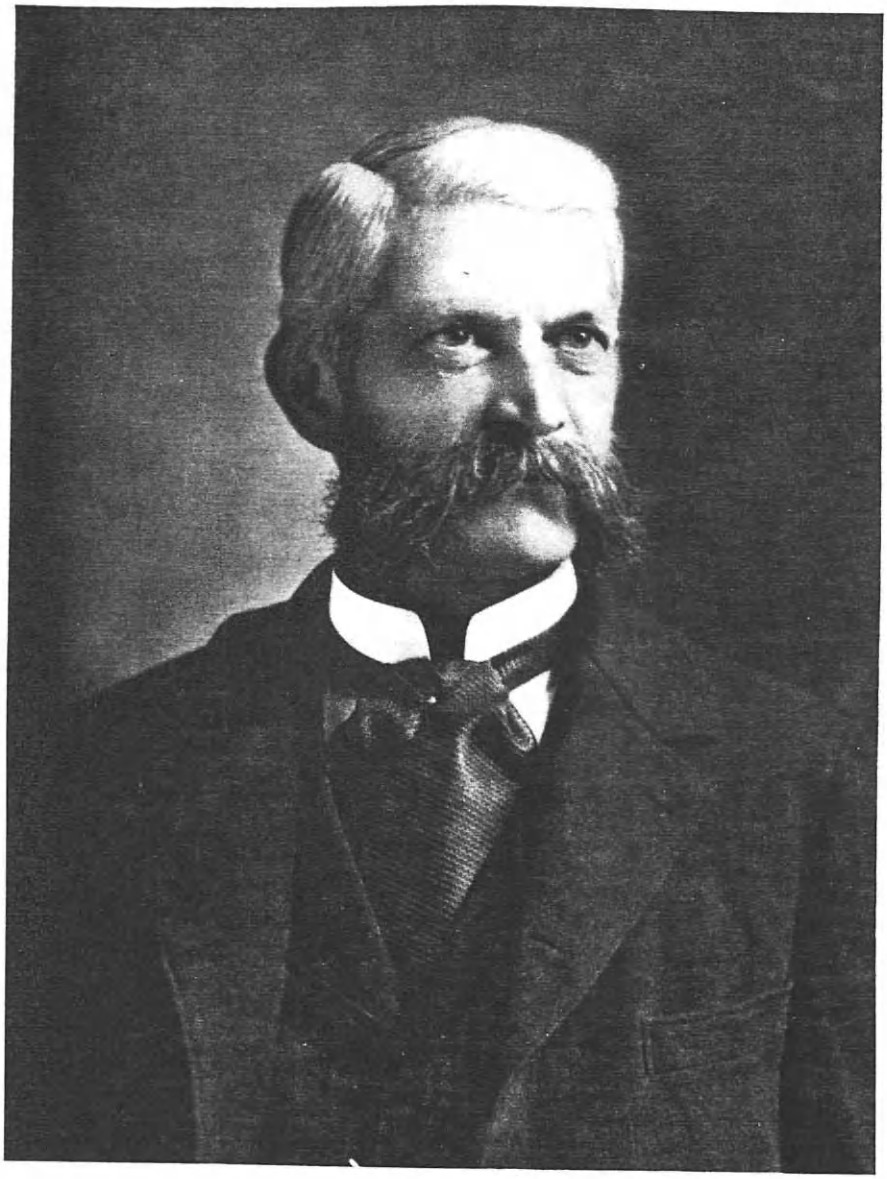
At a special meeting, held in Raleigh, January 26, 1926, Colonel Cameron's fellow-members on the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina passed resolutions of regret and appreciation, worded in part as follows:

The most outstanding and clear-cut characteristic of Bennehan Cameron was his pride in his native State and his passion for service in her behalf. He had a vivid and personal pride in everything that pertained and her citizenry. There was nothing pertaining to the good of North Carolina that did not find a responsive thrill in the breast of this golden-hearted gentleman. There was never a time or an occasion which offered an opportunity for him to recount the proud history, or the high achievements, of her distinguished sons or to enumerate and emphasize her enormous natural resources and the tremendous possibilities incident thereto, that this loyal patriot did not present them to his auditors with all the fervor and power of his being. . . . Whatever Bennehan Cameron believed would be of benefit to North Carolina, he advocated. . . . In his death the State has been deprived of one of its most useful and patriotic sons, unselfish to a degree, always preferring that in important matters some friend should be put forward to represent the State rather than himself, but ready and qualified to appear, if no other representative could be found. . . . He was loyal and dependable in every relation of life. . . . No man of his day and generation ever did more for his friends and his State without reward or hope of reward than Bennehan Cameron. History will write him down as one of the great men of his day. We who have served with him know this, though it may take the general public some time to realize it. He was so modest and unaffected, just one of the home-folks. He measured up to the definition of a patriot in every particular, as "One who loved his country and served her faithfully." . . . In the death of Colonel Bennehan Cameron the University of North Carolina has sustained an irreparable loss and it will mourn his passing for many years to come.

FRENCH, GEORGE READE, Merchant, Philanthropist—Proprietor of the shoe business of George R. French and Son, probably the oldest firm in the South to be continued under one management and certainly one of the most prosperous and reputable, George Reade French was nevertheless essentially modest and unassuming. He was a man of vision, yet one who had the ability to deal quietly and efficiently with details as they presented themselves. He was the type of successful business man who wins his ends, not by pretentions, but by continuing day by day to give patient, close attention to little matters under his control, shaping them slowly and surely into a complete and permanent whole. He believed it wiser to concentrate his interests in a few channels rather than take a passing interest in a great many business ventures. He was devoted to his church and, giving it the same type of attention and interest he gave to his business, was instrumental in bringing to it lasting good. Mr. French was a brilliant, well-read and traveled man who delighted to entertain his friends in his pleasant home but few of his associates knew of his charitable activities, his extensive work in behalf of the James Walker Memorial Hospital and the Seamen's Friend Society, for he preferred that his philanthropies should not be known.

Born at Wilmington, May 18, 1841, Mr. French was the third from the eldest in the family of nine children of George Reade French, Sr., a descendant of Ephriam French who came from England in 1680 to settle at Raynham, Massachusetts. The elder George Reade French married Sarah Weeks and came from Massachusetts to Wilmington, there to establish, in 1828, the shoe store which has continued for one hundred years under his name. He had many interests in and about Wilmington, for he was connected with banks, railways and cotton mills and was at one time president of the old Shell Road to Wrightsville Beach. He was born January 24, 1802, in Fall River, Massachusetts, and his death occurred in March, 1889.

His son and namesake, George Reade French, Jr., attended the Wilmington schools in his youth and just before the outbreak of the Civil War



Geo. R. French

had enrolled as a student at Wake Forest College. At the beginning of the war, however, he withdrew from school and enlisted in the Scotland Neck Cavalry but was later transferred to General Whiting's command at Fort Fisher and during the remainder of the period of hostilities served as orderly for that commander. With the war ended, he returned to Wilmington and entered the employ of his father. The store was then known as George R. French & Son, the firm being composed of the elder Mr. French and his oldest son, William A. French. It was in 1874 that the subject of this sketch was admitted to the firm. Upon the death of the firm's founder in 1880 the control passed into the hands of the late William A. French, remaining there until his death in 1907, when George Reade French assumed full control which he retained until he admitted his nephew, W. A. French, to partnership in December, 1914, when the firm was incorporated as George R. French and Sons. Without failure and with credit unimpaired, the firm has continued to do business for one hundred years under the same management, setting a record among businesses of the South. It was the first firm in North Carolina to send a traveling salesman upon the road to solicit business. It is today one of the leading wholesale shoe firms of the South and probably does a business in excess of any other corporation and firm in the State.

For a few years Mr. French was president of the old Seacoast railroad, being elected to the position because his sound business reputation and ability were needed to save the concern from bankruptcy. Under his guidance the road was able to weather the financial storms and was later sold to the Tidewater Power Company, of which Mr. French was a director. He was also one of the original subscribers to the stock of the old Atlantic National Bank which was later taken over by the National Bank of Wilmington and was finally merged with the Murchison National Bank, Wilmington's strongest financial institution in later years. Later Mr. French aided in establishment of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. He was largely responsible for the erection of the first hotel at Wrightsville Beach, the development of which he encouraged extensively for he had great faith in its future as a resort.

In the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Merchants Association of Wilmington, Mr. French was actively interested. True to the traditions of the South, he was enthusiastic about horses and made riding his chief recreation aside from his books and his home life. He was a Democrat politically but he never sought office. For over forty years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and at the time of his death was serving as chairman of the board of deacons. Mr. French was a member of the Board of Directors of the James Walker Memorial Hospital and was so deeply interested in the future of the institution and gave so generously of his time and money to its support that, after his death, his wife deemed it a fitting memorial to establish a modern clinical laboratory there in his honor.

> This gift [said a writer in a local newspaper at the time] together with the addition of a modern X-ray equipment, besides the new Sprunt building, with the added space thus provided, will make the hospital completely equipped to do anything and everything done in the great hospitals of the large cities. Thus is placed within the reach of all classes and conditions the means for the best class of medical and surgical work. Without this laboratory we believe the hospital could not keep abreast of the progress of the period. We are impressed with the wisdom of such a gift. It will not be conspicuous, indeed. But for a simple tablet announcing it, the public would never be aware of it. However, the medical profession will hail it with great relief, for it has been the most needed thing to make their work effective and to ease their burdens. . . . As his (Mr. French's) life was one of unostentation but of the most sterling worth in all things, this manner of perpetuating his memory seems the most appropriate.

Mr. French was credited with being the savior of the Seamen's Friend Society of Wilmington for in its financial difficulties following the war he came to its aid and placed it upon a sound footing again. With a fidelity that never wavered through the most trying periods, he served it as secretary, as treasurer and as trustee.

In New York City on November 28, 1872, Mr. French married Cornelia Murphey Worth, daughter of Barzillia Gardner and Mary Elizabeth (Carter) Worth, the latter a native of North Carolina, her progenitors being of the Carters of Virginia. Mr. Worth, who came to Wilmington in 1837 and died there in 1910, was a commission merchant and an outstanding citizen of his day, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and identified with innumerable public affairs. Both the Worth and Carter families are of English descent.

When the death of Mr. French occurred on April 27, 1915, members of the Seamen's Friend Society, at a called meeting, passed memorial resolutions which so adequately expressed the profound sorrow experienced by the people of Wilmington and paid such sincere tribute to the life and works of this prominent citizen who had

passed from their midst that it is quoted in part here:

The life of this quiet, unselfish gentleman was marked by the virtues which adorn the upright citizen, the faithful friend, the devout Christian. In the long line of consecrated men who founded and sustained this ancient institution, there was none more faithful, none more steadfast, none more true to the seafaring wanderers, than the friend whose death we lament today. . . . With simplicity and sincerity he served his day and generation in various humanities, giving himself, his means, his time and his talents, for the benefit of the poor, the distressed and the afflicted; and whatever he did was done well, without grudging, without ostentation, and willingly.

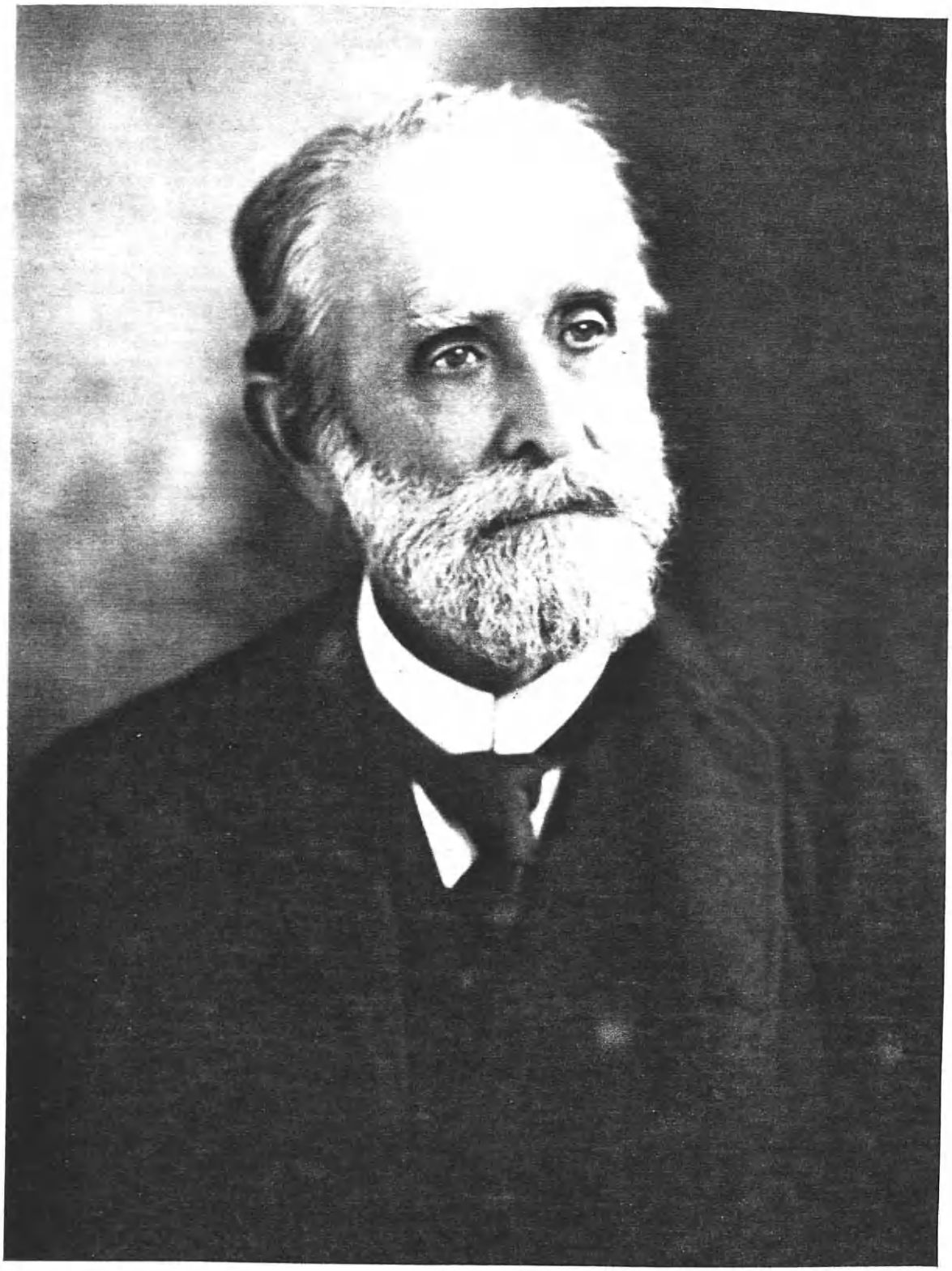
In his church and in his social relations, particularly among his kindred and his intimate friends, his nature was kindly and gentle and genial. Here also was manifest the grace and power of a life renewed in the image of his maker. He had learned to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God, and his consecrated life bore the fruits of the Spirit; kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control.

WYATT, LEONIDAS REUBEN, Merchant —For years one of the foremost merchants and business men of North Carolina, Leonidas Reuben Wyatt held a place of prominence, especially in Raleigh, but also in other parts of the State wherein he lived and worked at different periods of his life. Primarily a home-loving type of man, he nevertheless was keenly interested in the public affairs of his city and State, and there was never any worthy cause which did not receive his eager and willing support. Although his work was not of a conspicuous sort—for he was not the sort of man to thrust himself into the limelight in political or civic matters—he acquired throughout his long, steady and useful career a large number of dear friends: people who appreciated his attainments in the world of business and industry, and who, more than that, loved and cherished him as an individual of pleasing personality, a friend upon whom they could depend in time of need, and a companion with whom to spend many enjoyable and delightful hours.

Mr. Wyatt was born on February 26, 1845, at Rolesville, North Carolina, son of Elias Fuller and Elizabeth Ann (Mitchell) Wyatt. His father, born in 1820, died in 1901, was a harnessmaker by trade, who spent part of his life in Raleigh, whither he came before the outbreak of the war between the states. During that civil conflict, he made harness for the Confederate Army. He was a prominent and well-known man in his day. The Wyatt family is an old one in this region, having been of English origin and having been established here in the early colonial days of Virginia. Elias Fuller and Elizabeth Ann (Mitchell) Wyatt had a family of eleven children, of whom Leonidas Reuben was the eldest. He received his early education at the Wake County School, and at the age of sixteen years became a student at a private school. He then removed to Forestville, North Carolina, and during the period of the War between the States was baggage master on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, one of the first railways to be set up in this State after the war. In the 'sixties he taught school for two years at Rolesville, North Carolina, his birthplace, and then returned to Raleigh, where he became a cotton broker and also kept a general store.

So began his business career. He continued the general store up to 1890, the year in which he established the first laundry in North Carolina, at the corner of Jones and Salisbury streets. Later this enterprise was removed to Fayetteville Street, and eventually removed to West Hargett Street and is a flourishing institution. Mr. Wyatt also started a grocery store, which he sold a few years later in order to remove to the country. For he had a large farm at Wyatt Station, North Carolina, which had been named for him. After about seven years of farm life, however, he came back to the city and reëntered the grocery business. He was thoroughly adapted for this work not only by his previous grocery store experience, but also by having worked in the grain and provisions trade; for, just before he started his laundry, he had been in business with his brother-in-law, T. B. Crowder, with whom he conducted a grain and feed store and sold farmers' supplies at both wholesale and retail. He kept his grocery store for about six years, and then leased it. At that juncture he became engaged in the automobile business, taking the agency for the Buick car and also handling automobile accessories and running a repair department. In this enterprise he continued up to the time of his passing, in 1918.

Mr. Wyatt was active and successful in the public affairs of Raleigh and the different places where he lived, as well as in business. Prominent in the religious life of his community, he transferred his membership in the Baptist Church of Forestville to the First Baptist Church in Raleigh; and in both centers was devoted to church affairs, and, as his friends and those who knew him best pointed out, he lived his religion. He was a life member of the North Carolina State Fair Commission and belonged also to the Merchants' Association. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order was



Major Charles Pattison Bolles

active in a number of ways. But he was especially fond of country life and of the hours that he spent with the members of his own family circle. He liked those things that his children liked, and, what is perhaps one of the strongest proofs of the calibre of the man, he was dearly loved by the little ones. He gave to all worthy causes, and was known as one of the leading workers in charitable movements in Raleigh. Mr. Wyatt, in addition to his other business and social activities, was much interested in real estate, and owned preferred stock in the Carolina Power and Light Company. In his political views he was a staunch Democrat, and regularly supported the policies and candidates of his party.

On April 30, 1879, in Wake County, North Carolina, Mr. Wyatt married Cora Elizabeth Crowder, daughter of William David and Melvina (Clements) Crowder, the former of whom was a farmer and prominent churchman in Wake County. By this marriage there were four children. Two boys died in infancy, and the other two children were: 1. Hubert Lee, a physician in Greensboro, North Carolina; he was a captain in the United States Army in the late World War, having been a member of the Medical Corps and serving overseas. 2. Cora Elizabeth.

The death of Leonidas Reuben Wyatt, which occurred at Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 16, 1918, brought great sorrow to the hearts of his many friends in this city and in other parts of the State where he was known. For everyone who was acquainted with him knew his splendid qualities as a man and a citizen, his modest and unassuming nature, his honesty in all business dealings, his commendable regularity of habit, his devotion to his family and his general kindliness of attitude; as well as his marked public-spiritedness, and benevolence which rendered him one of the most useful and reliable residents of Raleigh.

BOLLES, MAJOR CHARLES PATTISON, Engineer, Civil War Officer—When Major John Walker left his English home and cast in his lot with the American colony of North Carolina, bearing more than his share in the labor of building a new civilization and playing a heroic part in the Revolutionary War, and when his descendants adhered closely to the principles of manhood and citizenship he established, they laid upon those who followed them, as it were, a command to live as exemplary American gentlemen.

This record, giving at length the records of Major Charles Pattison Bolles and his son, John Walker Bolles, illustrates in lives of exceptional usefulness the manner in which this traditional injunction was followed.

John Walker, progenitor of the maternal line of Mr. Bolles in this country, was born in the parish of Reavley, Northumberland, England, December 10, 1741, and came to America in 1761, coming direct to North Carolina and landing at Southport, then known as Smithville, then the seat of government for Cape Fear. A wealthy man to begin with, he soon amassed a large fortune as merchant and planter. He was captain of cavalry in the Royal Forces under Governor Tryon and fought at the battle of the Alamance, "War of the Regulators" on May 17, 1771. In the Revolutionary War, he was captain of the 1st Regiment of the North Carolina Continental Line, brevetted major at the Battle of Brandywine, advanced to lieutenant-colonel and selected as aide to General George Washington, February 17, 1777, resigning December 22, 1777. Space does not permit a full account of his heroic exploits, nor his peacetime activities of citizenship, but he died in September, 1813, leaving a name still honored in North Carolina.

> A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel
> As hot as ginger, and as stiewe as steel.

The General Assembly of North Carolina at their sessions of 1790-91 voted Colonel Walker 5,000 acres of land in Duck River, now Tennessee, but then belonging to North Carolina, in recognition of his patriotic services.

Colonel Walker, who was unmarried, left his fortune and his love for North Carolina to his nephew, Major John Walker, born at Berwick-upon-Tweed, England, December 24, 1789. He came to Wilmington, October 31, 1803, and conducted the plantation on the Cape Fear River which remained in the family from 1761 to 1912. He was a cavalryman in the War of 1812, with the rank of major. He married Eliza Moorehead Davis, daughter of General Thomas and Mary (Owen) Davis, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. It was their daughter who married Major Charles Pattison Bolles, subject of this sketch.

The paternal family of Bolles also contains distinguished names. Abiel Bolles, a graduate of Brown University, was first cousin to Commodore Charles Morris, a distinguished officer of the United States Navy during the War of 1812.

His son, Major Charles Pattison Bolles, graduated at the College of Charleston, South Carolina, and as a civil engineer served in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1845 to 1861. He then allied himself with the Confederate cause, and as major of engineers under General Theodore

Holmes, commanding North Carolina State troops, in May, 1861, he constructed the first sand battery on Cape Fear River, at Federal Point. "Battery Bolles" was the beginning of the great fortification, Fort Fisher, so ably defended by an uncle of John Walker Bolles, Major-General W. H. C. Whiting. After constructing other defenses for the State, Major Bolles was appointed captain of artillery in the provisional army of the Confederacy and served continuously to the end of the war on ordnance and engineer duty. He was executive officer of Major John C. Booth, commandant of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory and succeeded him as commandant until relieved. Major Bolles then organized and commanded an armory at Tallassee, Alabama, and he held the command of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory Battalion until the close of the war. He later served in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department in Washington, and he died in 1900.

Major Charles P. Bolles married Eliza Moorehead (Walker) Bolles, daughter of John and Eliza Moorehead (Davis) Walker, and there survived, besides the son, John Walker, of whom further, a daughter, Hannah Pattison Bolles, of Wilmington, a "Colonial Dame," a Daughter of the Confederacy, and a member of the Society of American Women in London.

John Walker Bolles, son of Major Charles Pattison and Eliza Moorehead (Walker) Bolles, was born in Wilmington and was educated in that city at the Military School of General Colston. His brilliant mind and studious bent gave indication of the scholarly and well-informed man he grew to be in his maturity. After the completion of his education, he engaged for a time in the naval stores business in Wilmington. From this occupation he passed to association with the Standard Oil Company. After acting as their agent in Lynchburg, Virginia, for a short while, beginning in 1890, he was transferred to the Orient, making his headquarters in Hong Kong, China, and acting as the general manager there for the Standard Oil interests until his retirement in 1917. He then returned to Wilmington and busied himself with his private affairs.

His interests were broad and human. Mr. Bolles organized the new Cape Fear Club and served as its first president. He was a member of the Cape Fear Country Club and the Free and Accepted Masons, for he liked gatherings of men and was very popular with men. He belonged to the Hong Kong Club during the years of his residence in China. His political views were those of the Republican party, and his religion was warm and lasting, although he chose to live it rather than to adopt a creed. Golf and reading were his favorite forms of recreation.

John Walker Bolles married, in Hong Kong, China, on April 6, 1897, Nellie Pacific Noyes, daughter of a shipowner, Captain Cyrus Milton Noyes, and his wife, Harriet (Dow) Noyes. A daughter was born of the union, Helen Marion, who died in Wilmington at the age of eighteen. Mrs. Bolles survives her husband, as does his sister, Miss Hannah Pattison Bolles.

The gracious personality, the wit, the general information on national and international subjects displayed by Mr. Bolles endeared to him all those he met casually and retained for him the warm affection of his friends. He was generous in thought and deed, tolerant, kindly, and helpful, making the recipient feel that his kindness was a pleasure and a favor to himself rather than to the one who profited by it. He contributed much to the sum total of happiness in his circle and in his city. His death on February 4, 1926, left an irreplaceable gap.

CROWDER, THOMAS BARTEE, Merchant-Financier—Friends and former associates of the late Thomas Bartee Crowder point with pride back to the achievements of this prominent business leader and financier in carving a notable career and an enduring name in the complex life of Raleigh, North Carolina. For some two-score years he came in and went out before the people of the city of his choice, steadily rising in their esteem and attaining positions of increasing importance and responsibility in avenues of commerce, financial channels and municipal office. A commission merchant, at the head of his own business, Mr. Crowder made a significant success of his affairs, and in return for the competence that rewarded his efforts, he rendered a good account of his stewardship.

Born in Wake County, near Raleigh, North Carolina, July 7, 1850, Thomas Bartee Crowder was the son of William David and Melvina (Clements) Crowder, his father, who died at his home, was a leading farmer, who had served with honor in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, and was well regarded for his consistent and orderly walk as a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the family were two sisters younger than Thomas, the survivor being Mrs. L. R. Wyatt, of Raleigh. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Wake County, finishing his course at the Cary High School in the town of that name in the same county. An

indication of the dutiful spirit, which animated him from youth throughout his life, was to be observed on leaving his textbooks and schoolrooms behind to return to his father's farm to assist him in the management of the large plantation, which remains as a possession of the family. Life on the farm served to help develop those strong traits of character which were so much in evidence throughout his career. It did not, however, prevail in wedding him to the indefinite pursuit of agriculture; rather was his ambition for a business career amid the bustling scenes of the city whetted and fostered. Nevertheless, he had attained the age of twenty-eight ere he came to an understanding with his father that he ought to follow the urge that was strengthening within him, and go out into the workaday world and engage himself therein.

To the city of Raleigh, capital of North Carolina, in the proximity of the old homestead, it was most logical that the future business leader should go in fulfilling his desire to enter a commercial calling. He had set his mind on the business of grocer and commission merchandising, and he soon established himself therein, having as a partner B. K. Partin, this association lasting a short time. Mr. Crowder then entered into an association with his brother-in-law, L. R. Wyatt, under the style of Crowder and Wyatt. After a comparatively brief period, Mr. Crowder purchased the interest of Mr. Wyatt, and subsequently received into the business a new partner, N. M. Rand, the title of the firm being changed to Crowder and Rand. This agreement continued in effect until the death of Mr. Rand, which occurred in 1915. Meanwhile the business had prospered and it continued to do so under the able management of its founder and head. As his affairs progressed satisfactorily and the business expanded, Mr. Crowder became more and more firmly entrenched in his position of leadership in the business community of Raleigh. Following the death of Mr. Rand, the firm was reorganized as T. B. Crowder and Son, the new member being Ralph Hayward Crowder, who proved a tower of strength to his father for the rest of his days, and who is now the active head of the business.

Sound business judgment in the management of his immediate interests brought Mr. Crowder an enviable reputation among his contemporaries in Raleigh, and he often was sought out for counsel in the solution of this and that problem which had vexed one or another of his many neighbors. Soon he was looked upon as possessing financial acumen of extraordinary power, and was called to the presidency of the Wake County Savings Bank and to a directorship in the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company. The service, earnings and surplus accounts of these institutions were enlarged to a considerable extent by his occupancy of the executive office in one of them and his presence on the board of the other. As a business man and financier he was now at the peak of his career, and from that height to which he had been elevated by his associates he never descended until death compelled a severance of the relations.

In politics, Mr. Crowder gave unalloyed allegiance to the Democratic party. He was, however, one of those all-round citizens, whose high purpose is to serve the entire body of people not constricted by party lines. Thus he rendered a particularly helpful service to the local educational system as a member of the Raleigh School Board. His interest in this direction was always sustained, for he held firmly the belief that the educated youth of our land are at once the bulwark of the Nation and the force that makes for progress in the arts and sciences. His district elected him to the Board of Aldermen, and during his term of office he displayed legislative ability out of the ordinary, the city's interests and those of his immediate constituency being well cared for on his part. So well did he acquit himself as an alderman that he was frequently sought to run for other offices, but he steadfastly declined further public service. He lent his presence and influence to the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, with whose aims and objectives he was in active sympathy as the organization worked out a well-laid and comprehensive program in promotion of Raleigh's ambition to continue as a city of progress in fulfillment of high ideals. Religious endeavor, too, carried its appeal successfully to Mr. Crowder's mind and purse. He was a member of the Wake County Methodist Episcopal Church and a devout attendant of Edenton Church of that denomination in Raleigh.

Mr. Crowder's interest in farmlands was more than cursory. He retained the old plantation as long as he lived, and continued to add to his holdings tracts suitable for agriculture, this line of activity having been one of his penchants, second only to his life in the busy city. The refinements of life held a profound attraction for him, and he did much to cultivate his taste for the best in literature. He was extremely fond of the chase and of angling, and was a charter and popular member of the Milburnie Fishing Club.

Thomas Bartee Crowder married, November 7, 1888, Maggie Moore, daughter of Durant Kim-

brough Moore, a well-known planter of Wake County, North Carolina. They were the parents of four children: 1. Lottie, deceased. 2. Ralph Hayward, who is the managing director of the commission house of T. B. Crowder and Son. He married Frances Walton, and they have children, Macon, Frances and Sarah. 3. Raymond, who married Evelyn Sears, and lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have a daughter, Helen. 4. Margaret Moore Crowder.

A poignant grief entered deeply into the family circle, business associations and the city as a whole when, on March 26, 1918, Mr. Crowder passed from the scene of his splendid service and triumps. He was in his sixty-eighth year, having filled his allotted span with a rare devotion to all who had claim upon his affections and participation in their affairs. Successful in generous measure he had been, largely due to his own efforts. His popularity never diminished, and, while primarily a family man, he had touched life at so many points that it might be said he was distinctively a commanding figure in the Raleigh community. His integrity, his charities, his outstanding business career, and his broadly active citizenship remain as bright spots in a cherished memory.

CHADBOURN, JAMES HARMON, Capitalist—In America the word "great" is usually affixed to business men of sufficient vision and power to open up rich new lands by means of railways and industrial plants, and to enhance greatly the general prosperity of a city and to help expand its financial enterprises. By this definition the late James Harmon Chadbourn, of Wilmington, North Carolina, was great. Not only did he open up a large tract of richly potential land to industry, but he attracted settlers to it and gave his experienced and intelligent attention to the matter of encouraging its agricultural use. His wise counsel and understanding aid were at the service of a score of Wilmington business enterprises, and his support was ready in the case of all worthy civic movements. He was president of the Chadbourn Lumber Company and builder of the Chadbourn Mill and Railway Company and the town of Chadbourn.

James Harmon Chadbourn was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, August 23, 1853, son of George and Abbie (Van Amringe) Chadbourn. The father was born in Sanford, Maine, August 19, 1828, son of George and Asenath (Hobbs) Chadbourn, descendant of that Humphrey Chadbourn who landed in Maine, September 9, 1631, having come from Devonshire, England, in the good ship "Warwick." Settling in New South Berwick, he became a leader in the upbuilding of the community, for he was a large landowner and builder, architect, and popular leader. He built what was called the "Great House" at Strawberry, near Portsmouth, used as a defense against Indian attacks. From this house, Portsmouth is supposed to have sprung, as a flower from the seed. It remained in possession of the Chadbourn family for over two hundred years. Another ancestor was Hon. Benjamin Chadbourn of the fourth generation, captain under Colonel Jonathan Bagley at Louisburg in 1745, colonel in the State Militia, and owner of a lovely colonial home surrounded by elms. He sent to Governor John Hancock some elms which were planted on Boston Common and some of which are still living. Benjamin Chadbourn had a brilliant Revolutionary record.

George Chadbourn grew up on the farm, receiving a common school education, and learning much from his well-educated father. When he was seventeen, the boy for a year attended the academy at Alfred, Maine. When ready to go out into life, the young man spent a few months in Massachusetts, and in 1851 moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he and his older brother, James H. Chadbourn, engaged in the lumber business as partners. They were highly successful, and it was their company which was later operated by Mr. Chadbourn's son. The father was president of the First National Bank and served Wilmington as a member of the board of alderman. He died July 8, 1891.

The son of this able and successful man and the subject of this record, James Harmon Chadbourn, was well-educated in the private school of Mr. Jewett and Mr. Megenney, at Parkersburg Institute, in Pennsylvania, and at the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Maine, from which he graduated in 1871. His business life was interwoven throughout with the development of the Chadbourn Lumber interests. After working in the office for a time, he headed various departments in the manufacture and sale of lumber in order to learn all branches. In 1882 he saw the possibility of expansion offered by new territory and access to it through a new railroad. He organized the Chadbourn Mill and Railway Company and took charge of the new works, constructing a large, modern mill and building the road to bring out the manufactured lumber. Taking his family with him, he moved into the new tract and gave all his time and attention to the work for twelve years. He built the town of

James H. Chadbourn

Chadbourn. Extensive lumber tracts were purchased fifty-three miles from Wilmington, and the lumber was taken southward to Conway, South Carolina, and northward to Boardman, North Carolina, over a road built by Mr. Chadbourn. In order to develop the section, he distributed free seeds to people to encourage truck farming and had experienced agriculturists demonstrate methods of planting and tending. When his work began to bear fruit, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was convinced of the value of the section and in 1891 purchased the road. Holdings were disposed of variously. Mr. Chadbourn then returned to Wilmington and assumed the presidency of the Chadbourn Lumber Company. He also established himself as a private banker under his own name and accepted a place on the directorates of the Atlantic National Bank, the Carolina Savings and Trust Company, the Citizens Building and Loan Association, the Delgado Cotton Mills, the Consolidated Railway, and Light and Power Company. He built the old Sea Coast Railroad to Wrightsville Beach and was its president until it was taken over by Mr. McRae.

These manifold business interests did not represent all his activities. He was president of the Inland Waterways Association and active at its meetings in Washington. He never sought office but had much influence in the local, State and National organizations of the Democratic party. He was chairman of the Wilmington Board of Education and president for a time of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of all the important clubs and civic and social organizations, as well as a generous contributor to all worthy causes. He belonged to the Cape Fear Club, the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Knights Templar, and Oasis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Carolina Yacht and Country Club. Although fond of hunting and fishing in his youth, in his maturity, he found most pleasure in his home, his library, and his church, the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, in which he was a ruling elder, superintendent of Sunday school, and, in youth, a singer in the choir.

On October 25, 1876, in Wilmington, James Harmon Chadbourn married Blanche Hinckley King, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Thomas Wilson, father of the late President Woodrow Wilson. Mrs. Chadbourn was the daughter of Dr. J. Francis King, physician, Confederate veteran, brigade surgeon throughout the Civil War, and his wife, Maria Theresa (Dixon) King. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chadbourn: 1. Abbie, deceased, married to Dr. Charles Pattison Bolles, and mother of Blanche, deceased, who married Russell Reynolds, and had a daughter, Blanche Bolles; Chadbourn; Charles P., Jr., who married Mary Caldwell; Louise, who married Mobie Moore. 2. George Chadbourn, who died soon after his graduation from the University of North Carolina. 3. Frances, who married Dr. J. W. Stanley and has children: Abbie, Frances, Lucy, Blanche, and Jack Stanley. 4. Blanche, who died at the age of seventeen. 5. Aseneth, who died in infancy. 6. James H., Jr., who died at five years. 7. Harmon, who died in infancy.

Death at the age of sixty, September 2, 1913, took from his loving family and his useful lifework this strong and able man, James Harmon Chadbourn. He was a model citizen, devoted to the interests of city and State, and a fine example of Christian manhood. He was keenly interested in the work of his church and gave liberally of his means for its support. He erected the Presbyterian Church at Winter Park, North Carolina, as a memorial to his children, George and Blanche. The elders of his church were his honorary pallbearers; the Murchison National Bank passed resolutions of tribute; and the Chamber of Commerce sent a floral tribute and passed resolutions on his usefulness, reading in part as follows:

Resolved, That in the death of Past President James H. Chadbourn, the Chamber of Commerce loses one of its most valuable and useful members, who was ever active in working for its interests and that of our community. His sterling qualities and efforts to uplift and benefit mankind are worthy of emulation.

(The Ward Line).

Mrs. James H. Chadbourn's great-great-great-grandfather was Enoch Ward, of Beaufort Town, Cartaret Precinct, North Carolina, where his name first appears on the records of 1719. He was justice of the peace from 1722 until his death in 1750; a member of the Colonial Assembly of 1726; and a member of the General Biennial Assembly held at Edenton, November 6, 1727. He married (first), in 1737-38, Elizabeth; (second) Mary. He was survived by his wife, his two sons and five daughters: Richard, Enoch, Jr., of whom further; Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abigail, and Susanna.

Enoch Ward, Jr., son of Enoch and Mary Ward, was born in Beaufort, Cartaret County. According to Colonial and county records, he was a very prominent man and acquired considerable wealth. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly at the time the first Continental troops

were organized. He was appointed captain of the Independent Company of Cartaret County, April 29, 1776, and family history relates that he personally financed the outfitting for this company. He was a member of the House of Commons, 1783-85. He died about September 20, 1785, survived by five children: Sarah, Anna, William, Elijah, and Solomon, of whom further.

Solomon Ward, son of Enoch Ward, Jr., was born and raised in Cartaret County and was a planter of considerable wealth and education. He married Sarah Hall, daughter of David and Naomie Hall, and they had two children, Solomon, and Sarah, of whom further.

Sarah Ward, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Hall) Ward, married Dr. Francis Lathrop King. (See King Line.)

(The King Line).

Joseph King, great-grandfather of Mrs. James H. Chadbourn, married Mary Cumberlow, of a cultured family, prominent in social life of Paris. She was a beautiful young French woman, and came to this country with relatives, leaving in France a younger sister, Joanna Adelaide, who married the Marquis Edward de la Rosée, a member of Emperor Napoleon's staff, and his wife became a decided favorite with the Empress, who presented her with many beautiful gifts. The Marquis died in their early married life and his widow married again, most unhappily. She eventually came to live with her sister, Mary (Cumberlow) King, at Beaufort, and became deeply attached to her nephew, J. Francis King, and presented him with a beautiful scarf pin which had been given her by the Empress Josephine. This pin is now in the possession of Mrs. Chadbourn's brother, Edwin.

Dr. Francis Lathrop King, son of Joseph and Mary (Cumberlow) King, was born in Edenton, North Carolina, and died in Beaufort, North Carolina. He married Sarah Ward. (See Ward Line.)

Dr. J. Francis King, son of Dr. Francis Lathrop and Sarah (Ward) King, was born and raised in Beaufort. He served as brigade surgeon under General D. H. Hill during the Civil War, following which he began the practice of medicine in Wilmington, North Carolina. He married (first) Maria Theresa Dixon, a descendant of Richard Sylvester, of Great Bridge, Virginia, and granddaughter of George R. Dixon, of England, captain in the English Army. After the death of his wife, Dr. King married (second) Susan LeRoy Neilson, of New York, great-granddaughter of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New York, and niece of Hamilton Fish. Dr. J. Francis King and Maria Theresa (Dixon) King were the parents of Blanche Hinckley King, who married James Harmon Chadbourn, of whom this review.

SHEPARD, ALEXANDER HURLBUTT, Railway Official—Forty-one years the late Alexander Hurlbutt Shepard, of Wilmington, North Carolina, faithfully served the interests of his section and of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway as freight claim agent. He was also prominent in various business enterprises of much local importance and in the work of his church and the general advancement of his community. His railway associates wrote of him as follows:

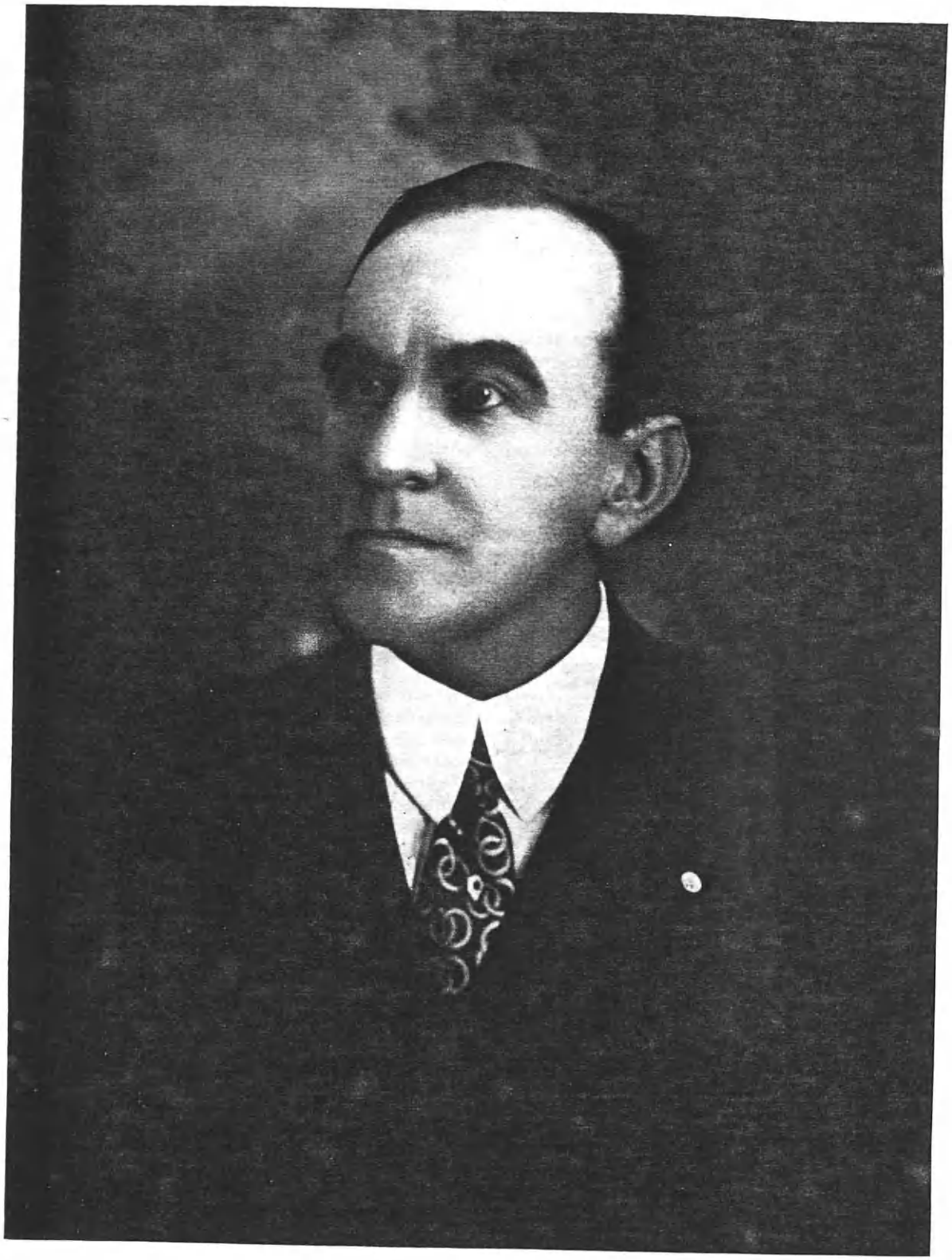
The Freight Claim Division has lost one of its most energetic and efficient members. He was always active on the floor of our conventions, endeavoring to promote the cause in which we are engaged. He was a member of our Committee on Loss and Damage Rules and a member of an Arbitration Committee for many years.

The American Railway Association also in official recognition of his services stated:

Mr. Shepard was a leader in all activities of the Southeastern Claim Conference, serving as Chairman of all important committees and twice serving as Chairman of the Conference. He was a member of the Virginia Claim Conference, an active member of the old Freight Claim Association, a member of the American Railway Association Freight Claim Division, serving for years as a member of the Loss and Damage Committee of the Division, and for a number of years was Chairman and a member of one of the very important Arbitration Committees.

Alexander Hurlbutt Shepard was born at Topsail, Pender County, North Carolina, January 15, 1864, son of George Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Alexander) Shepard. The father, who served in the Civil War for four years, was a graduate in law at the University of North Carolina, but followed the occupation of farming instead of the law, and he died April, 1906, four months earlier than his wife, who was a graduate of Greensboro Women's College. The couple were the parents of fifteen children, including four sets of twins. The subject of this record was the second child. He attended the Topsail public school and continued educating himself by wide and continuous reading throughout his life.

His business career began with a clerkship in the store of his uncle, Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, North Carolina, where he remained for a year. Meantime he was studying telegraphy in the brief moments left free by his work in the general store. He entered the services of the Atlantic Coast Line in 1887 as operator and agent



J. G. W. Lewis

at Rocky Point. Two years later came his transfer to Westfield, South Carolina, then to Mayesville, where he remained for four years, before going to Marion, for two years. At Florence, South Carolina, he spent ten years. In January, 1907, he was appointed freight agent and six months later, in June of that year, he was appointed freight claim agent, with headquarters at Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was thus occupied for twenty-one years, until his death on December 23, 1928. He was a director of the New Hanover Building and Loan Association, which passed eloquent resolutions at the time of his death, including the sentence: "He was valued by us as a co-laborer, even as he was valued by the community for his worth as a man and his faithfulness as a friend."

He was also a director of the Home Savings Bank and a stockholder in both organizations and in other concerns, including the Carolina Building and Loan Association. Outside business, Mr. Shepard had always had many interests, for he had taken a law course at Wilmington Law School, which he completed in 1913, and which was an asset to him, though he never practiced; he was a member of the North Carolina Bar Association. He also taught school for a time at Topsail and remained a student all his life. He was an elder in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, serving in that capacity from the age of twenty-one until the end of his life, and leader of the McClure Bible Class. A Democrat and interested in affairs, he never sought public office, for he was absorbed in his work, his reading, and his home. He was Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. His patriotism and generosity found expression in his liberal contributions to all worthy causes, in war times and in peace times, and in his encouragement to his sons to volunteer for overseas service.

Alexander Hurlbutt Shepard married, November 20, 1889, at Rocky Point, North Carolina, Mary Augusta Westbrook, daughter of James Marion and Mary Eliza (Batson) Westbrook. The father, who had enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen and served for four years, was a prosperous farmer and merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard were the parents of the following children: 1. Annie Hurlbutt, who married Archie Charles Craft, Jr., and has children: Mary Alice, Eugenia, and Archie, 3d. 2. Mary Elizabeth, who married Charlton Arthur Pope. 3. Frederick Carlyle, who married Leah Slaughter. 4. Norman Westbrook, who married Edith Golden Ruckett. 5. Grace Alexander, who married Carl K. Mahler, and has a daughter, Barbara. 6. George Edwards. 7. Alexander H., Jr., now a student.

The whole community joined Mr. Shepard's bereaved family in mourning for his loss, for he was generally loved on account of his genial and jovial nature and prized because of his strong character and constructive public spirit. "Marse Alex," as he was affectionately called by his friends, was unusually endowed with virtues of honesty, sincerity, and thoughtfulness of the welfare of others. He was a direct, forceful speaker and debater, an analyst whose presentation and discussion of claim problems were always valuable. His church passed resolutions reading in part as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Father, in His all-wise providence, to remove from our midst, our beloved friend and brother, Ruling Elder, Alexander H. Shepard, whom we all loved for his sterling character, unwavering loyalty to the Master and wise and helpful counsel in matters of the Kingdom; and recognizing that in his passing, his family has lost a loving and devoted husband, a wise and affectionate father; the church a faithful friend and the community a Christian gentleman:

Therefore, be it Resolved:

(1) That the session of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church feels very keenly the loss it has sustained in the passing of our beloved brother; but realizing that our loss is his gain, we humbly submit to the will of our Heavenly Father, whom he loved and whom he served so devotedly while here in the flesh as church member, ruling elder, teacher of the McClure Men's Bible Class and Christian citizen.

(2) That we thank God for his life and influence in the church and community.

(3) That we shall miss his wise counsel and Christian fellowship.

McCORMICK, GILCHRIST, Attorney—One of the most brilliant minds the legal profession of North Carolina has ever produced, Gilchrist McCormick practiced for nearly a quarter of a century in Wilmington where he had, in addition to his professional work, business interests of great consequence, a leading place in the civic life of the city, and a position of great dignity in the community as a whole. Mr. McCormick was a man of dynamic personality and great energy who accomplished the work of several ordinary men in the course of a day's time and succeeded in getting willing coöperation in his highspeed activities from those about him, both his subordinates and his co-workers. His quick mental grasp of a situation in its comprehensive aspects made him an unusually capable leader of men and affairs and his fellows were glad to bow to his superior

judgment. He was called upon to lend his aid to every sort of public project which Wilmington put under way and everywhere the movements that had his guidance were predisposed to success. But in spite of his abilities, Mr. McCormick was possessed of the keen sense of humor that kept him human, and understanding, and tolerant of humanity; and gave him the love and loyalty, as well as the deep-rooted respect, of those about him.

Mr. McCormick was born November 22, 1877, at Maxton, Robeson County, North Carolina, the son of Eugene Little McCormick, a merchant of the town whose ancestors had come from Scotland in 1770 to settle in Robeson County. His mother was Sallie Elizabeth Gilchrist, the daughter of John and Effy (Fairley) Gilchrist. The subject of this sketch attended private schools in Maxton during his boyhood, then took his college preparatory work at the Quakenbush School in Laurinburg. He enrolled in the University of North Carolina before his seventeenth birthday, and there made a brilliant scholastic record for himself. He won many honors and acted as assistant professor of geology during part of his stay at the school from which he was graduated in 1898 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. For one year he taught at Monroe, North Carolina, then returned to his *alma mater* where he read law and won his LL. B. degree in the class of 1900. He immediately passed his bar examinations and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and associated himself in Maxton with G. B. Patterson, whereupon he joined the law firm of McLean and McLean in Lumberton, where he remained for several years and eventually became a junior partner in the concern.

To Wilmington Mr. McCormick came in the year 1903 to become associated with his uncle, William Gilchrist, in the management of the Acme Manufacturing Company. He became secretary and treasurer of the company and attended to all its legal business, the while he carried on an independent law practice in Wilmington, a practice that soon grew to large proportions as a result of the capable way in which Mr. McCormick handled cases. A genius for organization and elimination of superfluous detail, he handled his double duties efficiently for many years, but eventually he found they were over-taxing his strength and shortly before his death Mr. McCormick had disposed of his interests in the Acme Company with a view to devoting all his time to his practice.

In spite of the pressure of business, however, he did not slight his civic duties. He served two terms as president of the Exchange Club, but felt forced to decline a third. The members of the organization, however, elected him a delegate to the national convention and he held office on the National Board. Mr. McCormick was one of the most ardent enthusiasts for the construction of the bridge across the Cape Fear River at the foot of Third Street, to be completed in November, 1929, and his efforts in its behalf had much to do with the realization of the public improvement. During his twenty years residence in Wilmington, Mr. McCormick figured in virtually every encounter over civic problems that took place. While there have been times when his influence was on the losing and unpopular side, it may be agreed that he had the courage of his convictions and fought as courageously when foredoomed to defeat as when assured of victory.

He was a member of the Cape Fear County Chamber of Commerce and his professional organizations were the New Hanover Bar Association and the State Bar Association. During the World War he served as food administrator for New Hanover County and, while not himself a church member, throughout his life was a liberal giver to the work of the Presbyterian denomination. Fraternally, Mr. McCormick was affiliated with both the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He was a Democrat of great influence in party affairs round about Wilmington and served as a member of the Democratic Committee of Robeson County. He was also a member of the Carolina Yacht Club. Public-spirited and well posted on economic conditions and the social situation about him, all efforts at betterment of the situation under which the less fortunate of the community lived found in Mr. McCormick a ready supporter.

Gilchrist McCormick married, at Lynchburg, Virginia, on October 7, 1914, Sadie Love Larkins. To this union were born four children, Sarah Love, Elizabeth, Jean Fairley and Effie Gilchrist.

The untimely death of Mr. McCormick, which occurred November 5, 1928, at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, District of Columbia, whence he had gone on business, occasioned great sorrow among a wide circle of friends about Wilmington and the places of his earlier residence. His family was desolated, for Mr. McCormick was a man who delighted in spending his leisure hours in his home in company with his wife and children and they adored him as only a family circle can a devoted, brilliant and capable protector. Generous to a fault and so trustworthy that among those who know him his word was as good as a bond, Mr. McCormick was entirely free from malice or pettiness. He was a man among men, and long will the

fires continue to glow before the shrines those who loved him have built in their hearts to his memory.

SASSER, DR. LEONIDAS BALLARD, Druggist—A member of an old and prominent North Carolina family, the late Dr. Leonidas Ballard Sasser himself was born and raised in that State and was a lifelong resident of it excepting only those years that he spent away from home in Baltimore, Maryland, in the study of pharmacy and chemistry. Having thus prepared himself for his life's work, he came to Wilmington, North Carolina, and there established himself in the drug business. At first in partnership with another pharmacist, he later bought out his partner and during the last twenty years of his life was the owner of one of the most successful and most popular drug stores in Wilmington. Though the major share of his time and attention was always devoted to his business and to his home life, Dr. Sasser found it possible to foster many other interests. He was very fond of young people and understood to a remarkable degree how to win their friendship and confidence, frequently going out of his way to help them in getting a successful start in life. This was only one expression of his innate kindness and generosity, characteristics for which he was well known and which frequently led him to help those in need or trouble. Naturally genial, he belonged during the earlier part of his life to a number of clubs and lodges, but in later life withdrew from them, devoting all of his time to his home and his business. His public spirit found expression in his eager support of all worthwhile civic movements and in every respect he was regarded as one of the most representative and most useful citizens of Wilmington.

Leonidas Ballard Sasser was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, four miles from Goldsboro, August 30, 1863, a son of Captain Asal La Fayette Sasser and Elizabeth (Holt) Sasser. His father, who served with great distinction as a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, was a prominent planter of Wayne County and died in 1917. Dr. Sasser was the fourth of eight children, the family consisting of six boys and two girls. He was educated by private tutors on his father's plantation and later became a student at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he graduated in three years. The next five years he devoted to the pursuit of post-graduate work in chemistry. Having thus completed his professional education, he came to Wilmington, North Carolina, and there formed a partnership with Dr. William H. Green, the two partners conducting a successful drug store on Eighth and Market streets. Later Dr. Sasser bought out his partner and, in 1907, he established the Mission Pharmacy on Front Street. Eventually he sold his Market Street store and gave all of his time and attention to his Front Street store. He continued to be active in the successful operation of this enterprise until his sudden death as the result of an automobile accident in 1928. He was also interested in several other local business enterprises, as well as in many civic movements for the benefit of both the city of Wilmington and New Hanover County. He was one of the founders of the New Hanover Corn Show and of the Boys' Corn Club. In order to stimulate the raising of corn in New Hanover County, he donated out of his own means prizes for those participating in the corn shows. Plants and flowers too, greatly interested him, a hobby fully shared by his wife. He was a successful and well informed collector of specimens of the fauna of that section of North Carolina, in which he lived, and many eastern universities benefited from his contributions to their botanical collections. Indeed, outdoor life in general always held much charm for him and throughout his life he was a keen fisherman and hunter, his interest in these sports being responsible for his becoming one of the founders of the Onslow Rod and Gun Club. At the time the government built a bridge over Cape Fear River, Dr. Sasser was the leading spirit of the faction working to have this bridge built at the foot of Market Street. However, in this cause he met defeat, the opposing faction sponsoring the Third Street location, being finally supported by the Government. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but he never sought or held public office, though he was keenly interested in public questions and a deep student of current affairs. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church and more particularly with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilmington, the work of which he supported liberally. At one time he served as a member of the board of stewards of this church.

Dr. Sasser married at Jonesboro, North Carolina, June 26, 1903, Elizabeth Gibbons, a daughter of Rev. Lemuel Hardy and Lucy (Partridge) Gibbons. Mrs. Sasser's father, who died very young, was a Methodist Episcopal Minister and a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served in the Confederate Army. Mr. and Mrs. Sasser had no children.

At his home in Wilmington, No. 514 Market

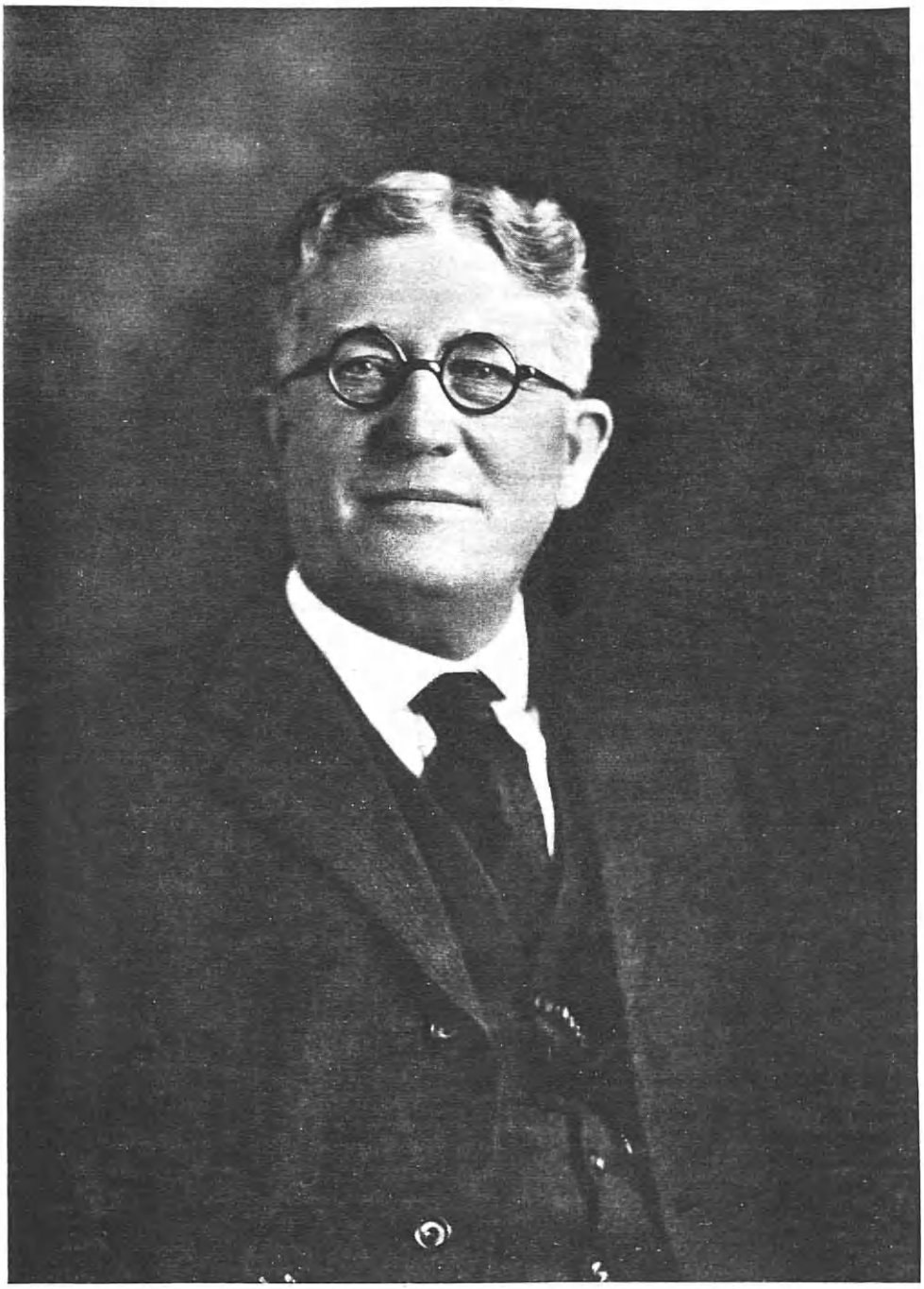
Street, Dr. Leonidas Ballard Sasser died suddenly as the result of an automobile accident, April 9, 1928. His death, of course, was an irreparable loss to his wife, with whom he would have celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, had he lived only a few months longer.

BRISSEY, WILLIAM LATIMER, Lumber Merchant—As a community and business builder of vision, common sense, and perseverance, the late William Latimer Brissey, of Anderson, South Carolina, took his place among those Americans of whom their country is proud, men who have won success for themselves by serving their fellows well. Mr. Brissey built up the W. L. Brissey Lumber Company from small beginnings and made it a factor in the economic development of the Piedmont region. The qualities in him which made for business success were also freely offered to the community in every worthy public cause, and found expression in a long list of activities. He invariably figured in movements of consequence, whether they involved the building of a hotel or the founding a bank, and gave his support to the civic enterprise which promised to benefit the city.

William Latimer Brissey was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, January 23, 1866, son of Jessie Ambrose and Fannie (Rogers) Brissey. The father was a millwright and miller. In his infancy, the boy's family moved to Pickens County, near Bowen's Mill, where the boy grew up. In 1887 Mr. Brissey went to Pelzer and worked as a carpenter with his father, continuing at the trade for two years and making as wages $1.25 a day. In those none too easy days, Mr. Brissey for a time lived in Williamston and walked to and from his work each morning and evening. By the year 1890, he was sure enough of his ability to get on to move to Anderson, a progressive community which had a large building program. His first work there was on the First Baptist Church. Within a week, he secured employment with the Sullivan Manufacturing Company, which gave him the requisite training for the business of his own which later developed. After two years of carpentering, he found himself becoming an established citizen and friendly with the more important men of Anderson. One of these, Jessie M. Smith, became the associate of Mr. Brissey in 1904 in the establishment of the Anderson Lumber Company, with Mr. Smith as manager and Mr. Brissey as secretary and treasurer. Four years later, the latter entered business for himself. Beginning humbly enough, he had a rough board office, measuring twelve by eighteen feet, a thousand feet of lumber, and a wheelbarrow for delivery. His pride never outran his pocketbook, for Mr. Brissey was a man of rare common sense. But the excellence of his service won him a steady increase in patronage which was reflected in the rapid growth of his business and the expansion of his facilities. By the year 1909 the W. L. Brissey Lumber Company was incorporated for $50,000, a sum later increased to $100,000. The yards grew in size until they covered an area of nearly ten acres. The reputation and scope of the company also grew until it came to be one of the largest in upper South Carolina, and an economic factor of importance to the whole Piedmont region. Mr. Brissey was president and treasurer until the time of his death. He had early seen the possibilities for growth in Anderson, and he contributed to the development of those possibilities. One of the founders of the Carolina National Bank of Anderson, he was a member of its directorate. He also had numerous other business interests.

As a private citizen, he contributed much to the upbuilding of Anderson. He was a founder of the Elks Club and one of the largest donors to the Elks' Home. He held only one public office, refusing thereafter to consider any other. In 1902, he was city councilman, an office to which he was again elected and served until his retirement on August 15, 1906. He was affiliated with the Anderson Rotary Club as a charter member, with the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. His religious adherence was given to St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributed generously, and which he served as steward and trustee and as a member of the building committee. In his own library, Mr. Brissey found much pleasure in reading, while in the out-of-doors which he so loved, he enjoyed gardening and motoring.

William Latimer Brissey married, in Easley, South Carolina, January 31, 1886, Mattie Jane Holcombe, daughter of Frank Holcombe, a planter, and Delilah (Berry) Holcombe. Although Mr. and Mrs. Brissey had no children, they both loved them and reared from infancy a niece and nephew: 1. John Will Robertson, who shared his uncle's interest in the lumber business, worked with him for twelve years, and is now president and treasurer of the company which retains the name, the W. L. Brissey Lumber Company, in accordance with the founder's wishes. 2. Elizabeth Robertson, who married Alvin McClenna Wright, and they have two children: Elizabeth Jane and Billy Brissey Wright.



W. L. Briney

The death of Mr. Brissey, which occurred April 20, 1928, at Anderson, South Carolina, impressed upon the whole community a sense of irremediable loss. The many friends won by his generosity and kindliness, and his loving family, found comfort in the sympathy of the entire city. The local editor, who knew Mr. Brissey and was able to measure his value to Anderson, published the following editorial summary of his character and public significance:

He was a loyal citizen, a never failing friend; a man so generous in public spirit that the whole Piedmont section was his grateful debtor. And it was a token of his abounding goodness of nature that he was known, not only among his companions at home, but by admirers everywhere, as "Bill." None could feel as a stranger toward Bill Brissey, because he could feel toward none except as a neighbor ever ready to befriend.

Anderson is a better and a kindlier as well as a greater city for Bill Brissey's thirty-eight years among her people. He was a leader in things constructive, an exponent of sound policies. In business he met with success, the reward of his own personal efforts. No man was more closely identified than he with the commercial history of Anderson—the business life—its improvement and its progress.

And through it all he always remained the same modest, unassuming leader, exerting a constant power for good in our community. . . .

In the civic enterprises of this section he was often a leader, always a worker, ready to do yeoman service as well as to give valuable counsel, always cheerful, always true.

Today his city, for he always seemed to get an added inspiration in pronouncing "Anderson is my Town"—even while grieving that he is gone, rejoices that he lived.

OGBURN, SIHON ALEXANDER, Man of Affairs—The name Ogburn has been intimately identified with the progress of Winston-Salem, and particularly with that part of the dual municipality known as Winston, in which Sihon A. Ogburn was a pioneer citizen and business man. The family of which he was a member is one of the oldest in North Carolina, having been established here more than a century gone by (as this is written, in 1928). The founding member in the State of North Carolina was Edward Ogburn, grandfather of Sihon A. Ogburn; and his son, James E. Ogburn, father of Sihon A. Ogburn, continued and added to the prestige of the house in the Winston-Salem area. Concerning the grandfather and father, we have the following facts:

Edward Ogburn was a native of Virginia, where he grew to manhood, married, and whence he moved with his immediate family to North Carolina in 1810, taking farm land, as owner and proprietor, to the north of Winston-Salem, coming here with wagon and team. They had lived in Virginia for a time, and it was there, in 1809, that James E. Ogburn was born. The land purchased in North Carolina was seven miles from Winston-Salem, in what was then Stokes County, it now being Forsythe County; and there Edward Ogburn farmed, cleared the land, perfected it, engaged in diverse undertakings, attained to a position of prominence among fellow-citizens of the countryside, and died.

James E. Ogburn, born as noted in 1809, was a native of Brunswick County, Virginia, and was one year old when the homestead was taken north of Winston-Salem. There he matured, and was destined to found the first tobacco factory in Forsythe County. His academic training was meagre, but he had an education comparable with those of others of his age and environment. As a business man he early proved himself astute, as, following his marriage and the purchase of a farm five miles from the city, he twisted and sold the excess tobaccos that he raised upon it, in Winston. At the commencement of operations the family stemmed the leaf at home, in the primitive log cabin, but eventually a building more suitable was erected, and James E. Ogburn installed a tobacco press operated with screws of wood. Within a few years he, with his sons, was manufacturing the entire crop of leaf raised in Forsythe County. This was taken to southern counties by wagon and sold. It was the beginning of a new industry. In the eventime of life James E. Ogburn removed with his wife to Winston, and there they ended their days, having reared children: 1. Eddie. 2. Rufus. 3. Marcellus. 4. Sihon Alexander, of whom further. 5. Charles J. 6. John W. 7. Martha E., who became the wife of Charles Masten. 8. Edward W.

Sihon Alexander Ogburn was born in the log house erected by his parents five miles north of Winston-Salem in what was then Stokes and is now Forsythe County, March 17, 1840. There he spent his boyhood and youth, and studied to the limit of advantages offered. He used to help his father with the tobacco crop, and when about eight years old perfected his first "deal" in tobacco, to-wit: Noticing that there were small pieces of leaf left on the stems after stripping, he set about collecting them until he had a fair-sized bag full; then went into Winston, approached a candy and groceries merchant, offered him the accumulated scraps, and when asked what his price might be replied: "I'll take it out in ginger cakes." It was his first transaction, with specie for coin, and

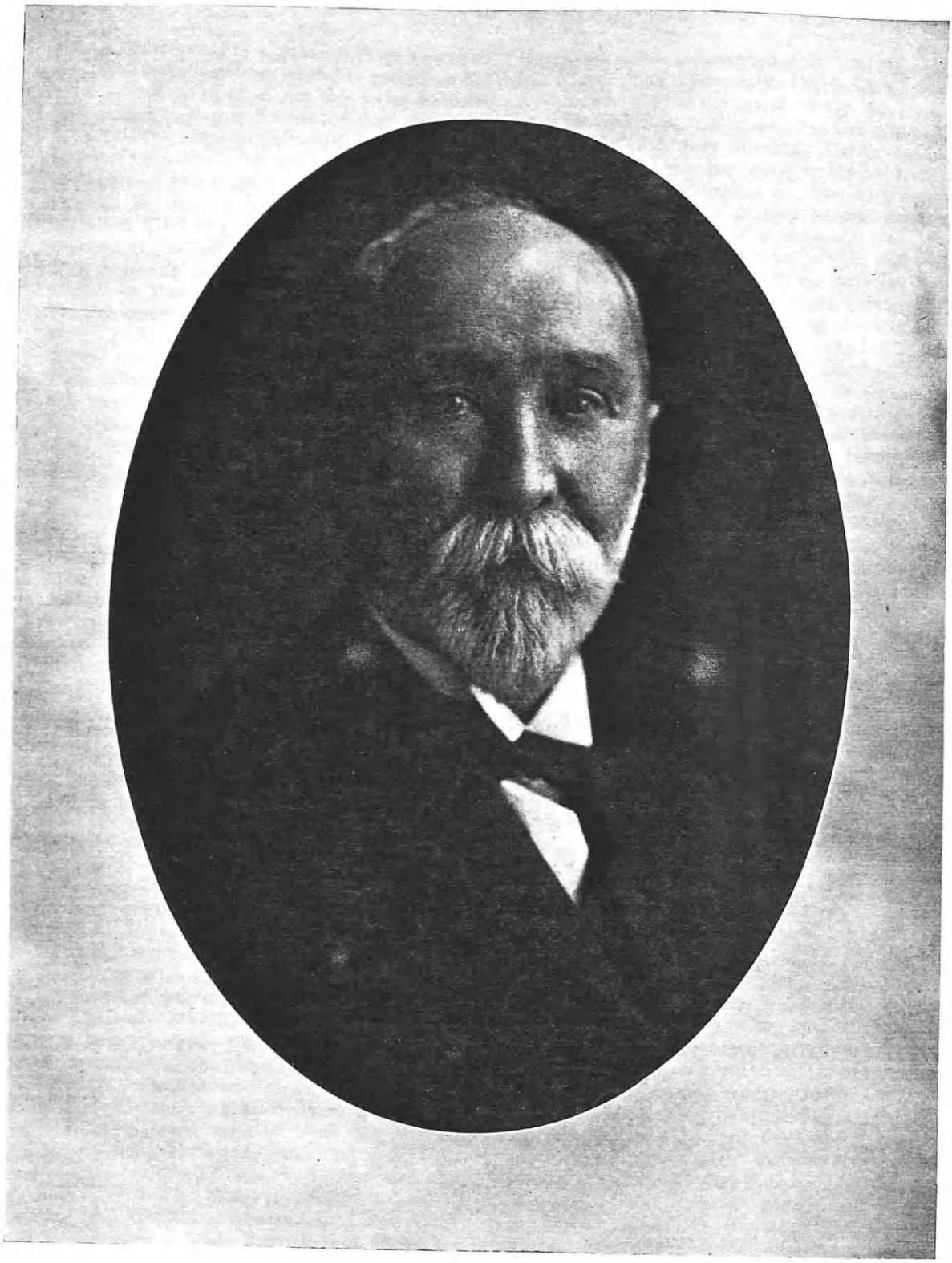
had all the elements of a good trade, as he gained the cookies, the merchant probably gained on the tobacco—and whether or not the young business man suffered internally from the deal, that does not alter the inherent quality of its prosecution. In later years the same economic basis revolved to augmented advantage.

Sihon A. Ogburn had just reached maturity when the Civil War broke out, and in 1862 he volunteered his services, entering Company D, 57th Regiment, North Carolina troops. On December 13, that year, he fought in the Battle of Fredericksburg, during the course of which engagement he was thrice severely wounded. He carried the scars to his deathbed some sixty-five years subsequent. Sent to the hospital, he spent four months there, then had nine months of convalescence at home, and, recovered somewhat, again reported for duty, being assigned to the quartermaster's department as an assistant. In due course he was advanced to the rank of quartermaster of his regiment, and served thus until the colors were struck, surrendering with his command at Appomattox. He walked the distance home, three weeks on foot.

Back from the fields of battle, Sihon A. Ogburn married, October 17, 1865, Mary Jane Tise, with whom, happily, fifty years later, he celebrated the golden anniversary. Mrs. Ogburn (who survives her husband) was born in Winston, September 26, 1847, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Kiser) Tise, one of four children, the others having been: 2. Martha Ann, who married John Henry Masten. 3. Charles H., deceased. 4. Jacob Cicero. Her paternal grandparents spent their last years in Winston; and her father was an early comer to the community, where he engaged in business as carriage-maker. Her maternal grandparents were Henry and Betty (Ripple) Kiser; and her maternal great-grandfather was Tandy Kiser, who, in the early days, operated a vast plantation and kept about one hundred slaves. To Sihon A. and Mary Jane (Tise) Ogburn were born children: 1. Robert Lee, who married (first) Emma Mickey, and (second) Ida Fulcher. Of the first union were born children: Clyde and Lillian; and of the second: Thomas, Gene, Lena and Nina. 2. Minnie V., who married Francis B. Efird and has children: Oscar, Ida, Francis, Mary and Bahnson. 3. Rufus H., who married Dena Newton, and had children: Henry, Celeste, and Ada Gray. 4. Cicero, married Emma Kapp, and had children: Cicero, Cleo, Kapp and Thomas Linn. 5. Ella, wife of John McCreary, and has a daughter, Margaret. 6. Mary, married J. M. Peden, and has three daughters, Mary Frances, Elizabeth and Hazel. 7. John F., married Sally Griffith, and has a son, John Francis. 8. Carrie, unmarried. 9. Paul, who died at the age of twenty. 10. Daisy, who married S. C. Clark, and has two children: Stephen, Jr., and Mary Elizabeth. Carrie Ogburn continues to reside at the family residence in Winston-Salem, with her mother, to whom she is deeply devoted, as both were devoted to the departed father and husband.

Having returned from the battlefields, and wed, Sihon A. Ogburn located with his wife in Winston, which, at the time, was in its greater part a wilderness. Their home was on the site now occupied by store buildings. Here, with his father-in-law, Mr. Ogburn engaged in merchandising, at which he was talented; but after four years of residence in the town he removed with wife and children to the country once again, five miles north of the city; busied himself at farming for two years, then returned to Winston and purchased a block of land, entering into the grocery trade, with round success. After several years he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles J. Ogburn, and W. P. Hill, in the manufacture of tobacco; and two years later withdrew from the firm to engage in its manufacture independently. For eighteen years he carried on the industry, progessively, beneficially to Winston-Salem through the business added to its sum total. From the year of his retirement until that of his demise, he gave his efforts to the care of private interests, which were extensive, and which he preserved remarkably.

Though his career at business was most active through a long period, Sihon A. Ogburn did not neglect those public affairs which appeal to men of sound citizenship. His loyalty to the Southland of his birth was proven in the wounds which he carried until the last; and his loyalty to the welfare of Winston-Salem was manifest in diverse ways, through every movement of worth designed for the advancement of the whole community, politically (he was a Democrat,) economically, and socially. There remain today many lasting marks of his beneficence. One, most striking, is the Ogburn Memorial Methodist Church, north of the city, in the Mineral Springs community. This was created by the Western North Carolina Conference Meeting in Winston-Salem in 1924, when the conferees founded the Ogburn Memorial charge. The charge includes two other churches: Shiloh and Oak Summit. By far the largest contribution received was the gift of Mr. Ogburn, for whom the church in the Mineral Springs community is named, a lasting monument for the promulgation of good works. Mrs. Ogburn



A. B. Murray -

also has been remarkably active in works of the church, and in her honor is named the Mary Tise Ogburn Missionary Society. She is a lady of great piety, much beloved by members of the congregation.

Sihon A. Ogburn died in Winston-Salem, June 2, 1927, at the age of eighty-seven years. That no one of those venerable years was wasted, but that each in added degree was given to the service and happiness of mankind, is tribute indeed. The church named after him bears lofty testimony to the scope and feeling of that service; but the affection borne in his memory in the hearts of those who were his friends is deeper testimony still.

MURRAY, ANDREW BUIST, Capitalist and Philanthropist—The South since the Civil War has endured too hard a struggle for readjustment and rebuilding to enjoy the luxury of many philanthropists. In Andrew Buist Murray, of Charleston, South Carolina, the South produced a philanthropist of the first importance. His altruism knew no bounds, and was of the modest, selfless type which wins love along with gratitude. He made a large fortune through the exercise of his inborn traits of intelligence, thrift, industry and integrity, and he benefited his community by building up his business of rice-planting and lumber-milling. He distributed nearly two million dollars in wise and generous donations to worthy causes. An appreciative editorial in a Charleston paper best depicts the man and his work and reads in part as follows:

> The life of Andrew Buist Murray which came to a close yesterday was an uncommonly beautiful illustration of the good the community does in caring for its children, and of the rich fruits that it may bear. A little boy is bereft of his Scottish-born parents, and Charleston takes their place as best it can, caring for him in the home which so long it has provided for children orphaned, as he was. It was a good home . . . and it won the affections of the boy, for itself and the city that supported it.
>
> The boy grew up. A man of simple tastes and wholesome, he practiced the old and tried principles which he inherited from his people, and which in childhood he was taught. Through his long life he adhered to them. Of sound judgment, diligent, seeking no short cuts to fortune, he earned and accumulated a fortune. His business career was unromantic, so far as the public is aware, and the marks that distinguished the man were rectitude, simplicity, and a passionate love of doing good, in a shy and modest way. . . . How many of the people of South Carolina have heard of Mr. Murray? No one man, native to the State, so far as we are informed, has given more to the institutions of the people, not in the State's long history, than he has given, perhaps none has given so much. That he gave to the orphan house, to the colleges, to dozens of institutions, could not be wholly concealed, but seldom was his name mentioned in connection with his gifts, and they would have been not at all if he could have had his wish.
>
> Nor was he only a giver. There would be no strong states and cities were there no sagacious and hard-working business men, a truth often lost sight of. The earning and accumulation of wealth, by honest means, in the manner of citizens of integrity, scarcely less than the generous and judicious parting with it, make a city, make a civilization. . . . Of whom may the city think in the coming years with greater pride—this man who gave so greatly, on occasions so timely, when needs were sharpest, when great givers in the nature of things had to be few?

Andrew Buist Murray was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 6, 1844, son of James Mongo and Elizabeth (Buist) Murray, natives of Fifeshire, near Edinburgh, Scotland. The parents met on board ship coming to America, and were married in Charleston by the Rev. John Forest, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. They arrived in Charleston in 1837, seven years before the birth of the subject of this record, Andrew Buist Murray, who was the third child. The mother died when the boy was three years old, and he was reared by a Quaker woman, who became housekeeper for the motherless household. Ten years later, the father and housekeeper died within three days of each other, and the thirteen-year-old boy was sent to the Charleston Orphan Home, an institution conducted in a manner highly creditable to the city, where he was educated.

The business career which was to prove so prosperous began with a clerkship in the book store of the Southern Baptist Publication Society. In 1860, Mr. Murray was adopted by Washington Jefferson Bennett, a prominent man, and was given a place in the Bennett Rice and Lumber Mill, on the Cooper River. The Civil War interrupted his business progress, for Mr. Murray served with the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, which took an active part when Charleston was being shelled and which sent two companies to the Confederate Army. Mr. Murray twice entered the trenches at James Island, and later he was active in the militia, which was held ready by citizens to join the "Red Shirt" campaign. The Bennett mills were out of business during the war. Nor did they escape the ravages of shells, for the buildings were repeatedly struck, and eighty shells fell on the premises.

When the war was over, Mr. Murray resumed his work at the Bennett mills, and in 1874, when his benefactor died, became a partner of his two sons. In 1894, when the Bennett sons retired from the business, Mr. Murray became sole owner of the property, which he operated profitably until

1912, when he sold it to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Mr. Murray was also a director in the People's National Bank, the Security Savings Bank, the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, the Consolidated Railroad and Light Company, and the Charleston Bridge Company. Moreover, he found time for public service and was alderman from the Fourth Ward in 1885, and from the First Ward in 1893, and he was commissioner of the almshouse and county commissioner. The benefactions of Mr. Murray went, in part, to the Charleston Orphan House, the Murray Vocational School, the Murray Boulevard, the Hampton Park Driveway, the Citadel Hospital, the new barracks at Citadel School, the College of Charleston, Bennett School Library, the Seamen's Home, extension of boulevards, erection of a suitable monument to the defenders of Fort Sumter, and to churches, schools, and individuals. It is not to be forgotten that all was done modestly and without ostentation, for that was an outstanding trait of this unusual man. He was Past Master in the Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and had attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites; he also belonged to the Charleston Club, the Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Carolina Art Association, the Clergy Society, the Young Men's Christian Association Bible Society, St. Andrew's Society, the Palmetto Guards Rifle Club, and last member of the Fort Moultrie Centennial Monument Committee. His favorite forms of recreation were walking, riding, and reading.

In July, 1876, in Charleston, South Carolina, Andrew Buist Murray married Mary Hayes Bennett, daughter of his old benefactor, Washington Jefferson Bennett, of Charleston.

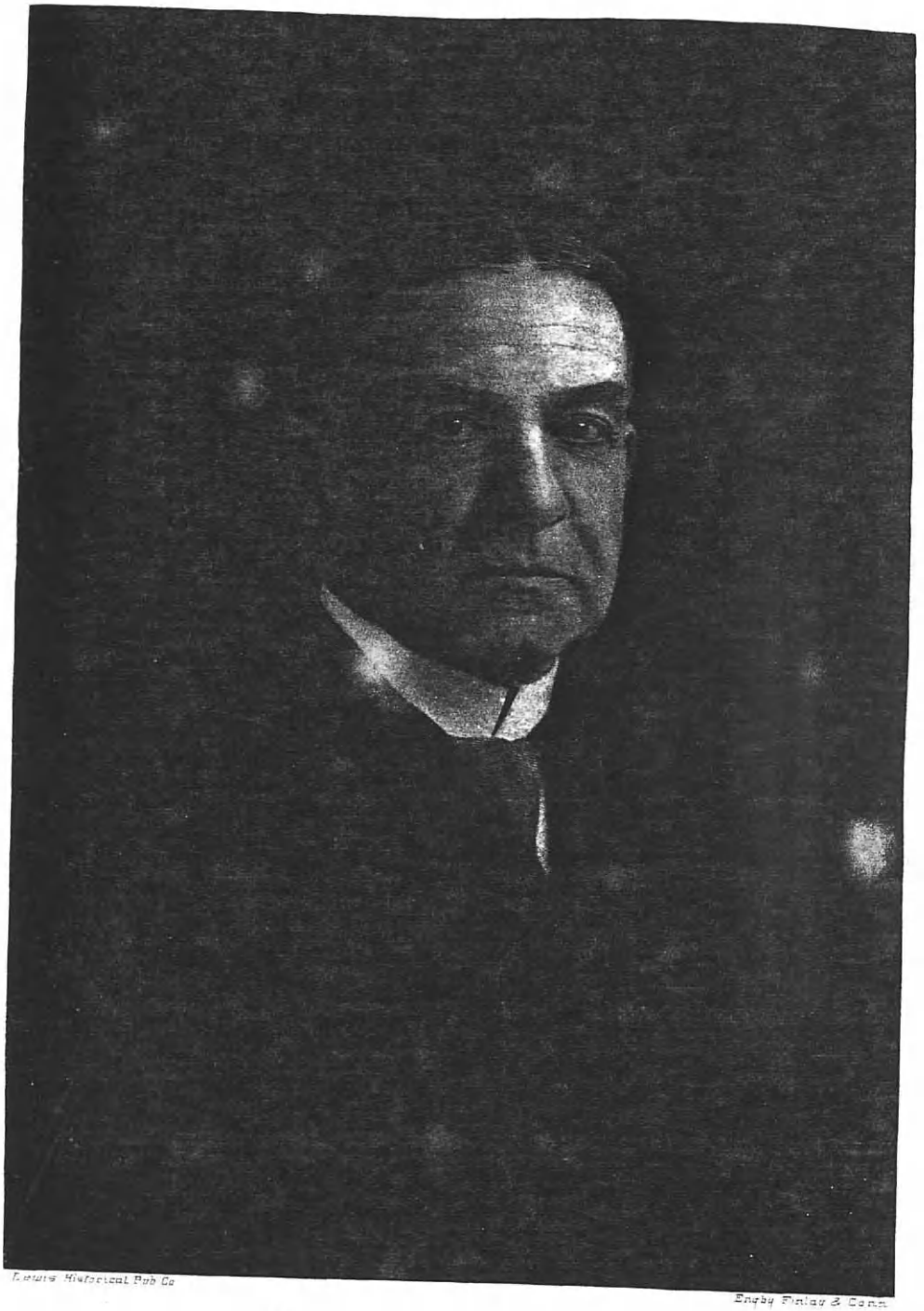
At the age of eighty-five, December 20, 1928, Mr. Murray died in the city he had so loved and benefited. An enormous crowd of those who loved him, men and women and children, met to do him honor, and the public schools closed. "A quiet life closes and the current of the life of others is not disturbed, but our people follow to the grave the body of one of them who was their staunch friend."

PINCKNEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH, Lawyer, Business Man—In the history of this country certain names stand out in sharp relief as symbols of men of families of distinction. Such a name is Pinckney, characteristic of qualities highly prized in this country: a long-established family which has played a notable part in the development of South Carolina from a historical, an economic, and a cultural standpoint. A notab representative of this family was the late Charl Cotesworth Pinckney, whose name and examp and life work are still influential, although he di July 5, 1909. An attorney of great learning a ability, he was also a business man of foresigh who devoted years of his life to the developme of phosphate mines.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was born Greenville, South Carolina, January 17, 1839, s of the Rev. Charles Cotesworth and Ann Randol (McKenna) Pinckney, and of an ancestral li which went back to English settlers from Durha England, who settled in this country in 1692. Th father was an outstanding figure in the Charle ton of his day and rector of Grace Episcop Church there. The son was educated in the el mentary schools of Charleston, at South Carolir College, and took a graduate course at the Un versity of Bonn, in Germany. War was declare soon after his matriculation. With patriotic r sponse characteristic of his race, he reëntered th country by way of Canada, enlisting at once i Captain William Haskett's company in Virgini where he was soon appointed captain and assigne to the staff of General Ripley.

At the close of the war, Mr. Pinckney resume civilian activities. Teaching school in the har years which followed the Civil War, years whe the aristocracy of the South bent its shoulder t the wheel to overcome poverty and ignorance an misrule, he managed to study law at the sam time. His home during this interval was i Abbeville County. After he was admitted to th bar in 1867, he practiced his profession for thre years with such distinction that in 1870 he becam a member of the firm of Memminger, Pinckne and Jervey. With an excellent education, much experience, and a mind strongly analytical, he enjoyed great success. When phosphate rock was discovered in worth while quantities in South Carolina and found to be valuable as a commercial fertilizer, Mr. Pinckney turned to phosphate mining as a side line. In 1878 he withdrew altogether from the practice of law in order more fully to develop the mines of South Carolina. Shortly he became the recognized leader of the industry and promoted it on a large scale until the South Carolina output of phosphate was outrivaled by that of Tennessee and of Florida.

He continued his work on a smaller scale, however, at "Runnymede" on the Ashley River, where he lived the latter part of his life and where he had hitherto built a residence on the original site of a colonial home. He reclaimed and enlarged



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Rich'd. Y. Cook

the grounds, and planted several interesting avenues of trees. He also planted japonicas, azaleas and roses and a variety of wild blossoming shrubs to lend their beauty to the scene. Mr. Pinckney was a member of the South Carolina Bar Association, the South Carolina Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, and Grace Episcopal Church of Charleston. Reading and study are favorite forms of recreation.

In 1867, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney married (first) Lucy W. Memminger, daughter of Hon. C. G. Memminger, attorney-at-law. Children of the first marriage: Gustavus M. Pinckney; Mrs. E. W. Hughes; and Mrs. William B. S. Heyward. He married (second) Anne Morris, daughter of the Rev. Thomas A. Morris of Calvary Episcopal Church in Western North Carolina. This marriage occurred in 1890. Children: Charles C. Pinckney; Francis M. Pinckney; and Mrs. E. Milby Burton.

Of prime significance to a community is the man with the keenness and vision to discover and promote a new industry. Mr. Pinckney was able to give to South Carolina the important new enterprise of phosphate mining, which for its period greatly bettered the economic conditions of his State, and he put behind it all of his characteristic vigor and ability. As a lawyer and a gentleman he was highly regarded, and as a friend admired and dear to all who enjoyed his warm affection.

COOK, RICHARD YERKES, Financier—In the financial history of Philadelphia for the past quarter of a century, the figure of Richard Yerkes Cook, late president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, stands out with peculiar impressiveness. Mr. Cook long was recognized as an authority in the world of finance. He was also one of the sterling citizens of the Quaker City.

The branch of the Cook family herein considered traces to ancient times in England, in its being those who have brought to the family name distinction through notable activities in various fields. The spelling of the surname was always Cooke until about 1815, when Joel Cooke, 2d, father of Richard Yerkes Cook, dropped the final "e," which had been used from the year 1600. His son, Richard Y. Cook, had, however, a strong preference for the old style, and to his grandchildren he wrote, among other things: " . . . and if my descendants shall see fit to adopt the family name as it has been spelled for I do not know how many years, but certainly from the year 1600 to 1815, they may count my assent as having been given."

(The Cook Line).

(I) Captain or Dr. Thomas Cooke, the first of the ancestors of record of the Cook family, was born in Earl's Colne, Essex County, England, in 1603, and died in June, 1677. He came to America in 1635, landing at Boston. In 1639 he was living in Taunton, Massachusetts, and in 1643, removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he died. He was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly for Portsmouth in 1664. Captain Cooke married Mary, who was born in 1605, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas (2), of whom further. 2. John, born in 1631, died in New Jersey in 1677; was a large landowner; married, in 1649, Mary Borden, who died in 1690, daughter of Richard Borden of Portsmouth and formerly of County Kent, England. 3. Sarah, born in 1632. 4. George, born in 1633; married in 1653.

(II) Captain Thomas (2) Cooke, eldest son of Captain or Dr. Thomas Cooke, was born in Earl's Colne, County Essex, England, in 1628, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1670. He married Mary Havens, and they had children: 1. William. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Thomas (3) Cooke, son of Captain Thomas (2) and Mary (Havens) Cooke, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1653, and died in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey, in December, 1698. He married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of two sons and one daughter. Among their children was Thomas (4), of whom further.

(IV) Thomas (4) Cooke, son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth Cooke, was born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1695, and died in New Hanover, near Crosswicks, New Jersey, in January, 1742. He married Abigail (Borden) Emley, who died in 1747, widow of William Emley, and daughter of James Borden, of Burlington, New Jersey, and great-granddaughter of Richard Borden, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Thomas (4) and Abigail (Borden-Emley) Cooke were the parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom was William Cooke, Jr., of whom further.

(V) William Cooke, Jr., son of Thomas (4) and Abigail (Borden-Emley) Cooke, was born in New Hanover, New Jersey, in 1735, and died in Cookstown, New Jersey, in 1814. He became the largest landowner in Eastern New Jersey. He held many township offices, and he and his sons fought in the Revolutionary War. He married (first), in 1761, Achsah Middleton, daughter of John Middleton, who was the son of John Middleton, the son of Lord John Middleton and Martha

Carew. By this marriage there were seven sons among whom was Joel, of whom further. He married (second) Catharine, and they had three sons.

(VI) Joel Cooke, son of William, Jr., and Achsah (Middleton) Cooke, was born about 1764, and died about 1796. His will was proved January 3, 1797, and he left a fair estate. He was in the regular army, and was of the party which captured Bacon, Tory refugee, who had shot Cornet William Cooke, Joel's brother, at Cedar Bridge, December 27, 1782. After Bacon's capture he attempted to escape, and seizing a musket, fired on the officer, Stewart, the ball going through Stewart's body and wounding Joel Cooke, who, nevertheless, closed with Bacon and killed him after a hand-to-hand struggle. It was either Joel Cooke or William Cooke who was chairman of the Committee of Public Safety for Burlington County, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War (the records have been accidentally destroyed by fire). Joel Cooke died from the effects of a wound received in a duel with General Lacey on a Sunday in the churchyard at Crosswicks, the arrangements for the combat having been made while Joel Cooke was attending service with his wife, and from which he was called out. The cause of the duel was General Lacey's connection with an attempt to remove General Washington from command during the Revolutionary War, known as the "Conway Cabal." The Cookes were partisans of Washington, while Lacey had espoused the side of General Gates.

Joel Cooke married Keturah Miers, who married a second time. Their children: 1. Mary, born in 1790, died in Indiana, 1870; married John R. Emley, and moved to Indiana, in 1834. 2. Joel, Jr., of whom further.

(VII) Joel (2) Cook (as he spelled the name), son of Joel and Keturah (Miers) Cooke, was born about 1796, and died in Philadelphia, October 9, 1873. His mother having married a second time, he was educated by his grandfather, who was very kind to him. On his grandfather's second marriage, Joel, Jr., came to Philadelphia, purchased a residence almost directly opposite the entrance of Independence Hall, and lived there from 1835 until 1855. He was repeatedly elected alderman of Chestnut Ward of the old city of Philadelphia, and continued to serve until the consolidation took effect. He was one of the leaders of the Whig party in Pennsylvania.

Joel (2) Cook married, July 22, 1834, Mary Paul Yerkes (see Yerkes V). Their children: 1. Gustavus Benson, born July 18, 1838, died January 6, 1867, unmarried. 2. Joel (3), born March 20, 1842; married, September 19, 1865, Mary E. Edmunds. 3. Richard Yerkes, of whom further. 4. William, born July 18, 1847, died May 16, 1893; married, March 24, 1873, Mary Earle, granddaughter of Ralph Earle, 1st, who married John Borden in 1670.

(VIII) Richard Yerkes Cook, son of Joel (2) and Mary Paul (Yerkes) Cook, was born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1845. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after graduation from Central High School, he embarked on his career in the business world by joining the importing firm of Cook & Brother, Philadelphia. He next became associated with the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company, of which he was made president in 1889. He was elected a director of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company in 1887, and in 1890, he was advanced to president, which office he held until his death.

The fine business qualifications of Mr. Cook were in great demand by boards of directors of different organizations into whose membership he was called. His public spirit led him to accept many such trusts. He continued to serve as vice-president and director of the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company; director of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Real Estate Company; director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and of the A. Colburn Company; director of the Alliance Coal Mining Company, the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, the Lehigh & New England Railway Company, the Tradesman's National Bank, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and the Market Street National Bank.

Mr. Cook possessed marked ability as an organizer in addition to his business and financial sagacity and acumen. Among his more notable financial achievements was the rehabilitation of the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Saving Fund and Trust Company, with the assistance of George H. Earle, Jr. The creditors of the bank were paid dollar for dollar, with nearly seventeen per cent. interest, and the depositors of the trust company received eighty-seven and one-half per cent. of their deposits.

A keen, forceful and most kindly face was that of Richard Yerkes Cook, the face of a man of great tenacity of purpose, but always having at heart the best interests of those with whom he was associated, and the welfare of his city and the State. Possessed of generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, he was implicitly trusted and greatly beloved. His word was never

doubted, and his name was a synonym for honorable dealings.

Mr. Cook was a member of the Union League, Racquet and Downtown clubs. In politics, he was a Republican. Interested in the musical development of Philadelphia, he was a member of the executive staff and the board of directors of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and for many years was a guarantor of the Metropolitan Opera. As executor of the George W. South estate he arranged for and carried through the financial management and construction of the George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate. Of deeply philanthropic nature, he was connected with many charitable organizations, among them the Philadelphia Sterilized Milk, Coal and Ice Society, of which he was president.

Mr. Cook married, in Philadelphia, March 16, 1868, Lavinia Borden (see Borden VIII). They were the parents of one son, Gustavus Wynne Cook (q. v.). Mr. Cook was of domestic tastes and devoted to his family, and his home was the abiding place of happiness and hospitality. Polished in manner, he was intensely human in his sympathies, and he irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with that brightness of spirit which expressed the pure gold of character.

Richard Yerkes Cook passed away December 9, 1917, while still in the full maturity of his powers, leaving a record of a singularly well-rounded life and a name around which fragrant memories will long linger. Simple, true, unassuming and strong in all that constitutes ideal manliness, he stood for many years before the community as an example of personal virtue.

(The Borden Line).

The Borden family were originally natives of Kent, England, and descended from Simon de Bourdon, of the reign of Henry II. This Simon de Bourdon, in the seventh year of the reign of King John, A. D., 1206, gave the ground for the parish church of Bordon, and it was in his honor that the parish was so named.

(I) Richard Borden was born in Kent, England, in 1601, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 25, 1671. He married Joan Fowle, born in 1604, died July 15, 1688, daughter of Francis Fowle of Cranbrooke, Kent, England. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Thomas. 2. Francis, of whom further. 3. Mary, married John Cooke. 4. Matthew. 5. John, married, December 25, 1670, Mary Earle. 6. Joseph. 7. Sarah. 8. Samuel. 9. Benjamin. 10. Amey.

(II) Francis Borden, son of Richard and Joan (Fowle) Borden, was born in Kent, England, and died in Monmouth County, East Jersey, January 19, 1705-06. He married, April 12, 1677, Jane Vickers, and they had the following children: 1. Richard. 2. Francis (2), of whom further. 3. Joyce. 4. Thomas.

(III) Francis (2) Borden, son of Francis and Jane (Vickers) Borden, was born September 1, 1678. He married Mary, and their children were: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Jane. 3. Francis (3), of whom further. 4. John. 5. Amy. 6. Mary. 7. Thomas. 8. James.

(IV) Francis (3) Borden, son of Francis (2) and Mary Borden, was born in Shrewsbury, December 14, 1709, and died in October, 1784. He married Lydia Woolly, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph. 2. Thomas. 3. Francis (4), of whom further. 4. Lydia. 5. Hannah. 6. Rhoda.

(V) Francis (4) Borden, son of Francis (3) and Lydia (Woolly) Borden, was born in Shrewsbury, about 1740. He married Elizabeth Parker, who was born November 14, 1745, and died February 27, 1788. Children: 1. William. 2. Josiah, of whom further. 3. Daniel. 4. Asher. 5. Sarah. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Francis. 8. Edward. 9. Samuel.

(VI) Josiah Borden, son of Francis (4) and Elizabeth (Parker) Borden, was born in Chesterfield, November 10, 1769, and died in New Hanover, March 2, 1826. He married Mary Robbins (see Robbins V). Children: 1. Aaron Robbins. 2. Mary Robbins. 3. Apollo W. 4. Edward. 5. Charles. 6. George W. 7. Samuel. 8. John, of whom further.

(VII) John Borden, son of Josiah and Mary (Robbins) Borden, was born in New Hanover, New Jersey, July 13, 1819, and died in Moorestown, New Jersey, July 5, 1892. He married Sarah Ann Emley. (Emley VI). They were the parents of six children: 1. Emma, died in infancy. 2. Lavinia, of whom further. 3. Winfield. 4. Joseph. 5. John. 6. Florence.

(VIII) Lavinia Borden, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Emley) Borden, was born March 10, 1846. She married, March 16, 1868, Richard Yerkes Cook. (Cook VIII).

(The Emley Line).

(I) William Emley was born at Torworth, Blithe Parish, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1648, and died in Burlington County, East Jersey, in 1704. He married (first) Ruth; and (second) Mary. By his first wife, he had the following children: 1. William, born in 1675. 2. Mary, born in 1677. 3. Thomas. 4. Ruth, born January 8, 1682. 5. Elizabeth. Children by the second marriage:

6. John, born March 15, 1691. 7. Sarah, born in 1692. 8. Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Emley, son of William and Mary Emley, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1694, and died there in 1784. He married, but the name of his wife is not known. Children: 1. William, born in 1721. 2. John. 3. Samuel. 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mary.

(III) Joseph Emley, son of Samuel Emley, was born October 21, 1738, and died October 15, 1806. He married (first), February 13, 1767, Sarah Steward; he married (second), in 1772, Phebe Mills. Joseph and Sarah (Steward) Emley were the parents of two children: 1. William I., of whom further. 2. Daniel, born October 4, 1770.

(IV) William I. Emley, son of Joseph and Sarah (Steward) Emley, was born November 29, 1767, and died July 10, 1853. He married (first) Elizabeth Sexton, born March 3, 1767, died October 8, 1806, daughter of Peter Sexton. He married (second) Elizabeth Willitts. Children by his first wife: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Sexton.

(V) Joseph (2) Emley, son of William I. and Elizabeth (Sexton) Emley, was born September 22, 1795, and died in July, 1871. He married, August 14, 1818, Martha Emley, born March 30, 1797, died June 26, 1879, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Emley. Children: 1. Gilbert. 2. William I. 3. Edward. 4. Sarah Ann, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth Sexton.

(VI) Sarah Ann Emley, daughter of Joseph (2) and Martha (Emley) Emley, was born in Jacobstown, New Jersey, August 25, 1819, and died in Moorestown, New Jersey, December 15, 1888. She married John Borden. (Borden VII).

(The Robbins Line).

(I) Daniel Robbins was born in 1640, and died in July, 1714. He was the father of Aaron, of whom further.

(II) Aaron Robbins, son of Daniel Robbins, was born May 24, 1683, and died in April, 1759. He was the father of Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel Robbins, son of Aaron Robbins, died in 1760. He had Aaron, of whom further.

(IV) Aaron Robbins, son of Samuel Robbins, died February 25, 1826. He was the father of Mary, of whom further.

(V) Mary Robbins, daughter of Aaron Robbins, was born February 13, 1779, and died in September, 1861. She married Josiah Borden. (Borden VI).

(The Yerkes Line).

(I) Anthony Yerkes was born in Holland, in 1650, and died in Moreland, in 1740. He came to Pennsylvania in 1700, and settled at Germantown, where, in 1703, he was chosen one of the Burgesses. In 1709 he removed from Germantown to Moreland, now in Montgomery County, where he bought 300 acres of land. He married Margaret and they were the parents of three sons, among them being Herman, of whom further.

(II) Herman Yerkes, son of Anthony and Margaret Yerkes, was born in Holland, in 1689, and died in Moreland, in 1750. He married, February 8, 1711, Elizabeth Watts, daughter of the Rev. John Watts. They were the parents of two daughters and eight sons, among whom was Titus, of whom further.

(III) Titus Yerkes, son of Herman and Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes, was born in Moreland, in 1731, and died there in 1762. He married Margaret Paul, and they were the parents of Titus (2), of whom further.

(IV) Titus (2) Yerkes, son of Titus and Margaret (Paul) Yerkes, was born in November, 1762, and died in Moreland, June 15, 1846. He married Mary Streeper. (Streeper V). They were the parents of two sons and one daughter, Mary Paul, of whom further.

(V) Mary Paul Yerkes, daughter of Titus (2) and Mary (Streeper) Yerkes, was born June 12, 1814, and died at Philadelphia, December 4, 1800. She married, July 22, 1834, Joel Cook (2). (Cook VII).

(The Streeper Line).

(I) William Streeper (or Streaper) was born about 1650, and died in Germantown, in November, 1717. His will, dated October 18, 1717, was proved in Philadelphia, November 15, 1717. He describes himself as of "Sommerhousen, in Germantownship, Philadelphia County." He married, but the name of his wife is not known. He had three sons and two daughters. Of these, there was Lenert, of whom further.

(II) Lenert Streeper, son of William Streeper, was born in Germantown, March 19, 1686, and died there in 1727. He was the father of William (2), of whom further.

(III) William (2) Streeper, son of Lenert Streeper, was born in Abington, October 15, 1716, and died in Cheltonham, in 1764. He was the father of Abraham, of whom further.

(IV) Colonel Abraham Streeper, son of William (2) Streeper, was born in Abington, September 4, 1747, and died in Merion, in 1792. He married Hannah Roberts. (Roberts IV). They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, Mary, of whom further.

(V) Mary Streeper, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Roberts) Streeper, was born in Merion,

October 28, 1770, and died in Philadelphia, April 14, 1855. She married Titus (2) Yerkes. (Yerkes IV).

(The Roberts Line).

(I) John Roberts, son of Richard Roberts, who was a descendant of Collwyn, Prince of Llyn, who lived in the eleventh century, was born at Cowyns, parish of Llanengan, Caernarvonshire, North Wales, in 1648, and died at Merion, June 6, 1724. He came to the new province in 1683, landing November 16. He brought with him a certificate of removal from Penllyn Meeting, dated May 18, 1683, which is recorded in the books of Radnor, Merion and Haverford meetings. He settled in the township of Merion, calling his place Pencoid. He was well known as a man of character, just, thoughtful and devout, and he left a number of papers bearing witness to the possession of all of these traits, while the confidence of the community in which he lived was fully reposed in him. He served as a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1704-06-09-13-15-17, and is also frequently referred to in contemporaneous documents as a justice of the peace.

John Roberts married, at Merion, January 20, 1684, Gaynor, who died February 20, 1722, daughter of Robert Pugh, from Llyndewydd, near Bala, Wales. They were the parents of Robert, of whom further.

(II) Robert Roberts, son of John and Gaynor (Pugh) Roberts, was born in Merion, December 15, 1685, and died there in 1768. He married Sidney Evan, daughter of Rees and Elizabeth (Jones) Evan, and they had Phineas, of whom further.

(III) Phineas Roberts, son of Robert and Sidney (Evan) Roberts, was born at Merion, in 1722, and died there in 1801. He married Anne Wynne (see Wynne IV). They were the parents of one son and three daughters, among them being Hannah, of whom further.

(IV) Hannah Roberts, daughter of Phineas and Anne (Wynne) Roberts, was born in 1747, and died in 1785. She married Abraham Streeper. (Streeper IV).

(The Wynne Line).

(I) Dr. Thomas Wynne was born in 1630, in North Wales, supposedly near Cayrwys, Flintshire, and died at Philadelphia, in January, 1692. He came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, in 1682, on the ship "Welcome," and was the surgeon on the expedition, treating the patients who were the victims of smallpox. He was the intimate friend of William Penn, who named Chestnut Street after him. On the original plans of the city this highway always appears as "Wynne" Street. His residence, on the west side of Front Street above Wynne Street (now Chestnut Street) was almost the first brick house built in the new city. In 1682 Dr. Wynne was chosen speaker of the First Provincial Assembly, serving during the session of 1682-83, and again in 1687-88. From 1686 to 1690 he was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was also a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Sussex in 1688 and afterwards. He was Puisne Judge, Province of Pennsylvania, 1690-92. He was a large land holder in Sussex (Pennsylvania), now Delaware. In 1684 Dr. Wynne, at William Penn's invitation, went back to England with him, sailing from Philadelphia June 12, and arriving in London, September 23, of that year. After remaining there for a little over a year, he returned to the Province. According to family tradition, Dr. Wynne was a man of fine attainments, character and social position. He continuously occupied the highest positions in the Province. He was possessed of literary talent and published numerous works, mainly in exposition and in defense of the doctrines of the Quakers.

Dr. Wynne was married three times, and left children by his first wife, Martha (Buttall) Wynne: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Mary, born in 1659, married Dr. Edward Jones. 3. Tabitha, remained in Wales. 4. Rebecca, born in 1662; married (first) Solomon Thomas; (second) John Dickinson. 5. Sidney, married William Chew. 6. Hannah, married David Hunishney.

(II) Jonathan Wynne, son of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Buttall) Wynne, was born in North Wales, and died in Philadelphia, in 1721. In 1701 he built a large house on the north side of the Lancaster Road, near what is now the township line. He called this place "Wynnstay." Although the house was in a dilapidated condition, it was in existence in 1899. Jonathan Wynne married, in 1694, Sarah Graves, and they were the parents of Thomas (2), of whom further.

(III) Thomas (2) Wynne, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Graves) Wynne, was born in Philadelphia, and died there, in 1757. He married Mary Warner. (Warner III). They had one son and five daughters, among them being Anne, of whom further.

(IV) Anne Wynne, daughter of Thomas (2) and Mary (Warner) Wynne, was born in Philadelphia, and died in Merion. She married Phineas Roberts. (Roberts III).

(The Warner Line).

(I) Captain William Warner, son of John Warner, of Draycot, was born at Draycot, in the

parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, in 1627, and was baptized July 8, 1627, in the parish church there. He came to the New World, settling in what was afterwards Pennsylvania, before April 3, 1678. He had a large grant of land on the west bank of the Schuylkill and called his place Blockley, after his old English home. He served as captain under Cromwell in the parliamentary wars and also took a prominent part in the affairs of the new colony. In 1681 William Warner was a member of Deputy Governor Markham's council, and was appointed one of the nine justices of the Court of Common Pleas, September 13, 1681. He was a member of the First Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1683. He died in October, 1706, and his will was proved at Philadelphia, October 18, 1706.

Captain William Warner married, but the name of his wife is not known. He was the father of Isaac, of whom further.

(II) Isaac Warner, son of Captain William Warner, died in May, 1727, his will being proved at Philadelphia May 6, 1727. He married, November 30, 1692, Ann Craven, and they had a daughter, Mary, of whom further.

(III) Mary Warner, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Craven) Warner, married Thomas (2) Wynne. (Wynne III).

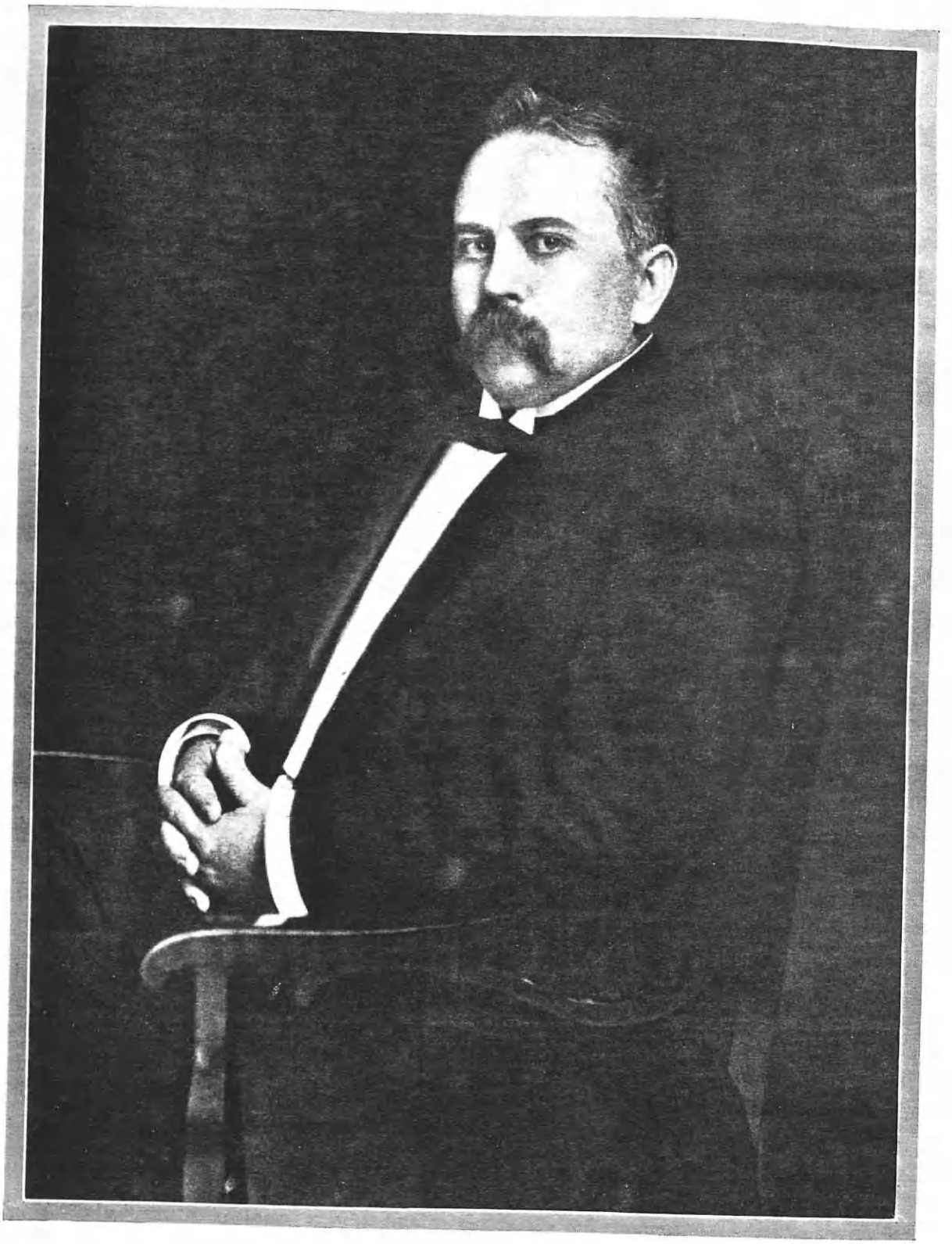
COOK, GUSTAVUS WYNNE, Financier—Financial and industrial enterprises of Pennsylvania and other States are strengthened through the vested and official interest of Gustavus W. Cook, of Philadelphia, one of the best-known of the active financiers in his field. Of artistic temperament and architectural training, Mr. Cook for some time devoted his attention to that profession, but he eventually developed a pronounced talent for business reorganization and management, with particular reference to the financial rehabilitation of various concerns. He is one of the most useful citizens of the Greater Philadelphia.

Gustavus Wynne Cook was born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1868, son of the late Richard Yerkes Cook, whose biography precedes this, and Lavinia (Borden) Cook. He is connected by direct and collateral lines with families of importance and of ancient ancestry, and enjoys a social standing among the most desirable circles of refinement and civic worth. His earlier preparatory course was taken in Eastburn Academy, from which he entered Franklin Institute, where he pursued studies that led him to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In the latter institution he put the finishing touches on study of the principles and practice of the artist's profession along the line which he desired to pursue.

After leaving school, Mr. Cook gave considerable time and thought, to architectural and engineering work in Philadelphia, and soon became well known for his activities in that direction. Among matters that first commanded his attention was the development of the South Chester Tube Company and the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company, both of which were ambitious undertakings which became prosperous under the direction of Mr. Cook and his associates. One of the most notable, and perhaps the outstanding, achievement by Mr. Cook in his career as an industrial engineer and financial expert was in connection with the publication and engineering end of the "Philadelphia Record." His association with this very important piece of work lasted about six years, following the business failure of William E. Singerley, which had also brought the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company tumbling in the crash. The "Record" was one of Singerley's assets, and to the handling of that newspaper's affairs Mr. Cook contributed important service in the management of the paper for the benefit of the creditors of the Singerley estate. So efficiently and with such fine business acumen did Mr. Cook and his associates conduct the "Record" that it proved to be the most valuable of the assets offsetting the liabilities in the failure, and when the property was sold it had the largest circulation of any newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cook has been identified for many years with manufacturing and financial enterprises, in which his counsel and active participation have been important factors toward their successful management. He is president and director of the South Chester Tube Company, director of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the Real Estate Trust Company, the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company, the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Kentucky Securities Corporation, Kentucky Utilities Corporation, the Lexington Street Railways, the Precision Grinding Wheel Company, the Horn & Hardart Company of New York, and a former director of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia.

In political affairs he belongs to the Republican party, but he has never attempted to gain public office; his directorships and vested interests are so numerous and important as to command virtually all of his attention. He is a member of a number



John H. Burkhalter

of clubs and societies, among which are the Racquet Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New England Society. He has his religious fellowship with the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr, where he has his residence, and serves as a trustee of the George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate, Philadelphia.

Mr. Cook married, June 19, 1895, in Old Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia, Nannie Munford Bright, born October 14, 1877, daughter of Captain Robert and Nannie (Munford) Bright, of Williamsburg, through whom she is descended from old and highly esteemed families. Her great-grandfather was Alexander Macaulay, whose father and Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay, the celebrated essayist and historian, were brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of two daughters: 1. Nancy Wynne, born October 26, 1897, at Philadelphia; married, July 24, 1918, Alfred Putnam of Philadelphia, and they have two sons, Alfred Wynne, born May 27, 1919; and Richard Cook, born January 5, 1926. 2. Lavinia Emley, born at Philadelphia, August 14, 1899; married August 16, 1920, Witney Wright, of Philadelphia, and they have two daughters, Elizabeth Macaulay, born July 12, 1921; and Margaret Conover, born August 6, 1926.

Improved tone and greater solidity in the financial and industrial fabric of Pennsylvania commercial life with which Mr. Cook has had to do are to be noted as high points in his interesting and useful career. He already has made for himself a permanent place in the esteem of his contemporaries, while he has exemplified the best traditions of an honorable family name.

BURKHALTER, JOHN HAMMOND, Physician and Surgeon—Skilled in medicine and surgery, devoted to his profession in an intense way, the first man to install a Roentgen ray apparatus and to use it in the South, and foremost in many other branches of surgery and therapeutics, Dr. John Hammond Burkhalter left a deathless fame in the annals of South Carolina as one of the foremost practitioners who ever graced a profession. In Columbia, where he made his home for the better part of his professional life, he had a large practice and enjoyed the respect of the entire community because of the valuable work he did for the people and because of his fine character and unblemished record of citizenship. He attained recognition in outside fields and was called on many occasions to lend his knowledge in special cases and special methods of treatment. Calm in demeanor under all circumstances, he was a skillful and successful physician and surgeon, whose name will long remain a cherished memory to his friends and acquaintances and a priceless heritage to his family.

John Hammond Burkhalter is said to have descended from the Burkhalter family which was first represented in this country by five brothers, Peter, Joshua, Abraham, John, and Michel, who fled to Alsace-Lorraine to seek shelter from religious persecution in Austria and Germany. The five brothers embarked with forty-two other families from Rotterdam, December 2, 1773, and landed in the Colony of Georgia. The Burkhalter brothers settled near Springfield, Effingham County, but several of them later moved north into South Carolina to a better field for Indian trade. Among those who lived in South Carolina was Michel Burkhalter who settled in Edgefield County and married, in 1750, Martha Newsome, a descendant of the Yorkshire, England, family of that name. Just how the line descends to John Hammond Burkhalter is not known, but the same stalwart spirit of courage and determination that made it possible for his ancestors to penetrate and conquer a new strange country, was evidenced in the life of their very worthy representative, Dr. John Hammond Burkhalter.

(D. A. R. Mazagine, Vol. LVI, No. 3, pp. 148-50.)

Dr. Burkhalter was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, April 29, 1869, a son of Charles M. and Frances (Hammond) Burkhalter. His father was a successful physician with a large practice, and to his son he gave a liberal education. Private school tutelage for John Hammond Burkhalter was followed by a course at Captain Patrick's Military School at Greenville, South Carolina, and at Furman University, from which last-named institution he was graduated with honors. He then attended the University of Virginia where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and followed this with a course at the University of New York, graduating in 1889, before he was twenty-one years of age. In 1890 he entered upon the practice of medicine in association with his father whose death occurred in 1893. After two years in this association he went to Trenton, South Carolina, and there practiced with Dr. Wise, well and favorably known, and with whom he remained until his father's death, when he removed to Greenwood and established himself in independent practice. In 1899 he came to Columbia and practiced here until 1902, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there took up the study of electro-therapeutics under the celebrated

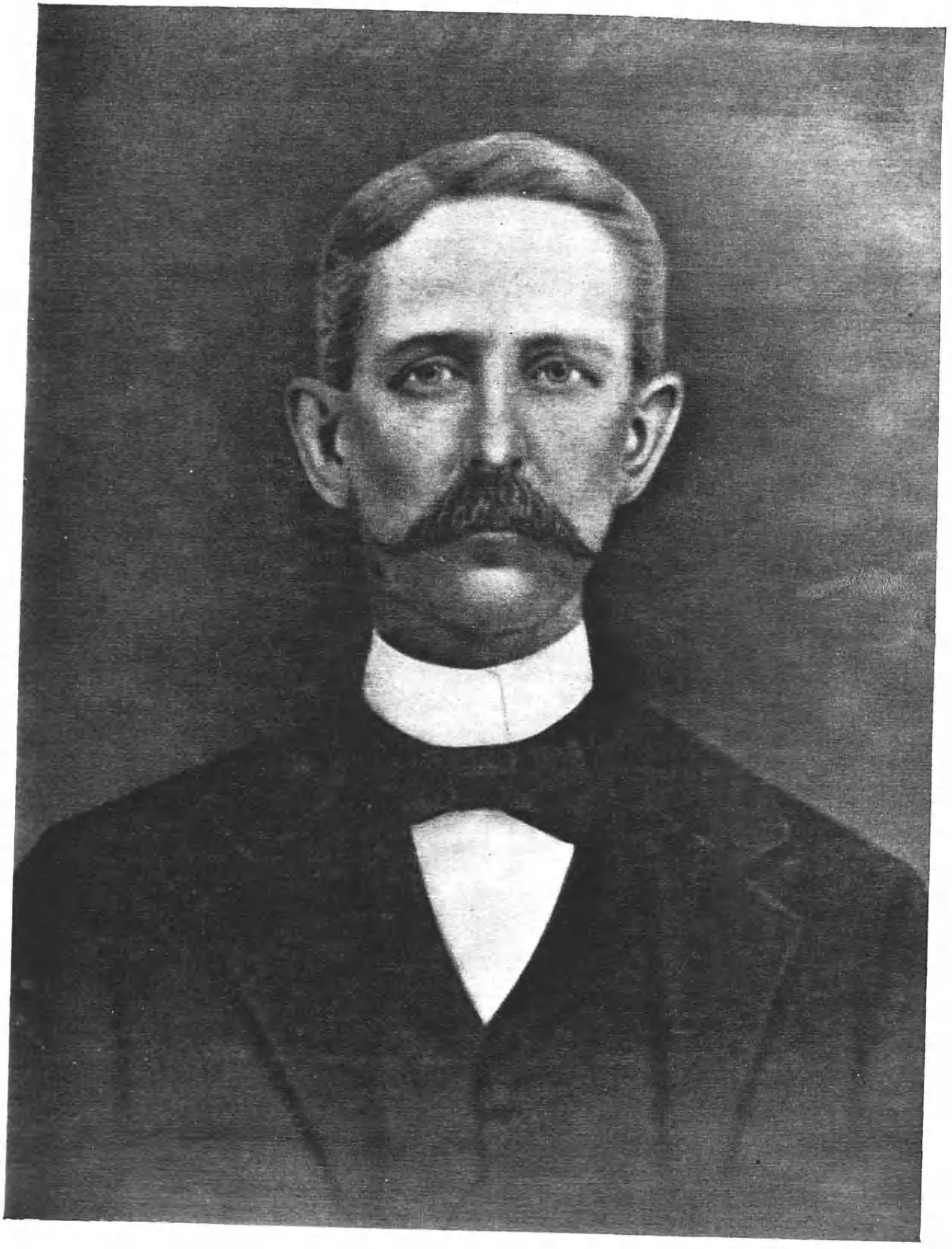
Dr. Utner. Returning from Cincinnati to Columbia he here installed the X-ray apparatus in his own establishment, which he founded and named in honor of his wife, "The Alma Sanitorium." He served as physician for the Seaboard Air Line while living in Greenwood and was a member of the American Medical Association and the South Carolina Medical Society as well as the Medical Association of South Carolina. His college fraternity was Phi Delta and he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church was the Baptist. While in the midst of his important work at the sanitorium he was stricken suddenly and died December 18, 1908, in his fortieth year.

John Hammond Burkhalter married in Bennettsville, South Carolina, in 1897, Alma E. Breeden, daughter of Captain Peter Lindsay Breeden, a Confederate veteran, a merchant and a planter. Their children were: Margaret Hammond, who died at the age of twenty-one, and John Breeden Burkhalter.

Dr. Burkhalter's quiet demeanor, kindly nature, buoyant spirits and optimistic outlook at all times made high appeal to all those with whom he came in contact. He made friends readily and retained them through life, for he was loyal, upright and honorable in all his dealings and in his comparatively brief career he accomplished immeasurable good in the field wherein he labored. Although young in years, he was old in experience and bore a professional name that will take its place on the roll of the leading surgeons of the South.

BRADLEY, DANIEL EDWARD, Prominent Engineer—In 1924 a distinguished citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, and prominent engineer of his time, Daniel Edward Bradley, formerly of Berlin, where his business career had been chiefly centered for many years, passed away at his home on Asylum Avenue. Although he had been retired from commercial activities for five years, his departure left a break in the ranks of energetic, enterprising, and successful business men of his day and generation who had done incalculable service in building into the Hartford region a degree of great prosperity. He was of that old reliable school of engineers and executives who had made it their aim to learn their respective businesses from the ground floor up. Their knowledge and experience thus practically acquired they were able to deliver in the management of the properties over which they were placed. Aside from his academic and special training, Mr. Bradley had attended the school of experience in which he had been an apt student and from which he was graduated with a diploma that would gain him admittance to high positions of responsibility and remuneration, demanding skillfulness out of the ordinary and business ability of a tried and proved executive. Mr. Bradley was highly popular in his jurisdiction; he was chosen a member of the Connecticut General Assembly from a district which gave a Republican President a majority, although Mr. Bradley's victory as a Democratic candidate was a conspicuous tribute from his fellow-citizens.

Daniel Edward Bradley was born May 16, 1861, in East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, a son of Dr. Oscar Holmes Bradley, who was born in 1826 in Louisville, Kentucky, and practiced medicine for many years. The mother was Julia Ann Spaulding, born in 1831, a daughter of Daniel and Viola Lucinda (Perkins) Spaulding, who were natives of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. The paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Bradley, married Margaret Holmes of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and they died and were buried in South Royalston, Massachusetts. On his father's side, Daniel E. was also descended from Jonathan Holmes, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who distinguished himself as a brilliant officer in the Revolution, having served under General Stark at Bennington, and under General Washington at Valley Forge. His immigrant ancestors on his mother's side came to America in 1630 from Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. Daniel Edward secured his preliminary education in the schools of East Jaffrey, and the Worcester Academy, at Worcester, Massachusetts, after which he matriculated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, receiving his graduation diploma from that institution with the class of 1883. He followed his scientific course with a course in engineering and was graduated from the Thayer School of Engineering in 1885. Immediately following his graduation he was appointed chief engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington Railroad, with headquarters at Readsboro, Vermont. He had become connected with that railway during his college vacation, so that his superiors knew well of his ability for the higher position to which they assigned him. His next berth was as assistant engineer for the Boston Bridge Works, with which concern he remained for two years. He now was placed in charge of the drafting department of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company at East Berlin, Connecticut, and continued in that capacity for another two years. Having received a flattering offer from St. Albans,



J. D. Milhous

Vermont, he went to that city and became manager and treasurer of the Vermont Construction Company, which offices he filled for two years, and then was elected vice-president of the company, holding that position also for two years. He resigned that office and returned to East Berlin to become the manager of the highway bridge department of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, continuing in that capacity until 1898, when he was advanced to manager of the contracting department, being given full authority in the making and executing of all contracts with which the concern had to do. Under his direction the business of the company grew to large proportions and the company became one of the largest and most important of its kind in the East. The Berlin Iron Bridge Company later was absorbed by the American Bridge Company, which in turn was merged with the United States Steel Corporation, with which Mr. Bradley became first assistant to the general manager and was given full charge of steel structural work. In 1901 he with two others organized the Berlin Construction Company, of which concern he was the president until he withdrew from active business in 1919.

In 1897 Mr. Bradley represented Berlin in the Connecticut General Assembly. His popularity was attested by his remarkable victory at the polls, when he a Democrat candidate overturned the Republican President McKinley's majority of two hundred and fifty-one votes in Berlin, and defeated his Republican opponent for the Assembly, M. E. Jacobs, by sixty-eight votes. This plainly was a testimonial to the worth, character, and popularity of the Democrat, regardless of his political beliefs. He only served one term at the capital, although he discharged his duties of the office with singular fidelity and his wonted intelligence; but outside this one office he was never actively interested in politics. Mr. Bradley was reticent to a degree; but he was generally well-prepared to answer most questions that were asked of him. His general demeanor was that of a ready listener. His large circle of friends delighted in their fellowship with him. He was genial, courteous, cultured, and a fine type of citizen. In 1912 he made a gift of his ancestral home, the Spaulding homestead, to the town of Fitzwilliam, Vermont, for use as a public library. The old house was built in 1804 and was the home of his grandparents, Daniel and Viola Lucinda Spaulding. Mr. Bradley himself maintained two residences, the one in Hartford, and a winter home at Miami, Florida.

Mr. Bradley was a member of the Automobile Club of Hartford, the Hartford Club, Hartford Golf Club, Dartmouth Club of Hartford, Engineers' Club of New York, the American Society of Engineers, and the Peterboro Golf Club.

Mr. Bradley married, December 31, 1883, Anna Samson, born in Roxbury, Vermont, May 3, 1862, died November 16, 1900, a daughter of Charles and Margaret Samson. Of this union three children survive him: Lucile K., now Mrs. Richard F. Paul, of Canton, Massachusetts; Marguerite J. (Mrs. Hiram D. Upton), of Solano, New Mexico; and Edith N., (Mrs. James P. Rogers), of Berlin, New York. He married (second), October 28, 1903, Lucy M. LeClair, who with their daughter survive him. He also left a brother, Dr. Mark S. Bradley, of Hartford.

MILHOUS, JOHN DARLING, Man of Affairs—As insurance operator and a writer, the late John Darling Milhous attained to distinction throughout the State of South Carolina. Particularly well known in Denmark and Columbia, South Carolina, he centered his career in these communities, contributing liberally to the advancement of each. His record entitles him to recognition as a foremost figure of the State.

The family of which he was a member is old in the United States, the founder, great-grandfather of John Darling Milhous, having come to the colonies from Alsace-Lorraine. Mülhous, in Alsace-Lorraine, was named in honor of a forebear. The immigrant ancestor settled in South Carolina, where the city of Charleston now lies. Much of the land within the modern city was his in pioneer days. He surveyed Charleston, and was active in the foundation of that city.

Succeeding generations have centered their activities in South Carolina. Charles Milhous, father of John Darling Milhous was a wealthy planter who owned many slaves. He also owned one of the largest plantations in old South Carolina. He dealt as a merchant, had financial connections of extended scope and, in short, was a foremost man of his time. When war broke out between the North and South, he enlisted in the old men's reserve for guard duty, and saw service toward the close of hostilities. Charles Milhous married Sarah Hayne, daughter of John Wolfe and Sarah (Tarrant) Hayne, and of their son, John Darling Milhous, there follows.

John Darling Milhous attended the schools of Barnwell County, South Carolina, where he was born, July 25, 1853. His life before the war was similar to that of other lads whose fathers had

large plantations. He was too young for war service, and continued with his schooling even while the most turbulent months of the conflict went by. Having completed his preparation, he entered the University of South Carolina, and from this took his degree in 1875, at the age of twenty-one years.

His father's holdings were extensive, and included among them were his plantation, his mill, several stores and similar enterprises. John Darling Milhous helped his father as a youth, and when he had completed college he returned to become his assistant. Later, he went into business for himself, in Bamberg, Barnwell and Orangeburg counties and offices at Denmark, dealing as an insurance broker. He built up a very solid and prosperous business in his life, and continued active in its conduct until ill health made it advisable for him to change climate in 1911. It was in December of that year that he came to Columbia. Here he spent the remainder of his life. Death occurred February 7, 1918, when Mr. Milhous was sixty-four.

It was after he came to Columbia that he became known throughout the State as a writer. He wrote for the Columbia "State," one of the oldest and most influential newspapers of the old South, a leader in the advance of modern civilization in South Carolina, and consistently the medium for literary expression of current times. He wrote on politics, and during the World War period turned his pen to good account. Too ill in health for service at the front, and too advanced in years for it, yet he served as a patriot at home, supporting all drives so necessary to a sustained effort in Europe. He retained his insurance business while he continued writing, likewise finding time for supervision of his many other financial responsibilities, which wisdom demanded that he preserve. A recognized leader, economically, socially and politically, he was active in politics from the time of his majority. He was made mayor of Denmark, serving two terms, and attended all conventions of his party in South Carolina. Under Presidents Garfield and McKinley, he served as postmaster.

John Darling Milhous sustained a wide variety of interests. He was a charter member of the Masonic Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Bamberg County, and was active in the works of the order until the last. He always said that he wished to be "a good Mason, as a good Mason is a good man." He lived according to the tenets of the order, as by those of the Scriptures. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Hunting, fishing and riding were favorite recreations; but his chief happiness came at home, in the companionship of his loved ones.

On November 3, 1885, at the Milhous estate in Barnwell County, Mr. Milhous was united in marriage with Mattie Kittrell, daughter of Daniel Kittrell, one of the largest planters in the South, owning his own stores, race tracks, and, in reality, having been at the head of a small kingdom. Of this union were born children: 1. Gladys, who married Roy L. Tyler; and they have a son, Roy L., Jr. 2. Von Etta M., who married Mr. Salley, and they have a daughter, Pat. 3. Helen Hayne, who married Robert E. Wiley, and they have children: Helen Hayne and Robert E., Jr. 4. Margaret. 5. Martha. Mrs. Milhous continues to reside in Columbia, surviving her beloved husband, who was buried in the family plot at Denmark Cemetery.

John Darling Milhous was a true Christian, with the high and true ideals of religious faith. He was a steward at Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church while in residence at Denmark. After coming to Columbia, he attended the Washington Street church of that denomination. A man of imposing carriage, and finely proportioned, his minister once said of him: "He was the most distinguished man that ever walked the aisle of my church."

Jovial, of a happy, warm personality, he had many friends, and was a welcome addition to any group of society. An optimist, he died content, with a smile of peace, holding to his philosophy of life until the last. He helped to make the world a brighter, better place in which to live.

RIGGS, ROBERT BAIRD, Chemist and Educator—Having spent several years in post-graduate work at the University of Goettingen, Germany, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the late Dr. Robert Baird Riggs returned to his native country and for several years was connected with the United States Geological Survey as a chemist. In 1885 he took up the teaching of chemistry, to which he devoted himself from then on until his retirement thirty-five years later. All but two years of this long and successful career as a teacher were spent with one educational institution, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Riggs not only ranked very high in his profession, but was also an exceptionally able teacher, many of his students later achieving success in their own careers. To an unusual degree he possessed the ability of imparting his knowledge and experience to others, exerting at the same time

a strong and beneficial influence on their characters as a result of his own strong and very attractive personality. Besides being deeply interested in everything pertaining to his own profession, he was especially interested in nature and more particularly in flowers and bird life. Though never taking any active part in public affairs, he was nevertheless a deep student of public questions and, being also widely read and thoroughly acquainted with the best literature, he was a man of true culture and a delightful and interesting companion.

Robert Baird Riggs was born at Hazelwood, Minnesota, May 22, 1855, a son of Rev. Stephen Return and Mary Ann Clark (Longley) Riggs. On his father's side he was descended from Edward Riggs who came from Wales to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633, while on his mother's side his first American ancestor was Richard Longley, who came from England to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. His father was a missionary to the Dakotas during 1837-85. In Dr. Riggs' boyhood the family lived in several towns, his father's work making changes of residence necessary from time to time. Dr. Riggs received his education in the public schools of these different localities and then entered Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876. Having decided to become a chemist, he went abroad for further study in this science, matriculating at the University of Goettingen, Germany, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1883. Returning then to this country, he served as a chemist with the United States Geological Survey during 1884-1887 and after that as professor of chemistry at the National College of Pharmacy during 1885-87. In the latter year he was appointed Scovill professor of chemistry at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, a position he filled with admirable results for thirty-three years, until he retired in June, 1920. At that time he was made professor emeritus and, in recognition of his long and faithful services, Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. During part of his teaching career Dr. Riggs also served as a member of the Connecticut State Board of Chemists, being appointed in 1890 and continuing to serve until 1912. After his retirement from active teaching he gave a great part of his time to the study of birds and to the development of a flower garden at his home. He was interested in the rarer plants and flowers, cultivating many of them in his garden, which became an object of great interest to botanists and to lovers of gardens. He studied the habits of birds, particularly with regard to their preferences in respect to food and their favorite times of feeding, supplying food for birds at all hours of the day and night. He also erected many bird houses and feeding places in his garden and yard. These occupations of his later years were typical of his kindness and of his inclination toward contemplation, and they filled the last nine years of his life with peaceful pleasure, yielding at the same time interesting scientific information. Dr. Riggs was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society and of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft. His religious affiliations were with the Center Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. Riggs married, June 26, 1895, Maida L. Sisson. Dr. and Mrs. Riggs had no children. He died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, situated at No. 35 Forest Street, May 11, 1929, survived by his widow, two brothers, Rev. Dr. Thomas Riggs of Oahe, South Dakota, and Henry Riggs of Grafton, Massachusetts, and by his sister, Mrs. Julius Truesdell of Bluemont, Virginia. After funeral services, held at his late home, at which Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, dean of the Hartford Theological Seminary, and Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills, acting pastor of the Center Church of Hartford, officiated, Dr. Riggs was laid to rest in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

At the occasion of Dr. Riggs' death his wife received many sincere expressions of regret at his passing and of admiration of his life and character. Among these there should be especially mentioned the following two, the first one being a tribute paid to Professor Riggs by Rev. Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College, the second one being an appreciation expressed by a friend and neighbor of many years' standing, Colonel Charles W. Burpee, of Hartford:

> Rarely is there given to a man more happiness than comes to a college professor who, after long years of teaching in a single institution, is able to retire and spend his sunset years in contemplation of his work, with his former students coming back to tell him of their achievements and to give him an occasional leaf from a laurel crown. For thirty-two years Professor Riggs taught chemistry at Trinity College and since his retirement in 1920 he has received some portion of the reward due him. He was a great teacher and to him his students were always ready to pay tribute. The college flag is at half-mast this day in honor of one who loved the college and was loved by all Trinity men who knew him.
>
> It so happened that Dr. Riggs retired just as I came to Trinity. My first meeting with him was when he

received the honorary degree of Sc. D. from the college at the end of his active service. Since that time we have become great friends and I shall miss his constant calls at my office. He always seemed to feel sensitive about bothering those who were busy about the tasks he had laid down, and yet I think he was eager to keep in touch with the detail of the work in which he spent his life.

Professor Riggs had the simplicity of soul that comes to the true scientist who has lived in constant touch with the mystery of the unknown. He had an enthusiastic interest in growth, whether it was the growth of the mind he taught or of the flowers in his garden he loved so well. The impression he made upon his colleagues and his students will linger long in the memory.

Professor Riggs had his well-recognized place in the world of the science of chemistry. There was another phase of his character that was a joy to his intimates, his love of nature, of flowers, of botany in all its branches and of the whole great outdoor life. A man of deep-seated convictions, his manner of private living admirably fitted him for a calm though very decided view of the governmental and civic questions of the hour. This, along with his love for what is best in literature, made his companionship most refreshing.

HOLT, WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, Man of Affairs—For more than forty years an outstanding figure in the life of Burlington and Alamance County, North Carolina, William Kirkpatrick Holt won his way to preëminent position in many fields of endeavor. Able, courageous, the soul of honor and integrity, he won success in the business world which is given to few men. Yet his talents were never selfishly employed. "Hardly a movement has gone down in the history of these two score years," wrote a local paper at the time of his death, "without the beneficial effects of his influence, even unto the very end of his time, and always he was a champion of those things which seemed to him movements going forward in the interest of the mass of the people. Whatever he believed in he worked for with such self-sacrifice, with such determination of purpose that men followed his leadership to accomplish big things."

Mr. Holt was born on the old family homestead, three miles east of Burlington, on April 22, 1866, a son of George Washington and Caroline (Kirkpatrick) Holt. There were ten children in the family, five boys and five girls, and William Kirkpatrick Holt was the sixth. His father was a well-known merchant and planter of Alamance County, and a distinguished veteran of the Confederate cause, being wounded in action during the Civil War. The family itself is of English origin, founded in the Carolinas by Michael Holt who came from the land of his birth in early Colonial days. Since that time its members in every generation have played a leading part in the life of the South.

Kirk Holt, as he was affectionately known to the people of the entire county, received his early education under private tutors at home, and later attended the institution now known as Elon College. At the age of eighteen, with characteristic independence of spirit, he came to the little town known then as Company Shop, taking a job in connection with his father's mercantile enterprise which paid him twenty-five dollars a week. Mr. Holt worked just as hard for that salary as for any he ever earned, and in a very short time he became an influence to be reckoned with in the community life. Before he reached his majority he took over the office of town clerk and was holding that position when the name of the town was changed to Burlington. About the same time he came to be town treasurer, and from then on until the end of his life no man was more prominent in public affairs of this section.

For many years he continued as town clerk and treasurer. Then later he was alderman and finally mayor. He was chairman of the board of the county commissioners, member and chairman of the board of education of the city and county, member of the city library commission, and an occupant at various times of responsible positions on committees and commissions having to do with the development of the city's life. He was a man of the broadest vision, and during that period of change when the city first began its industrial march of progress his able service and sound judgment meant much to the people of this section. The first strip of modern concrete road construction of the State, between Burlington and Graham, was laid by the county while Mr. Holt was chairman of the commissioners, standing today as the first link in a great network of highways which is in one sense a monument to his foresight and courageous spirit. Many at that time were not able to visualize the advantages to be gained from this move or understand the necessity for carrying out the work. Indeed, some sought to enjoin its construction and otherwise thwart the development, but Mr. Holt carried all before him and saved the day.

Meanwhile, however, his business career was well under way. In 1891 he founded the Holt and May Hardware Company, later the Kirk Holt Hardware Company, in which he was first joined by his brother-in-law, William A. May. Mr. Holt was executive head of this enterprise from the beginning, and later bought out his partner's inter-

W. T. Hall

est, becoming sole owner. This was only the start of his business success, for gradually he extended the range and scope of his interests until it sometimes seemed as if there were no important local enterprise which did not owe some appreciable portion of its prosperity to his able direction of affairs. At the time of his death he was an officer in more than twenty leading corporations, and no man was more widely connected in business through this section of the State. Thus, he was owner and manager of the Kirk Holt Hardware Company; president and director of the Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company; president and director of the McEwen Knitting Company; president and director of the Burlington Hotel Corporation; president, director and one of the original founders of the Chamber of Commerce; director of the Atlantic Bank and Trust Company, and chairman of the local finance committee; director of the Morris Plan Industrial Bank; vice-president and director of the Burlington Hardware Company; a director of the North Carolina Silk Mills; director of the Burlington Construction Company; director of the Burlington Mills, Inc.; director of the Kirkman Plumbing Company; vice-president and director of the Hardware Mutual Insurance Company; and a trustee of the Somers Hotel Corporation. The mere record of Mr. Holt's connections cannot begin to indicate the absolute degree of leadership which he gained in Burlington's business life. His advice was frequently consulted by the largest interests, and almost invariably found to be correct, and seldom indeed in any community has one man made himself so indispensable in so many enterprises.

Throughout his career Mr. Holt was in his church and religious life the same stalwart pillar of strength that he was in business. He was a member of the First Christian Church, a man who served in the simple faith, and upon whom many church honors were conferred. He was president of the Busy Men's Bible Class, member of the board of trustees, and was chairman of the building committee of the present new church, also chairman of the orphan's work of the church. He was a member of the State Home Mission Board; treasurer and member of the superannuate board of the Christian Church, treasurer of the Dr. J. L. Kernodle Benevolent Fund and trustee of the Rev. J. W. Holt estate. Of this church his father had been one of the charter members, and he himself was active in every phase of its work.

Every worthy civic or patriotic movement likewise engaged his attention. He was head of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the World War, while in 1893, as a young man, he was one of the organizers of the national guard unit, and served as first sergeant for some time. He was a member and at one time president of the Hardware Dealers Association of the Carolinas, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce organization and a firm worker for those enterprises tending to advance business interests or ethics. Mr. Holt was a Democrat in politics and stood high in councils of the party through this section of the State. He was always a baseball and football fan, while other favorite occupations of his were golf, gardening, and the pleasant associations which he found in the presence of family or friends. Mr. Holt's generous contributions to worthy charities were very well known, and yet it is doubtful if the full extent of his generosity was ever recognized, for he himself was never at pains to reveal it, finding sufficient reward, if any were needed in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. He took the greatest pride in his work for the orphanage of the Christian Church, maintained at Elon College. Mr. Holt was a leader in bringing plans for this institution to successful completion, and indeed, he was fatally stricken while presiding at the dedication ceremonies of Johnston Hall, a new building of the orphanage group.

On August 28, 1890, at Burlington, William Kirkpatrick Holt married Maude Gertrude May, daughter of Barney B. May, a planter of this county, who occupied a position in the Confederate Government during the Civil War, and who had married Eliza Caroline Reaves. The May family is of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Holt became the parents of the following children: 1. Vitus Reid, who married Blanche Bradshow, and they have one son, Vitus Reid, Jr., who died in infancy. 2. Agnes Ruth, died in fancy. 3. Iris Leola, who married James Henry McEwen, and they have two children, James Henry, Jr., and Iris Holt. 4. Corrie Vernon, who married Leita Morris, and they also have two children, Corrie Vernon, Jr., and Bettie Morris. 5. Violet Jewel. 6. Artie Glenn, who married Louise Murray, and they have two children, Nancy Louise and Artie Glenn, Jr. 7. Percy Kirkpatrick. 8. Nellie May. 9. Wilmer Caroline. 10. Edith Elizabeth. 11. William Kirkpatrick, Jr. 12. George Albert. 13. Harry Richard. The last five of these are now completing their education. Several of his sons were associated with Mr. Holt in his various business connections.

Mr. Holt's death occurred on Sunday, July 29, 1928, in the sixty-third year of his age, following an attack which occurred while he was acting as

presiding officer at the dedication services for Johnston Hall. It is impossible to speak with any adequacy, even now, of the desolate sense of loss which came to this community, or of the deep personal sorrow which his passing occasioned in the hearts of his friends everywhere. Something of their grief was indicated in the hundreds of tributes paid to his memory by those in every walk of life and in these various resolutions which were adopted as a last sad mark of honor and respect. Quoting from a memorial address delivered at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in February, 1929:

Mr. Holt's characteristics were of the sturdy variety that have made America great. He was a typical modern business man, reflecting the spirit of our times in his life.

1. In the first place he was energetic. He loved to work, and in his work he found his joy. He was so absorbed in the enterprise to which he devoted himself, that he did not know how to take a real vacation. He wanted to be in harness and to wear out, rather than rust out. He had his desire and rejoiced in it. Such hard workers as he do not reach old age, but they accomplish herculean tasks.

2. He was resolute and determined. Mr. Holt did not make up his mind as rapidly as some, but when he had weighed a situation and decided on a course of action, he pursued his goal devotedly, resolutely and with grim determination. Yielding in the line of action was contrary to his make-up. Some people who sought and needed his influence for their enterprises, therefore thought he was cold-blooded, but he was only apparently so. He was really warm-hearted and enthusiastic in his support of the thing or cause he had espoused. But he could be as indifferent as ice to a cause he was not devoted to, and as adamant as steel against the thing that had evoked his opposition.

3. He was positive. You knew where to place him. There was no pretense or camouflage or deceit in his character. He did not evade issues. But at the same time he was a fair antagonist. He would not stoop to mean methods of achieving success. Nobody ever successfully accused him of unfairness or of taking underhanded advantage.

4. He had judicious insight. Surface considerations could not divert his mental eye from the central facts involved in an issue. As a director of big business, he was, therefore, an invaluable asset. His criticism of a policy was a signal that it needed to be reëxamined. His espousal of it was evidence that it had been thoroughly thought out and promised success. So his business associates valued, trusted and loved him sincerely.

5. He was a producer of results. He moulded his policies and built the reputations of not a few local corporations. He accumulated no inconsiderable estate, and did it all honorably, nor did his prosperity spoil his genuine human qualities.

6. He was community-minded. He did not always support every community enterprise, because his judgment did not always approve. But what he did approve he supported with unalloyed devotion. He loved his church and denomination to which he belonged, and gave of his time and his means for their advancement. He was an enthusiastic Rotarian, and believe in its motto: "He profits most who serves best."

There was something eminently fitting that Mr Holt's last act should be one of piety and benevo lence. The following resolution was adopted b the board of the Christian Orphanage:

His last official action was to preside over the serv ices of dedicating the Johnson Building at the Orphan age, on July 29, 1928, being stricken while in this serv ice and passing from the flesh into the spirit worl from the institution only a few hours after the serv ices closed. A great and a good man, having beer blessed in building a monument for himself that wil not perish with the using nor fade with time, wa thus permitted to pass, quietly and peacefully, fron the very scene that marked his triumph, honored hi genius and glorified his earthly career, into that hous not made with hands.

QUIGGLE, ELMER CANFIELD, Executive —For more than forty years Elmer Canfield Quiggle was well and favorably known in the business circles of Hartford, Connecticut, where, for a long period he was president and then chairman of the board of directors of the E. S. Kibbe Company, one of the leading commercial enterprises of the city. He was a man of fine business ability, benevolent in his attitude toward others, of the highest integrity and an ardent exponent of all causes looking to the improvement of living and the advancement of the general welfare. His patriotism was unqualified, his citizenship of the highest standard of excellence.

He was born in Hampden, Ohio, October 10, 1849, a son of Calvin and Louise (Brewer) Quiggle, was educated in the local schools and came to Hartford when he was twenty years of age, entering the employ of the Smith-Bourne Company, predecessors to Smith-Worthington. He remained there until 1887, when he went to the E. S. Kibbe Company. He became president of that concern and held that post for many years, eventually retiring to become chairman of the board, which he held until his last illness. He was a member of old Company K, 1st Regiment of Connecticut, and had been a member of a number of social organizations, withdrawing from most of them in his later years. He, however, retained his membership in the Masonic bodies and belonged to all Scottish Rite units in Hartford, as well as to St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, and to the Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and to the Sovereign

S. Lewis Ziegler

Princes of the Royal Secret. His death occurred in Hartford, July 24, 1928.

Elmer Canfield Quiggle married, May 7, 1884, Margaret Bolles, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died there in March, 1929. Surviving him are one daughter, Mrs. Francis T. Fenn, of West Hartford; four grandchildren, and a sister, Mrs. Lucy Merrill, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Quiggle was a very successful business man and a fine example of citizen, maintaining at all times the principles upon which are erected the institutions of sound government, and quietly devoting himself to religious work. He was an ardent sportsman and loved the great outdoors and nature undefiled.

ZIEGLER, SAMUEL LEWIS, Ophthalmologist—Among the most widely known of Philadelphia's professional men was the late Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler, an internationally known ophthalmologist, and one who as a writer held a commanding place in the literature of his profession.

The Ziegler coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th or, two bars sable, 2nd and 3rd or, a lion rampant sable.
Crest—The helmet crowned, the lion issuant.

Samuel Lewis Ziegler was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1861, son of Rev. Samuel William and Martha (Lewis) Ziegler. Following his secondary education in the public schools of his town, he received his Bachelor's degree from Bucknell University in 1880, his Master's degree in 1883, and in 1885 was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He served as resident physician to the Germantown Hospital and Episcopal Hospital from 1885 to 1887, and as house surgeon to the Wills Hospital from 1887 to 1889. He then began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, which continued until his death. In 1889 he became chief ophthalmic surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, and from 1901 until his retirement from the office some years ago was attending surgeon at the Wills Eye Hospital as well as the executive medical officer.

Dr. Ziegler's position in his profession was recognized by his *alma mater*, Bucknell University, in 1900, when he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. From Lafayette College in 1915, he was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Ziegler was the originator of several important surgical operations on the eye. He was gifted with mechanical skill and designed and modified numerous surgical instruments. His knife-needle is well known and admirably suited to the performance of his V-shaped iridotomy, an operation which has established a world-wide reputation. Indeed, all his work in this respect has greatly enriched the armamentarium of ophthalmic surgeons.

Special mention should be made of Dr. Ziegler's noteworthy talents and career. In addition to his great skill as an operator, his surgical judgment was sound; he recognized the vital importance of a broad fundamental medical knowledge with respect to the development of a specialty. Dr. Ziegler's devotion to exactness in all his work, his painstaking search for the original sources of information which pertained to his literary studies, his scrupulous care to give credit where credit belongs, and his work in relation to civic duties, exemplified in his career as public health officer, should also be definitely stressed.

During his lifetime Dr. Ziegler was the author of numerous articles and monographs on ophthalmic subjects, and was an active member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia as well as the American Ophthalmological Society. In addition to these professional organizations he belonged to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and, the American Medical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Société Française d'Ophthalmologie. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and was chairman of the Ophthalmological Section of the Philadelphia College of Physicians from 1915 to 1917. He was a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, the International Ophthalmological Congress in Edinburgh in 1894, and successively in Utrecht in 1899, Lucerne in 1904, Naples in 1909, and the International Medical Congress in Paris in 1900, and London in 1913. He was also a member of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress. He was an honorary member of the Heidelberg Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft.

A Republican in politics, Dr. Ziegler served as director of public health and charities under Mayor Blankenburg, and was a member of the Permanent Committee on Comprehensive Plans for the City of Philadelphia. His clubs numbered the Union League, University, Merion Cricket, and Philadelphia Medical, of which he was president in 1913. He was a Past Master of Union Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons; and a past president of the Philadelphia Alumni Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, of which organization he was president in his undergraduate days.

He was formerly president of the Bucknell Alumni Club of Philadelphia, and later a trustee of Bucknell University. Until a few days of his death he was busily engaged in completing his work on "The Surgery of the Eye," the publication of which the surgical world-at-large was awaiting with interest. The information contained in the work was culled from a wide surgical experience and from years of research in the medical libraries of Europe. He was also the author of "History of Iridotomy." In religion he was a Baptist, and a member of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

On June 28, 1904, Dr. Ziegler married May Weston, who died in December, 1929, daughter of Abijah and Janet (MacLaren) Weston, of Painted Post, New York, and they were the parents of two children: S. Lewis, Jr., born January 25, 1907; and Katharine Weston.

The death of Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler, which occurred in Philadelphia, January 4, 1926, deprived Philadelphia and Pennsylvania of a man of genius. His city and his State are greater and better for his having lived, and his permanent record is enrolled in the archives of his profession.

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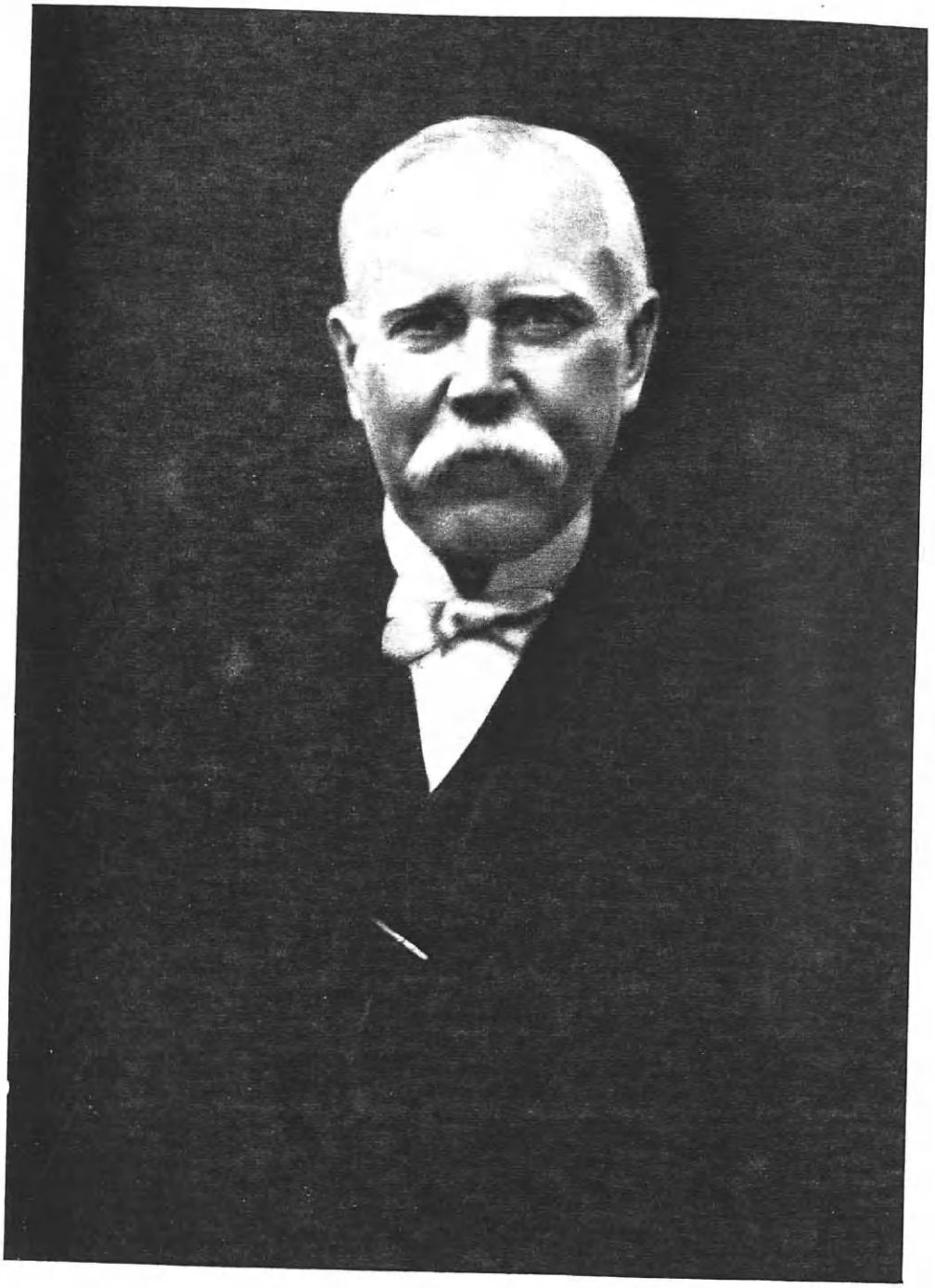
Weston



William Jennings Bryan

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BRYAN, GEORGE WHITFIELD, Soldier and Banker—Distinguished as a soldier of the Civil War and as a banker and hotel proprietor following the close of that conflict, George Whitfield Bryan, of Charlotte, North Carolina, left a name in the annals of the State that will stand with the greatest in its history for achievement, honor and beneficence.

He was a man of splendid character and undying devotion to duty, modest and retiring, yet possessed of the highest courage and actuated to achievement through grim determination to rise superior to unkind fate. From his boyhood he had been called upon to do things to which no other hand could be set and he did them with such success that honor was his because of his works. Impoverished with his family by the Civil War, he went to work and rehabilitated their fortunes to such extent that they became among the most prosperous of the community, while his personal kindliness and generosity were notable. He came of a distinguished ancestry and maintained the traditions of his race of pioneers, living a clean and honorable life, his methods without fault, his code of moral and business ethics flawless. He was deeply interested in civic affairs, yet sought no office, preferring to give of his time independently in fostering every worthy cause that looked to the progress of the community in which he labored and which he served as an able and upright citizen. His life was a precious gift to Charlotte, his passing an irreparable loss to the city, the State and the hundreds of friends and acquaintances which he had made during the years he had spent there.

George Whitfield Bryan was born in New Bern, North Carolina, June 27, 1843, a son of William Green Bryan, who was born in 1806 and died in 1888, a manufacturer of turpentine and the father of fourteen children. He was a son of General William Green Bryan, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Bryan was Sarah King. The ancestors of the Bryans were natives of Ireland, the first immigrant to America having been Hardy Bryan, who settled in North Carolina, at New Bern, early in the eighteenth century. George W. was educated in the public schools of New Bern and when seventeen years of age enlisted in the Confederate Army for service in the Civil War. He was assigned to the Branch Artillery under Captain A. C. Latham, which, in December, 1861, was quartered in New Bern, young Bryan being appointed Orderly Sergeant. Early in 1862 the company was ordered to the opposite side of the Trent River, where they received guns and horses and remained until March 13, when they advanced and, on the following day, engaged in the Battle of New Bern. From a diary kept by Sergeant Bryan the following extract is taken:

March 14. Battle of New Bern. Enemy advanced. The gun I commanded fired the first shot at a party of horsemen who appeared at about half a mile distance. The engagement then became general and our position charged, but easily repulsed the enemy. After fighting a few hours the enemy flanked our position at the railroad and we were ordered to retreat. I rode to Kinston on one of our horses that had been shot through the nose. Remained in and near Kinston till early in May, when ordered to Virginia to join Lee's army. Remained in Camp Lee, near Richmond, till Sunday, May 25. Ordered to join Branches North Carolina Brigade, then en route from Madison Court House to Richmond. Met the Brigade near Hanover Court House on the night of the 25th. Commenced falling back toward Richmond Monday, May the 26th. Marched about ten miles, going into camp for the night. On the morning of May 27th, two of our guns were ordered to proceed back towards Hanover Court House, together with the 28th North Carolina Regiment, to Taliferros Hill, where enemy was reported to be advancing. After arriving there found no enemy. Started counter marching back to rejoin the brigade and on our arrival at the main road were fired on by the enemy. Participated then in the Battle of Hanover Court House. The regiment and our two guns completely cut off from balance of our brigade. Had quite a hard fight, enemy having twelve guns against our two, and large force, said to be United States Regulars, commanded by Fitz John Porter, and our force being one regiment, the 28th. Lost one of our guns (the one I had charge of) the horses of which were killed by bursting shell—then commenced our retreat to rejoin our brigade, being entirely cut off from the same. The fight being on Monday, even by hard marching we did not succeed in rejoining our brigade until the following Thursday, near Richmond. Remained there during the seven days fight. Our battery not actively engaged in these fights, being posted at Meadow Bridge to guard same, where we remained during the battles.

Sergeant Bryan's battery was then assigned to Stonewall Jackson's command, with which it was engaged in the fighting at Warrinton Junction, after which they proceeded to Cedar Mountain, marched around it and attacked General Pope's army, driving it back and then joining the balance of Lee's army at Orange Courthouse. Here he remained until the second Battle of Manassas, in

which his battery was actively engaged, after which it began its advance of the first Maryland campaign. Continuing his diary, he says of this campaign:

On our march toward the Potomac River, after arriving at Leesburg, Virginia, I came near falling from my horse, being so very sick, and while our troops were crossing the Potomac into Maryland I was taken quite ill. Fortunately for me, our battery was ordered to the rear to recuperate with other batteries that had suffered in the recent battles. In the meantime I had become dangerously ill with typhoid fever and was left at the home of a Methodist preacher by the name of Smith, at a little town called Snickersville, and one of our men named Daniel Merritt was detailed as my nurse. Remained there until after the army had returned from the Maryland campaign. Was treated with the greatest kindness by the Smith family. Joined the battery in the Fall of 1862 near Winchester, Virginia. First campaign after return to duty was on raid beyond Martinsburg, where we joined Lane's brigade in tearing up the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It was then rumored that we were to be left for the winter in the Shenandoah Valley and we commenced building Winter quarters.

Mr. Bryan's diary then tells of the severe weather and of skirmishes with the Northern troops, of breaking camp and retreating southward during snow storms and cold weather, its next fight of importance being at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He was engaged with a battery of eighteen guns, one of which he commanded, after which engagement the battery went into winter quarters at Guinea Station, remaining there until the spring of 1863. He was then assigned to Longstreet's corps, which his battery was to have joined near Suffolk, Virginia, but was ordered back to Richmond, where they heard of the death of Stonewall Jackson. His battery then participated in the second Maryland campaign and was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, a Confederate disaster, from which they retreated July 5, 1863, forming their next battle line near Hagerstown, Maryland, where they remained for several days. They finally got back into Virginia, by way of pontoon bridges over the Potomac, when they found that General Meade had been succeeded by General Grant, who kept them fighting almost continuously from that time until the close of the war. His battery was engaged in the fights at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor and other points, their captain, John R. Potts, "the bravest and best officer we ever had," being killed at the first named battle. He was engaged in the Battle of the Crater and other severe engagements and speaks of the period in the trenches before Richmond as the hardest of his life in the army. On July 29, 1864, he was ordered to report for duty to Major Middleton, Quartermaster of Longstreet's corps, who was on the north shore of the Appomattox River, who put him in charge of a small wagon train, with orders to forage for the army. This work he kept up until the surrender of Lee. Upon quitting the army he went to New Bern, stopping en route at several places to visit friends, where he was given employment in the Federal Quartermaster Department by Captain Starkweather, who was in charge of Sherman's Construction Corps. There he remained until the officer was ordered to Washington, when he became a clerk in the store of Wallace Ames, holding that position until his transfer to a clerkship at the Mansion House under his brother, Edward, manager of the hotel for W. P. Moore. He had been promoted to a lieutenancy in the Confederate Army prior to his discharge. Later, the Mansion House, now the New Central Hotel, was acquired by H. C. Eccles, with whom he eventually formed a partnership, which continued until January, 1906.

Mr. Bryan was a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Charlotte for twenty years prior to his death and was one of the most popular hotel men and citizens of his day. His acquaintance was wide and his friends almost limitless. During the World War he was an ardent worker for all patriotic causes, a liberal contributor to the American Red Cross and a heavy investor in the Liberty Loan Bonds. He voted the Democratic ticket and attended the First Baptist Church of Charlotte, which he aided in every way. He liked to help the unfortunate in a quiet way, but shunned publicity. His favorite recreations were hunting and fishing and the reading of good books, but his home was his greatest love. From his fourteenth year he had been the main support of a large family, all of whom he outlived. His death occurred in Charlotte, North Carolina, March 18, 1926.

George Whitfield Bryan married, near Winston-Salem, North Carolina, September 6, 1888, Julia Conrad, daughter of Augustine Eugene Conrad, prosperous farmer and churchman of Lewisville. They had one child: Flora Conrad, who married Frank M. Caldwell, February 11, 1914, whose father was a famous newspaper man of North Carolina, and they are the parents of George Bryan and Jane Amanda Caldwell.

Mr. Bryan was a self-made man of unusual success, modest, friendly, genial, enterprising and industrious. He loved mankind and labored in the behalf of all by bringing his personal enterprises to profitable heights and thus contributing to the general welfare. He was of the old school of public hosts and left a vast army of friends to mourn his loss.

Jasper Moseley

NEWTON, JOHN BURWELL, Physician—In the sudden death of Dr. John Burwell Newton, not only Hartford, but the entire State of Connecticut, lost one of the well-known members of the medical fraternity whose long years of practice have won for him many admirers and friends. When he first began his practice as a young man, he showed unusual ability that presaged for him a brilliant future and all prophecies with regard to what his ability would do for him and the community were fulfilled. He was the son of John Burwell Newton, who was a native of Durham, Connecticut, and in turn the son of Deacon Samuel Newton, and a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford Colony. John Burwell Newton, Sr., was for some time a traveling salesman in the Barbados and Jamaica, but the latter part of his life was spent at Durham where he married Mary G. Tucker and where he lived until his death in 1875.

John Burwell Newton, Jr., was born at Durham, Connecticut, November 15, 1870. He began his education at Durham, in the public schools, but later attended the Academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. After finishing his preliminary education, he attended the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and the Flower Hospital, New York City. He was graduated in the class of 1894 and on June 1, of that year, he opened his office in Unionville, Connecticut, where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. E. C. King. He was for a time county medical examiner and health officer, and was also surgeon for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and for the fire department.

After practicing in Unionville for four years, Dr. Newton moved to Farmington where he continued in the practice of medicine for twelve years, then he moved to Hartford and had his office in the Dillon Building, and later at his home on Tremont Street. After giving up his active practice of medicine, Dr. Newton spent much time in travel, and in collecting antique furniture of which he was very fond, having made this his hobby, he amassed a beautiful collection. Another hobby was the collecting of old stamps, and he was a member of the Stamp Collectors Club of Hartford.

Doctor Newton was a member of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society; the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Hahnemann Society of New York. Fraternally he was a prominent Mason being a member of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, of Unionville; Columbia Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; of Collinsville; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hartford; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Connecticut. In politics he was a Republican, and in church affiliation belonged to the Congregational denomination.

John Burwell Newton, M. D., married (first) Martha G. Mansfield, daughter of Albert Mansfield of Worcestor, England. They had one daughter: Doris Mansfield, who is now Mrs. Clark Beardslee of Buffalo, New York. Dr. Newton married (second), September 25, 1918, Cora Stark, daughter of B. J. and Anna (Schropfer) Stark, of Webster City, Iowa. B. J. Stark, son of Balzer Stark, was born in Wheaton, Illinois, and went West as a young man and became one of the early settlers of Webster City, Iowa.

Dr. Newton died November 18, 1927, and was laid to rest in Cedar Hill Cemetery at Hartford, Connecticut. He is remembered by everyone as a social, pleasant, genial, and polished gentleman, of the highest cultural qualities; he was very popular among an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances by whom his loss is keenly felt.

MILLER, JASPER, Cotton Manufacturer—Industry, frugality, determination and steadfastness of purpose were the concomitant attributes that mingled in the Scotch blood of Jasper Miller and had much to do with his rise to high success in the commercial life of the Carolinas.

Descended from true pioneer stock of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, he was faithful to the traditions of honor and industry that had been handed down to his generation. He was essentially a builder of communities through development of enterprises which he either founded or encouraged with his personal attention, putting into circulation large sums of money through manufacture and export and therewith extending his own prosperity into channels operated by others in general coöperation. He was never satisfied with less than the best and to attain it he was untiring. He was an organizer and a dreamer who made his dreams come true through application of his intellect and an ability to inspire others to emulation. Jasper Miller was naturally a lover of mankind, seeing in man the means to progress and possessing a willingness to share in full measure the labor necessary to the achievement of results that would redound to the credit of all. To him it was absurd to neglect the opportunities for development of the natural resources that everywhere confronted him. At his

door were the potential enterprises that would bring the State in which he lived and worked, to a front rank in world commerce, and it became his proud privilege to serve nobly and valiantly in the army of toilers that carved victory in imperishable letters out of these latent elements. He was a good churchman, a staunch friend, an honorable competitor in business and a patriotic citizen. He was an optimist and believed in a successful future only for those who worked as he did to attain it. As an organizer he had few superiors and he felt it a duty to improve himself as he went through life, in order that he might help others and thus promote the general welfare of the community. Friends came to him in great numbers and he held them by the force of his kindly nature, his intellect and his wholesome integrity. He was a foremost citizen of North Carolina, whose passing was sincerely mourned, whose place will be secure in the annals of the State which he honored and aided through a long life of activity.

Jasper Miller was born in Cleveland County, North Carolina, January 20, 1855, a son of Eli Alexander and Mahulda (Warlick) Miller. Both the Miller and Warlick families are prominent in the history of Lincoln and Cleveland counties. Eli Alexander was born on the old Miller homestead in what is now the eastern part of Cleveland County, formerly Lincoln, about nine miles from the town of Shelby. The grandfather of Jasper Miller, John Miller, was also born in that vicinity, the son of David Miller, a native of Belfast, Ireland, but of Scotch ancestors, who came to America before the Revolutionary War by way of Charleston, South Carolina. On the Warlick side Jasper Miller was of distinguished ancestry, his mother's progenitors having come from Germany in colonial days and settling in Pennsylvania, that branch from which he was descended having come through Virginia into North Carolina and settling in Lincoln County about the year 1760. Mahulda (Warlick) Miller was born in that part of Lincoln County which is now Cleveland. Her father was David, a son of Absolom Warlick, who is noted in history as having built the first cotton mill south of the Potomac River; it was located in the southern part of the present boundary of Lincoln County, at Laboratory, North Carolina, on the southern fork of the Catawba River, where a mill has stood since those days. In association with Absolom Warlick in the building of the original mill was Michael Schenck, grandfather of Judge David Schenck, and the firm name was Schenck and Warlick. Michael Schenck married the eldest daughter of Absolom Warlick. Mrs. Miller, at the time of her marriage to Eli Alexander Miller, was the widow of Edward White Oates, member of a prominent pioneer family of Mecklenburg County and a brother of the late Robert M. Oates, first president of the First National Bank of Charlotte. Jasper Miller was reared on the home place and received his education in private schools and at Wake Forest University. When he was seventeen years of age he removed to Charlotte and engaged in the cotton business with his half brothers, James, John and David Oates, which became his life's work. In 1878 he removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where, in partnership with his brothers, George and Charles Miller, he established the firm of Miller Brothers, which was the first organization to engage in the cotton business on a large scale in Columbia and is credited with being the means of developing that city into the largest cotton operating city in South Carolina and one of the greatest cotton centers in the South. When the firm began business there Columbia was a small and unimportant city, not yet recovered from the ravages of the Civil War. The Miller brothers began its rehabilitation and eventually developed their business into one of the greatest, with a turnover of millions of dollars annually and the diversion of large sums into other business channels. They were the leading promoters of the city, invested heavily in its real estate and Jasper Miller organized the Columbia Railroad, of which he was president. He laid out a beautiful residential division there, erecting homes and planting trees and shrubbery along its splendid streets and avenues. This development was known as "Columbia Heights," and took his heartfelt interest until his death occurred, although he had since removed to Charlotte. After an exceptionally successful career in Columbia he returned to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he established the cotton business of Jasper Miller and Son Company, a firm that has been successful from its inception and which has done an increasingly large business each year. He was deeply interested in negro welfare and gave liberally to that cause and to the churches. He was a charter member of Winthrop College organization, a charter member of the Columbia Club, member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. In politics he was a Democrat and his favorite recreations were travel and fishing.

Jasper Miller married, December 18, 1878, Minnie Fair Howell, of Charlotte, North Carolina. Their children are: 1. Lawrence, married Annie Lee Asbury, and they are the parents of Lawrence

Lee. 2. Harriett, married Overton L. Watts, and they are the parents of Nancy Overton and William Miller. 3. Minnie Bell, married Otis Asbury and they are the parents of Stephen Lawrence and Mary Harrison. 4. Carrie Louise. 5. Stephen Alexander, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France as a lieutenant.

Mrs. Miller died September 18, 1915, and Mr. Miller married a second time, June 20, 1918, Mrs. Cora Poindexter Penn, widow of the late Richard Haden Penn, a leading lawyer of Buchanan, Virginia.

Mr. Miller whose death occurred in Charlotte on April 7, 1928, will be best remembered as one of the leaders in the industrial development of Charlotte, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina, both of which centers he helped to their present places of importance in the commercial world. He was a generous contributor to all worthy causes and possessed of a personality that made friends and held them. His loss to the community was a severe blow, his place will not be readily filled, while his monument may be seen on every hand where he exerted his mind and strength to promote general prosperity.

HOLLEY, JULIAN RODOLPH, Business Executive—A native and life-long resident of Connecticut, the late Julian R. Holley made his home in Bristol, Connecticut, for almost half a century and during this entire time was actively connected in important executive positions with the Bristol Brass Company, of which he was successively secretary, treasurer, and vice-president, serving also for many years as a member of its board of directors. In the last-named capacity he was also connected with several other of the leading industrial and financial institutions of Bristol. For many years he was prominently active in fraternal affairs, being a member of numerous Masonic bodies, up to and including the thirty-second degree, in some of which he held high office. During his long connection with the various phases of Bristol's life he established for himself a very high reputation for executive ability, fair dealing and integrity and he also won for himself the liking and respect of his fellow-citizens, who admired his many fine qualities of the mind and heart.

Julian Rodolph Holley was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, May 16, 1855, the youngest of the twelve children of Perry and Lois (Fenton) Holley. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and later graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He started on his business career as bookkeeper and clerk for J. M. Todd, at that time the owner of the general store at Forestville, Connecticut. Five years later he was taken into partnership under the firm name of Todd and Holley, but at the end of another year he disposed of his interest in the firm and removed to Bristol, Connecticut, where he entered, May 1, 1883, the employ of the Bristol Brass & Clock Company, now the Bristol Brass Corporation. There, too, his first position was that of bookkeeper. This he filled so capably and efficiently, that four years later, September 29, 1887, he was elected secretary of the company. Upon the death of the treasurer, the late Mr. Atkins, he was also elected to that office, after which he continued in the dual office as secretary and treasurer for many years. Several years prior to his death he relinquished the somewhat arduous duties of these two offices, at which time he was elected first vice-president, a position he continued to fill until his death in 1929. For many years he was also one of the directors of the company. As a mark of the long and unselfish service given to the Bristol Brass Corporation, covering a period of forty-five years, he was tendered a complimentary dinner by his fellow-directors and other business associates in the company at the Country Club in Farmington, May 1, 1928, an occasion which was made a memorable event and which evidenced the high and sincere regard, in which he was held by his business associates. He was also a director of the Bristol National Bank, the American Trust Company, the American Silver Company, the Bristol Press Publishing Company, and the Masonic Building Company, of which latter he was also treasurer.

For many years a member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Holley was a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was also a trustee and, at the time of his death the oldest living Past Master; Pequabuck Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was a Past High Priest; Ionic Council, No. 33, Royal and Select Masters, all these of Bristol; Washington Commandery, of Hartford, Knights Templar; Norwich Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Sphinx Temple, of Hartford, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Masonic Past Masters' Association of Hartford County, and of Reliance Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he served at one time as trustee. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, and, though he took no active part in political affairs, his

interest in the welfare of Bristol at one time led him to serve his home community as an auditor for several years. His religious affiliations were with the Bristol Baptist Church, in the work of which he took a deep interest, serving for several years as chairman of its board of trustees and remaining a member of the board to within a few years of his death.

Mr. Holley married, June 10, 1896, Calista Vinton Brockett, of Bristol. Mr. and Mrs. Holley were the parents of two children: Julian Laurence Holley, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, and Rev. Margaret Storrs Holley, of Bristol, an ordained Baptist minister.

At his home in Bristol, No. 75 Bellevue Avenue, Julian R. Holley died suddenly, February 15, 1929. His funeral, held at his late home, February 18, 1929, was very largely attended by relatives, friends, business and fraternal associates, not only from Bristol, but also from Bridgeport, New Haven, Springfield, New Bedford, Boston, and New York City. Numerous beautiful floral pieces filled the rooms, including a huge blanket of roses from the employees and officers of the Bristol Brass Corporation. The services were conducted by Rev. P. F. Wolfenden of the Bristol Baptist Church. Representatives of the Bristol Brass Corporation, the American Silver Company, the Bristol National Bank, the Bristol Baptist Church, the Bristol Lodge of Free Masons, and the Bristol Lodge of Odd Fellows acted as pallbearers. He was laid to rest in the family lot in West Cemetery.

How greatly Mr. Holley's death was regretted and how greatly his life and achievements were admired, was proven not only by the fact that the flags at the Bristol Brass Corporation's and the American Silver Company's plants were placed at half mast, but also by the eloquent tributes paid to his memory in the local newspaper. The latter, in reporting his death, said in part as follows:

> Mr. Holley, while widely affiliated with fraternities, devoted his life to his home and his business. His home life was ideal. In his business dealings he was honorable and won and held the esteem of the business world. In his death Bristol loses a citizen who had a great part in its growth and moulding, and one who ever held the best interests of Bristol at heart.

ROBERTSON, JAMES FARISH, Financier —Admired for his delightful personal characteristics, his urbane manner and his fraternal spirit, beloved because of his uprightness, courtesy, civic virtues and business probity, James Farish Robertson lived a long and useful life and left its scenes amid widespread mourning. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Charlotte, North Carolina, in which busy center he was active for many years, winning hosts of friends and striving at all times to promote the general welfare of the community by whatever work of brain or brawn such labor required.

Descended from a distinguished ancestry, his early inspiration had been for the medical profession, but his nature was gregarious and called for close mingling, which he answered by entering business as a pharmacist and druggist and continuing in this during a long and active life. He was a delightful raconteur, had been a student under Robert E. Lee and was wont to entertain close friends by tales of that leader of the armies of the Confederacy as he knew him during his student days at Washington and Lee University. Dr. Robertson's civic interests brought him political office, which he administered with ability, while his natural shrewdness and foresight led him into financial fields, where he made a pronounced success. He was long prominent in social, religious, political, business and fraternal circles and brought to each the full powers of his energetic nature. His kindly spirit was illustrated in his generosity to all worthy causes and by a genial tolerance under all circumstances. He was a true lover of his fellowman and made life brighter for having lived himself. Few men of his day were so warmly regarded, none more highly respected or more sincerely mourned.

James Farish Robertson was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, June 6, 1848, a son of William Anderson Robertson, owner of an extensive estate, who was born May 20, 1820, and died August 21, 1903, and of Sarah Tunstall (Farish) Robertson. He attended preparatory schools and then matriculated at Washington and Lee College, at Lexington, Virginia, where he was a student in 1869 while General Robert E. Lee was president of the institution. He studied medicine, but did not finish this course, preferring pharmacy, in which he was graduated, and in 1874 established a drug business in Harrisburg, Virginia, later removing to Culpeper, where he conducted the business for a number of years. During the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed postmaster of Culpeper and held the office satisfactorily for four years. Removing to Charlotte, North Carolina, he established a drug business and as an additional activity engaged in finance and became vice-president of the Charlotte National Bank, an office he held during the remainder of his life, also chairman of the board of directors of that institution. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a

J. F. Robertson

Presbyterian, having been a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte for many years. Fraternally, he held the thirty-second degree in the order of Free and Accepted Masons and had served as Past Grand Master of the Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also affiliated with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and with Oasis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he had been potentate and of which temple association he was president. His recreations were hunting and fishing. Dr. Robertson died at his home in Charlotte, North Carolina, No. 613 South Tryon Street, April 8, 1928, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a member of the National Geographic Society, also of the Scottish Clan Donnachaidh Society.

James Farish Robertson married, in Harrisburg, Virginia, in 1875, Mary Elizabeth Grattan, daughter of Robert Gilmer Grattan, a lawyer, whose wife was a member of a distinguished family of Virginia, the Minors. His second marriage was with Mrs. Edna (Turner) Nicholson, November 4, 1920, daughter Lieutenant-Governor W. D. Turner, of North Carolina, a banker, and Ida L. (Lanier) Turner, of a distinguished Georgia family. The children are: 1. Mrs. Eugene B. Graham, of Charlotte. 2. Mrs. Sidney B. Alexander, of Charlotte. 3. Mrs. Skinner Alston, of Charlotte. 4. Mrs. Harry W. Moore, of Charlotte. 5. Dr. James F. Robertson, Jr., of Wilmington, North Carolina. 6. George Noel Nicholson, a stepson, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Dr. Robertson was a courtly gentleman of the old school, delighting in the society of his compeers, who loved the great outdoors and spent many happy hours in Florida, where the lure of angling drew him each winter. His life was lived to the fullest and he died full of honors and deeply mourned by a multitude of friends.

Resolutions from the directors of the Charlotte National Bank and the First Presbyterian Church were in part as follows:

In the death of Dr. Robertson the directors of the C. N. Bank mourn the loss of a faithful officer, and they will ever cherish the memory of his devotion to the bank and will greatly miss his cheerful and encouraging presence. We held him in highest personal esteem.

FIELDS, WILLIAM T., Banker—As banker, business man, and public servant, William T. Fields held a place of importance in a number of different phases of the public life of New Haven, Connecticut, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He deserves great praise for his business and professional attainments, especially since he started his career in such a modest way in the capacity of bookkeeper, and, principally because of his ability as a mathematician, moved rapidly upward in the business world until he at length became president of the National Tradesmen's Bank. He had been president eleven years when he resigned in 1907. At the time of his death, he was a broker, and in this, as in all his other work, he was highly respected and loved by all who knew him, not only for the achievements that were his, but also for his splendid character, his willingness to help others who might be in need, and his constant considerateness of other people's points of view.

Mr. Fields was born in New York City on October 11, 1846, a son of David Fields, of Manchester, England. He received his early education in the grammar schools. With his parents he removed to New Rochelle, New York, when he was very young, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he joined the 17th Regiment from Norwalk, Connecticut, although at the time he was only sixteen years of age. He was mustered out of the Northern Army on the New Haven Green when he became nineteen years old. Then he entered upon a banking career. Connecting with the National Tradesmen's Bank, he rose with the growth of his company and the improvement in business affairs in the United States, becoming at first a bookkeeper. Having been a keen student of mathematics, he was unusually adept at figures, and it was in this respect that his special usefulness to the bank was first recognized. He received promotions, until he was finally made president of the National Tradesmen's Bank, one of the important financial institutions of New Haven; and for eleven years held this high executive position, handling the affairs of the office with the same ability and care that were characteristic of all his work. In the course of his presidency of the bank, he won for it many friends among the people of New Haven and the surrounding community, with the result that its business increased and it became one of the foremost institutions of its kind in this part of Connecticut. After these many years with the bank, Mr. Fields resigned from his position as its president, and, with two partners, went into the brokerage business. This business, known as the W. T. Fields Company, occupied his attentions from this time onward to the time of his death.

Busy as he was with his own banking and brokerage affairs, Mr. Fields was a man who at all times assumed his full share of the burdens of

public life. A public-spirited citizen of the highest type, he was keenly interested in political and civic developments, both in New Haven and in the larger aspects of State and national life; and in his political views was closely identified with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly and staunchly supported. He was a man who readily influenced others in matters of politics by his logical arguments and clear presentation of facts, and he was considered in New Haven as a powerful thinker whose ideas were well worth listening to, even if only to stimulate those with whom he came into contact to original thought. Mr. Fields was a member of the Union League Club, the Young Men's Republican Club, and the Country Club.

He married, in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 7, 1881, Anna Griswold Alden, daughter of people who were prominent in the life of this city. Her father was Dexter Alden, and her mother, Eliza (Griswold) Alden.

The death of William T. Fields, which occurred in his seventy-fourth year, March 11, 1921, brought profound sorrow to the hearts of all who knew him, including his many friends in New Haven and nearby centers of Connecticut, as well as scores of persons whom he knew in New York City and other parts of eastern United States. For everyone realized that with his passing there had gone from the world of the living a man of marked business attainments and intelligence, and one who was, to the many who were his friends, a delightful comrade and companion.

SMITH, COLONEL ARTHUR LILLINGTON, Manufacturer—The term of life given to Colonel Arthur Lillington Smith was seventy-five years. Fifty of those years he spent in Charlotte, North Carolina, and here is recalled with affection as one who contributed materially to the public weal. He was actively identified with various movements designed for the uplift and development of the community whole. Outstanding traits for which he is recalled included those of unostentatious efficiency in matters of business and genial pleasantry in affairs of personal contact. He performed numerous acts of goodness and charity, the majority of which—as was his wish—never reached the knowledge of those around him. From a struggling town he saw Charlotte grow into a wealthy city, and in that striking transformation was listed among outstanding contributing figures, happy in the realization of having afforded material and spiritual opportunities for others.

Colonel Smith belonged to a family old in the history of the Southland, its progenitor in the United States having come to our shores from England in Colonial days. This progenitor was Nicholas Smith, and it was he who founded Smithfield, Virginia. From Virginia the various lines of the house branched off into other states, and forefathers of Colonel Smith attained to eminence in North Carolina. His father was William Ruffin Smith, owner of extensive and fertile cotton lands, a planter whose name was known broadly through the reaches of Southern plantations. He had vast holdings in Halifax County, North Carolina, and these he retained until his death, in 1870 (or thereabouts). Arthur Lillington Smith was one of eight children, of whom five sons fought in the war between the states. His mother was Susan (Evans) Smith.

Colonel A. L. Smith, son of William Ruffin and Susan (Evans) Smith, was born on the plantation in Halifax County, North Carolina, December 23, 1850. His boyhood was of the pleasantest and most instructive kind, lived among the luxuries and cultures of the Old South. He went to the best schools available, had private tutors, and prepared for college at Binghams School, North Carolina, afterward matriculating in William and Mary College, of Williamsburg, Virginia. In 1875, when he was twenty-four years of age, he came to Charlotte, and here made his continuous residence thence onward through two-score and ten years, becoming a dominant factor in the city's business development. His first contact with industry and business in general, aside from certain premature essays in that direction, was as agent in the employ of the Airline Railroad. As such he was in charge of freight and passenger service. When the Airline was consolidated with other railroads and became the Southern System he continued as agent for a number of years. But his abilities were too pronounced to permit him this comparatively small position, and he gave more and more thought to commencement of independent interests of his own which would lead to a greater future and be filled with a quicker interest to himself as director. His talent at organization and figures had attracted the attention and remark of men around him. He was well established through family rating and personal record as one in whom trust would not be misplaced; and hence, when advised to go into business for himself, certain friends assisted him to great benefit. He became a member of the firm of Saunders, Smith and Company, cottons, being president of it. It proved to be a highly successful enterprise under his control, and in due course he founded the Charlotte

A. L. Smith

Bagging Company, manufacturers of bags for cotton bales. This too prospered, and Colonel Smith continued actively engaged in business up until the time of his death. He was a director of the Independence Trust Company, secretary of the Piedmont Insurance Company, a director of the American Yarn Process Company, and had identity also with a number of other organizations. He owned great blocks of real estate, city and farm tracts of value much appreciated during his term of holding.

Colonel Smith was just a boy when the War Between the States broke out, and of course could not have participated in it; but he loved the cause of the Confederacy, through life took an active personal interest in the welfare of Confederate veterans, and even served as commander of the Mecklenburg Camp. For thirty years he was a member of the State Militia, entering the ranks as a private, later being promoted through the successive grades until he became inspector general. At the end of his three decades of service he was retired as a brigadier-general, ranking officer in the State. But, while he held this rank as general, he was known always as "Colonel," and as such is here designated as he was known in life. He preferred, too, to be called simply "Lil" Smith, his middle name being Lillington; and many of his good friends greeted him in that fashion.

One of the most popular and active members of the Charlotte Men's Club, Colonel Smith contributed liberally to its healthful expansion, and to the welfare of its sponsoring organization, the Second Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Good Fellows' Club, and always took a substantial share of the burden of its charitable and unique undertakings. At one time he was president of the Southern Manufacturers' Club, and a member of the Charlotte Country Club. Politically, he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. His chief relaxations were reading, and the society of his loved ones at home, where he spent much of his time.

Colonel Smith married in Charlotte, January 10, 1882, Louise Young, daughter of Major Robert S. and Sarah Virginia (Burton) Young, the father an officer of the Confederate Army, and prominent as a large planter and man of affairs in Cabbarus County. Of this union were born children: 1. Burton Hoyle, of Charlotte, who married Catherine Henley, of Virginia. They have a daughter, Louise Dudley. 2. Adeline Evans, who died in infancy. Mrs. Louise (Young) Smith survives her husband, and continues to reside in Charlotte, at No. 702 North Tryon Street.

Colonel Smith died in Charlotte, October 23, 1925. Expressions of regret were heard from all sides, and from persons in all walks of life, rich and poor alike. Said one of the city's newspapers editorially:

> Sorely and generally will the hearty handshake, the cordial greeting, the warmth of fellowship and atmosphere of kindliness and congeniality that were so vital a part of the being of Col. Arthur Lillington Smith be missed in this community, where he had lived long, worthily and honorably, until death overtook him at his home here this morning.
>
> Colonel Smith was a chivalric personality, a disciple of the old school, a believer in the homely virtues, and one who had cast the lines of his acquaintance far and wide in this community.

Said another publication editorially:

> He had been identified with Charlotte for so long a time that everyone knew him and loved him. . . . He took an abiding interest in community welfare, and was one of the earliest promoters of the building and loan system, through which many people have been helped to homes of their own. . . . He was a man of abounding good nature. Old friends stuck to him; new friends were made; but never a friend fell away from him. Such a man must necessarily fill a place of importance in the community which claims him as citizen, and we may never expect the coming of just such another personality. In his death the State mourns the passing of a loyal citizen, and Charlotte the loss of a character of marked amiability and sterling qualifications.

Though Colonel Smith has departed, his works still live in their tremendously ramified effects for the good of man.

BUTLER, FRANCIS WILKINSON PICKENS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Descended from an old and honored family, one whose members down through the generations took part nobly in the affairs of their times and acquired prominent places in the history of their country, Francis Wilkinson Pickens Butler, M. D., was for many years an outstanding physician and surgeon of Columbia, South Carolina. It was in full accordance with the traditions of his house that he should serve for a considerable period in the United States Army, in which, for five years, he held different posts in the West, having been appointed acting assistant surgeon early in his career. In the city of Columbia and this vicinity of South Carolina, he did much to relieve suffering through his professional ministrations, and, as Bishop Finley said on the sad occasion of Dr. Butler's death, "No one has any idea of the number of people who loved him." He so won his way to people's hearts, and in his actions combined charity and modesty in a way that is all too rare

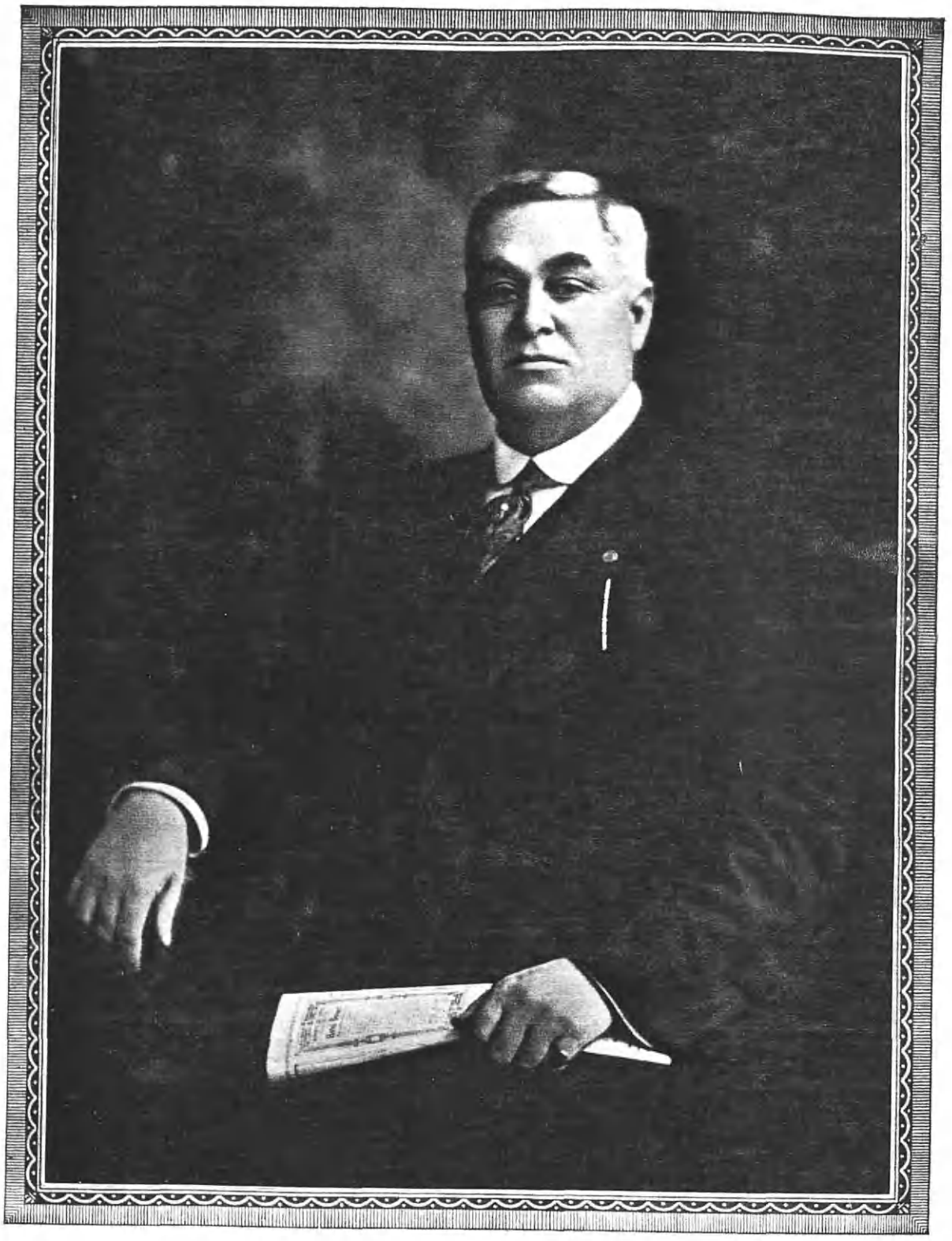
in a vain world; and his passing was sincerely mourned by those who knew the man and his works, by those who loved him personally and those who respected his achievements.

Dr. Butler was a son of General Matthew Calbraith and Maria Calhoun (Pickens) Butler, and on both the Butler and Pickens sides of the family was born of fine stock. The earliest ancestor in direct line of descent to come to America on the Butler side was James Butler, of Cloud Creek massacre fame, who, himself a descendant from the Duke of Ormond, came from England early in the eighteenth century, about the year 1735, and settled in Virginia. The Duke of Ormond, it will be remembered, was an outstanding Royalist leader in England. Dr. Butler's great-great-grandfather on his father's side of the family was Captain James Butler, who was killed in the War of the American Revolution, while his grandfather, Dr. William Butler, was a surgeon in the United States Navy and a brother of Governor Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, who fell in the battle of Cherbusco while leading the famous "Palmetto Regiment." The father, General Matthew Calbraith Butler, was a lawyer by profession, and was also an army general, a Senator and a diplomat. He started his military career as captain of cavalry of the Confederate States of America, and subsequently was given the ranking of general; for eighteen years he was a member of the United States Senate, and then, during the Spanish-American War, was a major-general, and afterward a member of the Cuban Peace Commission. He was, as has been said of him, a "Confederate Cavalry captain who rose to become General of Cavalry Incomparable and a South Carolinian who shed lustre upon his native State." A trick of fate perhaps made him a great Southern cavalry leader instead of an officer in the United States Navy under his uncle, Commodore Perry. It was from this race of heroes that Dr. Butler was descended on the paternal side of his house. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Governor Francis Pickens, the war-time Governor of South Carolina, who ordered the first gun fired from Fort Sumter. Dr. Butler's daughters today are probably the only girls in present history who are direct descendants of five Governors, as well as of other distinguished men. These governors are: Governor James Iredell, of North Carolina; Governor James Hopkins Adams, of South Carolina; Governor Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina; Governor Francis Pickens, the war-time Governor of South Carolina; and Governor Samuel Johnston, of North Carolina. And Dr. Butler's own brother was the man who raised the American flag over Cuba at the end of the Spanish-American War.

Dr. Francis Wilkinson Pickens Butler, of record herein, was born at Edgewood, near Edgefield, South Carolina, on December 8, 1858, and as a boy attended private schools. He studied at the Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and then became a student at Wofford College, from which he took his Bachelor of Arts degree. For his professional work he went to the Medical College of Charleston, from which he received, in 1881, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and subsequently took post-graduate studies in the New York Polyclinic. His interneship he served at Roper Hospital, where he remained for eighteen months, and then he entered his professional work at Fort Lawn, Chester County, South Carolina. Then, after further work at the New York Polyclinic, he entered a general practice at Columbia, South Carolina, where he remained for four years. For five years he practiced at Edgefield, South Carolina, and then was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army. For five years he served at different army posts in the West, and upon his retirement from army service returned to Columbia, South Carolina, and here entered once more upon his own private practice of medicine, which he continued until his death.

Keenly interested at all times in the welfare of his fellowmen and the advancement of his community, Dr. Butler held different positions of public importance. He was for a number of years city physician at Columbia, while he was also physician and surgeon at the South Carolina State Penitentiary and at the old Soldiers' Home, having served in this capacity for five years at the Soldiers' Home. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his parish having been Trinity Church, in Edgefield; he was for many years warden of same. Always a student of political developments, Dr. Butler was, nevertheless, too busy to take an active part in politics, feeling that his first duty was to his profession. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Chamber of Commerce of Columbia, and the South Carolina State Medical Association. His favorite hobbies were baseball and horseback riding; and, ever quiet and homeloving, he enjoyed nothing more than reading the very best in literature. Too old for active military service at the time of the late World War, Dr. Butler nonetheless was an ardent patriot, and did everything that he could do to help in the fight for victory.

Dr. Francis Wilkinson Pickens Butler married,



Wm D Melton

on October 28, 1896, at Rock Hill, South Carolina, Lillian Jones, daughter of Iredell Jones, a planter, who was a lieutenant in the Army of the Confederate States of America and was wounded in the battle of Manassas. By this union there are two daughters: 1. Ellen Iredell Butler. 2. Maria Pickens Butler.

Dr. Butler's death, which occurred suddenly on September 27, 1924, was a cause of profound sorrow and bereavement. Interment was at Edgefield, the old family burial ground, in which he lies beside his distinguished father, General Matthew Calbraith Butler. Ever active in the profession which he selected for his own, and a loyal servant to the ill and the injured and those who required his care, he was a man who, ideally fitted for work in the medical profession, nevertheless performed valuable work in any field of endeavor in which he became interested. Sprung from a noble race of men, he had his influence upon the people around him, who doubtless will be inspired for years to come by their association with Dr. Butler, and who will cherish his memory as something sacred in the treasuries of their hearts.

MELTON, WILLIAM DAVIS, LL. D., Educator, Lawyer—The city of Columbia and State of South Carolina lost a valued citizen in the passing of Dr. William Davis Melton, late successful lawyer of Columbia and president of the University of South Carolina.

Born near Richburg, Chester County, South Carolina, May 26, 1868, he died May 3, 1926, at the age of fifty-seven years, having become outstanding in educational circles of the South, and leaving behind him a record of great inspirational value.

Dr. Melton came from a family distinguished for its professional talent. His father, Dr. William Comings Davis Melton, was a physician and surgeon of note, prominent in South Carolina. When war between the states broke out he entered the service of the Confederacy, serving his beloved Southland with valor in the line of duty. The first Melton of the paternal line came to the South in early days, settling in Chester County, where the family has been represented down to contemporary times. It is of Scotch and Irish origin, and its members in every generation have contributed liberally to the advancement of their respective communities. Dr. William Comings Davis Melton married Mary Jane Poag, and died when his son, Dr. William Davis Melton, was but twelve years of age.

After he had secured a sound academic instruction in the public schools of Chester, South Carolina, Dr. Melton entered the University of Virginia, where he studied three years, 1887-90, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in English, Latin, French, moral philosophy, chemistry, natural history and geology. He did not obtain the Master of Arts degree, toward which he was working, owing to exhaustion of finances, which precluded his return for the fourth year's work. In 1890, he contrived to enter the Law School of the University of South Carolina, however, and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws therefrom in 1892, taking his sheepskin with highest honors in the class.

Admitted to the bar in June, 1892, Dr. Melton opened offices in Chester, where he was well known. He continued there until March of the year following, then came to Columbia, where he formed a partnership at law with his uncle, Judge Samuel Melton. In 1900 he went into a second partnership, with W. G. Belser. His prominence as counsel was unparalleled in general affairs of Columbia. Dr. Melton was elected alderman, and by the Board of Aldermen was chosen chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, with which group he served six years, until 1906. As chairman, he wrote the city ordinances establishing a waterworks system, sewerage system, a paid fire department, the recorder's court, and the police commission. From 1910 to 1919 he was chairman of the State Board of Law Examiners, and in 1920 was honored with the presidency of the South Carolina Bar Association. His business interests increased with years, and his connections included the following: as president of the City Development Company, the Argus Investment Company, Liberty Realty Company, and Mutual Holding Company; as attorney, a director and member of the finance committee, National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia, Columbia Savings Bank and Trust Company, South Carolina Insurance Company, Homestead Building and Loan Company, Acme Building and Loan Company, Richland Building and Loan Company, Columbia Real Estate and Trust Company, and North Columbia Land Company; and as private investor in other concerns of benefit to the welfare of Columbia and the State as a whole.

During the World War, always a liberal contributor of time and money to public enterprises and other worthy causes, Dr. Melton bought largely of Liberty bonds. He was State chairman of the "Four-minute Men," State chairman of the United War Work Campaign, and city chairman of the Red Cross and Young Men's Christian

Association campaigns. When plans were made to bring Camp Jackson to Columbia, it was found that fifty thousand dollars would be needed, and at once. Dr. Melton made a speech which was called the "Thousand-dollar-a-minute Speech," as he spoke just fifty minutes and raised the sum required. He was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina in 1923, a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Melton was elected president of the University of South Carolina in May, 1922, and assumed the duties of this important post July 1, that year. During the next four years, under his presidency, the institution took on new life, becoming improved in every way. The value of his work in education cannot be rightly estimated, but may be inferred from the fact that enrollment increased from six hundred to more than fifteen hundred. The athletic field, which he was instrumental in promoting, is called Melton Field, in his honor. Edwin G. Seibels built an observatory for the university in his honor, called Melton Memorial Observatory. His reputation spread from America overseas in educational work. Distinctions in number came to him. In 1921, before becoming head of the university, it conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1924 an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Presbyterian College of Clinton, South Carolina. Widely traveled, he was known personally to many centers of the United States. The New England Society of Charleston invited him to share the platform as speaker with the then Vice-President Coolidge, there having been no others given this signal distinction. A writer of talent, he was author of several well known writings, including a treatise on the English Bible.

Active in all works of citizenship, Dr. Melton was a valued member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He was fond of golf as a recreation, engaged in other outdoor sports, and belonged to several clubs, which included the Kiwanis, Columbia, Ridgewood, Forest Lake, and Cotillion, as well as the Clariosophic Society. Thrice he was a delegate to represent his district at meetings of the American Bar Association.

Dr. Melton married twice: (first) Caro Belser, at Summerton, South Carolina, May 10, 1898. Mrs. Caro (Belser) Melton died May 10, 1904. Of this union there were children: 1. Caroline Melton, who married Dr. W. J. Bristow, and they have children: Walter J., Jr.; Caroline. 2. Gulielma M., who married Harry G. Kaminer, Jr., and they have one son, Harry (3). 3.William Davis, Jr., who married Anne Ford. Dr. Melton married (second), at Charleston, South Carolina, September 17, 1911, Netta Loeb, daughter of Jacob H. Loeb, realty and insurance broker of Charleston. Of this union was born a daughter, Henrietta, who resides with her mother. Mrs. Melton continues to make her home in Columbia.

Reserved and dignified, of a bearing indicative of his honor and integrity, Dr. Melton was in every way a gentleman. A learned scholar, his life was one of service rather than of financial success. He was loved by the student body, who brought to him their minutest troubles in full realization that he would give them consideration.

His greatest work was with the university, for here he helped to mold the lives of future citizens, many of whom, through his understanding direction, are destined for careers of eminence.

ROSS, GEORGE CHESTERFIELD, Business and Industrial Leader—In the industrial life of Connecticut and New England, George Chesterfield Ross had many friends and was highly regarded, having been one of the leading coal dealers of New Haven, and having been, before he entered this field of work, prominent in other industries. There was scarcely any phase of New Haven life in which he was not keenly interested, while his active support brought many a worthy enterprise to ripe fruition. A man of rare public spirit, eager to help those with whom he was associated, kindly and generous and ever tolerant of the shortcomings of others, Mr. Ross possessed those human qualities that readily placed him in a position of understanding leadership among his fellowmen. His life was a useful one in his New Haven city, and his memory lives on, though he is gone in the flesh, a warm and pleasant influence in his community.

Mr. Ross was born February 14, 1869, in East Middlebury, Vermont, son of Dr. Norman and Harriet (Field) Ross, of East Middlebury. It was in that region of Vermont that he spent his early life and received his formal schooling, and thither he returned, even in his later years, to pass his summer vacations at the old homestead. It was in 1902 that he came to New Haven, Connecticut, after he had been engaged in several different enterprises in his native State. When a young man, he had started in business with the Vermont

W. T. Sherman

Marble Company, of Proctor, Vermont, as a clerk; and a little later he had gone into the employ of the West Shore Railroad, of Boston, Massachusetts. He was connected with that company until 1910, when he quit his association with it to form the George C. Ross Coal Company. In the new enterprise, as in the old, he was eminently successful from the very outset; and his sound judgments and diligent application to duty brought him to high position in the industry in which he sought his fortunes.

Along with his work in that connection, Mr. Ross was active in other commercial undertakings, having been a director of the Eastern Machine Screw Company. He belonged, too, to several of New Haven's leading civic and social groups, having been a member of the Union League Club, the Farmers' Club, the University Glee Club, and the Congregational Club. At the time of his death he was serving on the State Board of Managers of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the Farmers' Club he was first selectman. In Vermont, as in New Haven and this State, Mr. Ross maintained a lively interest in social affairs, having been a member of the Middlebury Golf Club, of that Commonwealth. He had attended both the public schools of East Middlebury, and Beeman's Academy in New Haven, Vermont.

In the Sons of the American Revolution, he was associated with the General Humphry branch. During the World War period, Mr. Ross rendered valuable aid to his country and its cause, having been a member of the Home Guard. His favorite recreational activities, in which he indulged when not occupied with one or another of his many business or social affairs, were those connected with outdoor life; and he was especially fond of his home, his garden, and the cultivation of flowers. His religious faith was that of the Congregational denomination, his membership having been with the Plymouth Congregational Church, in whose affairs he was at all times active. Into all of these varied organizations—civic, social, patriotic, religious—as into his own business life, Mr. Ross consistently put forth his best energies and enthusiasm, so that he was esteemed one of the leading citizens of his time and place, and was able to take a more than ordinarily useful part in the affairs of New Haven and Connecticut.

George Chesterfield Ross married (first) Mary A. Enos, of East Middlebury, who died in New Haven in 1912; and (second) Mrs. Alma (Penfield) Goodrich, of New York City, in 1920. By the first marriage there were three children: 1. Harry E., of Boston Massachusetts. 2. Mildred R., who became Mrs. Mildred R. Bray, of New Haven, Connecticut. 3. Pauline R., who became Mrs. Pauline R. Page, likewise of New Haven. These children and Mrs. Ross survived Mr. Ross, as did a stepdaughter, Genevieve Goodrich, and six grandsons and two granddaughters.

The death of George Chesterfield Ross, which took place on February 15, 1930, at his home, No. 275 West Elm Street, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among hosts of his fellowmen. In the New Haven community he had many friends and acquaintances, people in all walks of life, who knew him and appreciated the work that he had done. For his own character and personality he will be long remembered as one of Connecticut's outstanding men, an individual who was strong and courageous in his convictions, who knew his obligations to his fellowmen, and whose energies were well directed from the point of view of his community, his family, his church, and his friends.

HUNT, WALTER HERBERT, JR., Attorney, Public Official—A man of unusual ability as an attorney, devoted to public service, loyal to the teachings of Christianity, Walter Herbert Hunt, of Newberry, South Carolina, won a place for himself in the public esteem which the passage of years will hardly obliterate. In him were combined the finest traditions of the Old South, with the modern outlook and progressiveness of the new era, resulting in a man and citizen of the most admirable character.

Walter Herbert Hunt was born April 16, 1861, at Newberry, the city where he made his home all his life. He was the son of Walter H. and Susan (McCaughrin) Hunt. Walter H. Hunt, Sr., a merchant and cotton broker, was prominent in the social and civic life of Newberry, a descendant of well known Quaker families of South Carolina, and of Walter Herbert and the Hunt family, who came from England in 1742, settling in New Jersey. After attending the Newberry Male Academy and Newberry College, Walter Herbert Hunt, Jr., studied law in the offices of Goggans and Herbert, being admitted to the bar by the South Carolina Supreme Court in 1884. He later became the senior partner of the legal firm of Hunt, Hunt and Hunter, which built up a most successful reputation for legal ability. Much of Mr. Hunt's practice was in the civil courts of the State, as attorney for cotton mills, banks, and other corporations, many times being connected

with some of the most important legal battles fought in the State. On several occasions he served as special judge. In 1911 he organized the Oakland Cotton Mills, and was president up to the time of his death. He was a director of the Newberry Cotton Mills, the Mollohon Manufacturing Company, the Commercial Bank of Newberry, and the Security Loan and Investment Company. Eagerly interested in all phases of public welfare, he was in a large measure the organizer of the Newberry Hospital, and he served as a trustee of the Greenville Woman's College, and was vice-chairman of the board of Newberry College. He was unusually active in religious circles, having been for three years president of the Baptist State Convention, the largest religious body in South Carolina. Until ill health forced him to curtail his activity in the church he had been superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church for twenty-five years. He was a life member of the board of deacons and chairman of this board at the time of his death.

In 1919 Mr. Hunt received the well deserved honor of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Newberry College. During the war he was an untiring worker for Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. Mr. Hunt was a member of the South Carolina Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association; he was an honorary member of the Rotary Club, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Newberry Country Club, and the Newberry Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the Newberry College Club, and was a colonel on the staff of Governor Hugh S. Thompson.

Walter Herbert Hunt, Jr., was married, February 23, 1877, at Newberry, to Lucy Williams Baxter, daughter of James M. Baxter, an attorney, and Frances (Nance) Baxter, a descendant of Robert Rutherford, a member of the Provincial Congress, and also of Colonel James Williams, the first officer to lose his life at the decisive battle of Kings Mountain. There were no children.

Mr. Hunt died April 9, 1927, and the presence of governors, statesmen, lawyers, members of prominent Southern families, and hundreds of people of the more humble classes, at his funeral services was proof of the respect and affection with which he was regarded. Mrs. Hunt, courageous in her bereavement, has taken, in a measure, his place as a worker for the public welfare. She is superintendent of the Women's Missionary Union of the Baptist Church; president of the Baptist Missionary Society; a teacher in the Lucy B. Hunt Bible Class, named in her honor; a director of the Walter Hunt (R. A.) Missionary Society, named in honor of Mr. Hunt; president of the Hospital Auxiliary, and Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

An editorial in the "Herald and News" of Newberry, summed up, to a certain extent, the position of Mr. Hunt in the community:

For more than forty years—for almost a half century—he had been identified with those things which made for the betterment of his country and his State. He was a builder, and his plans bore the inspiration that comes only from a splendid intellect, a vision that looked out upon far horizons, and a soul that was attuned to catch the message which was given to men in the Sermon on the Mount. His was a large and generous heart; his was a clear and splendid mind; his was a gentle and gracious personality; his was a strong and noble Christian manhood.

A more personal tribute is the poem written by Mrs. Hunt, giving eloquent testimony to her husband's life and character:

MY BELOVED SLEEPS.

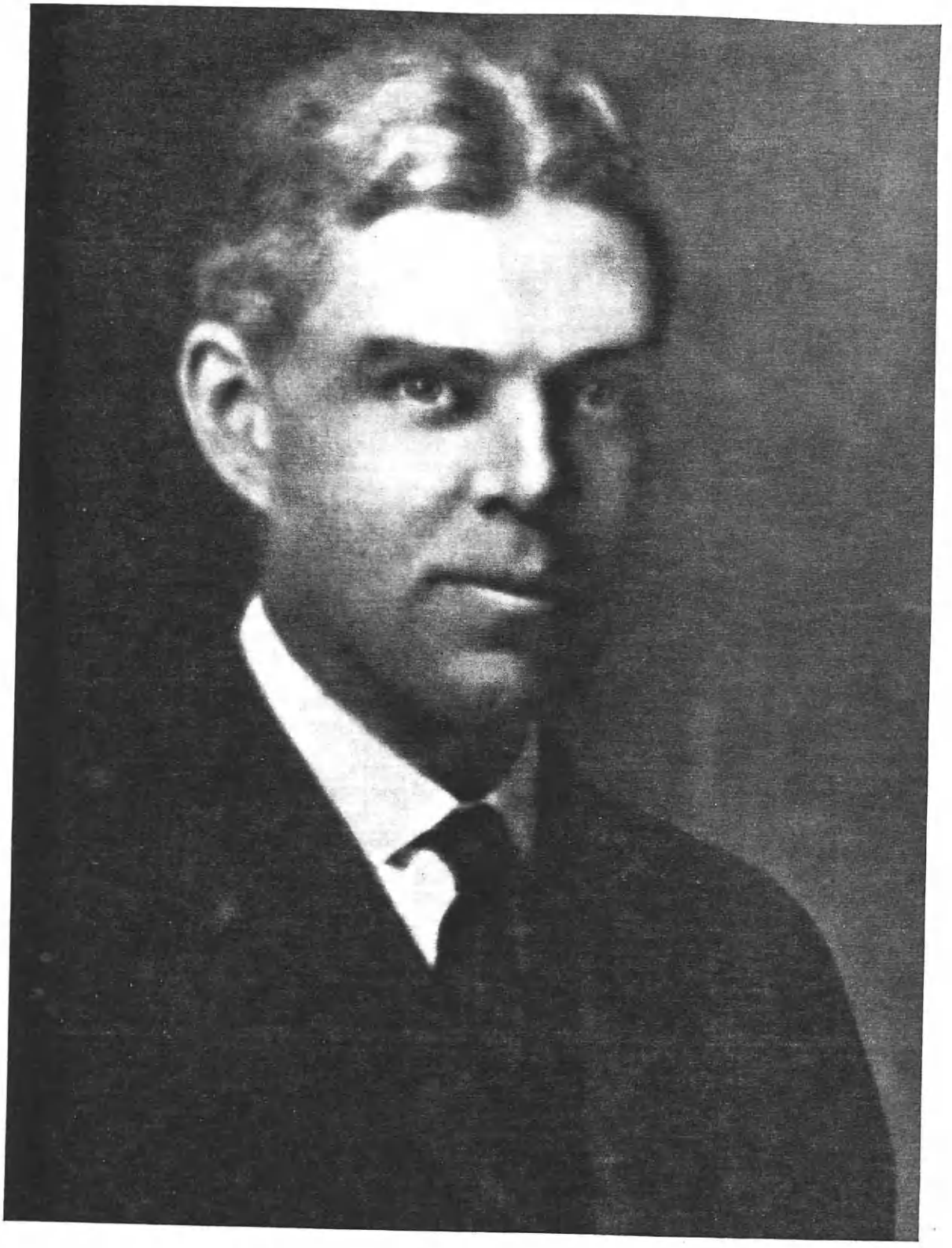
The night was far spent,
A new day was at hand,
When my beloved slipped
Away into the glory land.
As sweetly and quietly
As a child sinks to rest,
With his tired head
Pillowed on his mother's breast.

No sad farewells,
No blinding tears,
No mortal pangs,
No disquieting fears
Were his, as I my lone
Sad vigil kept,
For Jesus had given peace
Ere my beloved slept.

As oft I had "tucked him in"
With tender care,
Knowing, as I still was busy,
That he rested there,
And that at the dawn
Of each bright new day,
We together—he and I—
Would walk adown life's way.

So now that God has given
My beloved sleep,
I still must be busy
"My charge to keep,"
Knowing full well
When the night is far spent
And eternal day is at hand,
We, together again,
He and I, shall walk
In the glory land.

BLODGETT, PROFESSOR FREDERICK HARVEY, Scientist and Author—Representing the third successive generation of noted educators in his family, Professor Frederick Harvey Blod-



F. M. McLaughlin

gett attained high honors as a scientist and instructor and was long considered a foremost authority on biology and its allied sciences. He served many of the leading institutions of learning as a member of their faculties and acted as curator for other institutions. As an instructor and writer on the topics in which he had for years specialized he had a very high reputation and as a student of his favorite sciences he had no superior in devotion. His name will long stand as one of the leaders among the natural scientists of the country. He had been a rover, going wherever he was called to instruct or advise, and later made his home in Columbia, South Carolina. His death occurred March 4, 1926, in his fiftieth year, interment following at St. Michael's, Long Island.

Frederick Harvey Blodgett was born in Rockford, Illinois, September 12, 1876, a son of James Harvey Blodgett, and a grandson of Rev. Harvey Blodgett, a Presbyterian minister, and a graduate of Amherst College of the class of 1829. Both were noted educators, and Rev. Harvey Blodgett was associated with several educational institutions in Illinois, notably Jacksonville Academy and Female Seminary, which were amalgamated into Illinois College. His son was born February 11, 1832, and died in 1916. He was a brilliant teacher at Rockford College, Illinois, and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he was severely wounded. He belonged to Burnside Post, No. 8, Army of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, and now rests in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia. He was a descendant of Thomas Blodgett, a Puritan, who came from London, England, to America in 1635, landing at Boston on April 18 of that year. Frederick Harvey Blodgett is the ninth generation in descent from this ancestor. His mother was Mary C. (Brown) Blodgett, of aristocratic lineage. His education included courses at the Quaker School in Washington; Illinois State Normal and Training School; Rutgers College, which gave him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897 and that of Master of Science in 1899. He also studied at Columbia and Johns Hopkins universities, specializing in botany. In 1900, he became assistant botanist at the New York Experimental Station at Geneva, and in 1901 was appointed assistant curator of botany at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. From 1901 to 1906 he was assistant State plant pathologist at Maryland College. In 1906 he became assistant botanist at Johns Hopkins University and held the position until 1910, when he was called to Roanoke to become acting professor of biology and geology, filling the chair for two years. From 1912 to 1916 he was plant pathologist at the Texas Experimental Station, and from 1916 to 1919 was pathologist of the extension service at Texas College. He was also professor of biological sciences at the Connecticut State Normal Training School, at Danbury, and worked there for five years, then going to the New York University as professor of biology. He was the author of many volumes and pamphlets on plant diseases and plant geography, vegetable reproduction, germination and the physiological conditions of seeds; morphology and physiology of angiosperms and many others. Professor Blodgett was a member of many scientific societies, and belonged to the University Club of Washington, to the Royal Arcanum and a Johns Hopkins Fraternity.

Professor Frederick Harvey Blodgett married Mary Van Nortwick, of New York City, daughter of William Beers and Maria C. (Holthuysen) Van Nortwick, the former a builder and contractor. They were the parents of one daughter: Evelyn Dennison Keep, of Baltimore, Maryland, now a student at the University of South Carolina.

Professor Blodgett made a deep and intensive study of his life work, his idea being to help the world through education in nature's manifold operations of creative development. He was a careful teacher and exponent of his knowledge, and contributed much to the progress of agriculture through the promulgation of his discoveries and their adaptation to current requirements. His friends included scientists throughout the scientific world, with a coterie of intimates with whom he loved to associate within his own home. His life work was of great value to America, which could ill spare him from its scientific activities.

McCAUGHRIN, JAMES NANCE, Business Man—One of the prominent business men of the New South, the career of James Nance McCaughrin of Newberry exemplified the all too unusual combination of rare business ability and the finest attributes of personal character and worth. Far from being the callous mill owner of fiction, he was conscientious in his duty to his employees, bringing into his contacts with them, as with his personal friends, the spirit of the Christian teachings he followed so faithfully.

James Nance McCaughrin was born January 18, 1879, at Newberry, South Carolina, the son of Robert Lusk and Laura (Nance) McCaughrin. Robert L. McCaughrin was a well-known financier, having organized the Newberry Cotton Mill, the first in the South to be run by steam, and the

Newberry National Bank. He was also president of the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad. The first ancestor of the McCaughrin family to come to this country was Thomas McCaughrin, a Scotchman, who settled in Chester County, South Carolina.

Mr. McCaughrin, after finishing his studies in the local schools, matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the year of his graduation, he entered upon his business career, starting as a collector in the Commercial Bank and remaining in this position until 1904. In 1900 he became a director of the Newberry Cotton Mills, and in 1901, a director of the Mollohon Manufacturing Company of Newberry: the former position being a lifelong connection, and the latter lasting until 1904. He later became secretary, treasurer and a director of the Oakland Cotton Mills, and after a few years, was elected to the presidency, becoming, in addition, vice-president of the Mollohon Mills. From 1901 to 1912 he served as secretary and treasurer of the Security Loan and Investment Company, still serving as one of its directors at the time of his death. Another banking affiliation was his directorship of the Commercial Bank, which position he was also filling at the time of his death. Mr. McCaughrin, in spite of these numerous business activities, was active in many phases of public and civic life, serving as chairman of the Newberry County Committee of the United States Employment Service, as a member of the local committee on employment, as a United States Fuel Administrator, and as a leader in the various Liberty Loan drives, buying heavily of the bonds himself. He was one of the directors of the Newberry Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McCaughrin belonged to a representative and interesting list of societies: the Kiwanis, the Newberry Country Club, The Cottage Club of Princeton University, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. His favorite recreations were golf and reading. Mr. McCaughrin was a devout Christian, being a member of the Aveleigh Presbyterian Church. He served as deacon and treasurer for about sixteen years, and then was chosen elder, still serving in this office at the time of his death.

James Nance McCaughrin was married on June 9, 1909, at Newberry, to Margaret Josephine Gibson, daughter of Albert Jacob Gibson, a planter and county officer, and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Gibson, who was the daughter of Joseph Caldwell, one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession. The children of James and Margaret (Gibson) McCaughrin are: 1. Albert Gibson. 2. Laura Nance. 3. Margaret Gibson. 4. Elizabeth Caldwell.

The death of Mr. McCaughrin occurred December 8, 1927. An editorial in a Newberry paper at the time expressed the general feeling toward him:

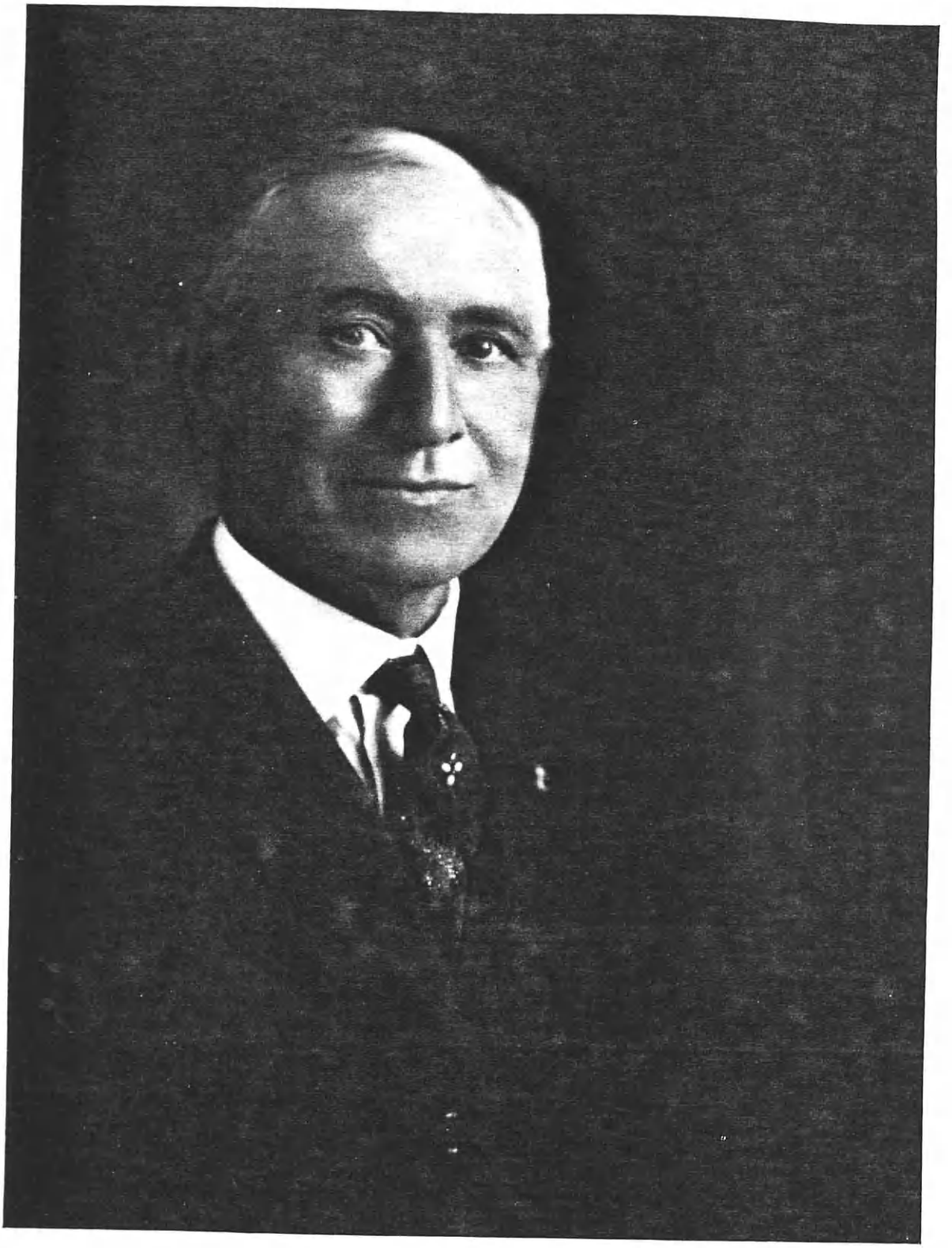
> His was a fine character and he moved among his friends and acquaintances in a quiet and humble way, always performing his duties with a conscientiousness that was outstanding. He loved the quiet home life and the companionship of his family. He was as guileless as a child, but firm in his convictions, and would always stand for the right and defend it with all his will. He was a consistent member of his church, and did what he could to advance its interests.

A resolution of his class at Princeton, sent to Mrs. McCaughrin, gives further insight into the esteem in which he was held:

> The untimely death of our classmate, James Nance McCaughrin, on December 8, 1927, in his forty-ninth year, fills our hearts with sorrow. Quiet and unassuming, able in business, upright, kind, true to his friends, devoted to his family, faithful to the ideals of his alma mater, respected by all and beloved by us, his classmates, and by all who knew him well, Nance leaves to us the memory of a life busy, useful, helpful, and all too short. On behalf of the class of Ninety-nine, Princeton University, we wish to express our feeling of great personal loss and to extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

JOHNSTON, THOMAS HARDIN, Manufacturer—For over a score of years Thomas Hardin Johnston stood out as one of the prominent leaders in the textile industry of the South, for by his untiring energy and his undivided attention to business, Mr. Johnston had made the Knoxville Knitting Mills, of Knoxville, Tennessee, one of the greatest factories of that section of the country. With the death of Mr. Johnston, the industry to which he had devoted his talents lost one of its greatest exponents, his community an upright and Christian citizen, and his country a loyal and patriotic supporter.

Mr. Johnston was born in Loudon, Tennessee, November 20, 1876, the son of James L. and Elizabeth (McGhee) Johnston, the former a prominent land-owner and leading citizen, and the latter a niece of Colonel Charles M. McGhee. The early education of Mr. Johnston was obtained from private tutors and at the high school of Rome, Georgia, following which he entered the military college then operated by Professor Lynn Bachman, now the Tennessee Military Institute, at Sweetwater, Tennessee. Orphaned at the age of fourteen years, Mr. Johnston worked his way through the military college, and while taking his



James A. Kerr

course at the Rome High School lived in that city with his aunt, Mrs. Esther Hardin. When he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Johnston went into the hardware business, taking a position with the Magill Hardware Company, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. This was in 1884, and very shortly after having made his connection with the concern he was enabled to purchase a share of the business. In 1904, he sold out his interests in the business and went to Madisonville, Tennessee, where he established the Madisonville Knitting Mills Company, of which concern he was president and general manager. He was later urged to locate in Knoxville and in 1908 he dismantled his plant in Madisonville and located in the former city. He was a large stockholder in the Knoxville Knitting Mills, of which he took charge as manager, and in 1916 he was appointed president of the corporation and given full charge of the management of the business. He enlarged the plant to an immense degree and made it one of the outstanding factories of the South, retaining an active interest and giving his personal supervision throughout the plant until his death.

Mr. Johnston was a devout Christian and one of the leading supporters of the First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville. He was a teacher in the Sunday school of that faith when young and was for many years president of the Men's Club. In business circles he was recognized as a progressive and forceful influence, being elected president of the National Hosiery Association for two terms, refusing the third term which he was urged to accept. He was often called upon to address meetings of the association and he gave many instructive and valuable lectures at various conventions and meetings of those engaged in the knitting industry. In politics he was a Democrat but he would never hold office. His club affiliations included the Old Colony Club, the Cherokee Country Club, the Rotary Club and a New York club. His otudoor recreations were golfing and fishing, and for eighteen years previous to his death he spent most of each winter in Florida.

On June 5, 1902, Mr. Johnston married, at Bristol, Tennessee, Nona McDermott, a native of Rogersville, Tennessee, and daughter of the late Captain Thomas and Anne (Kirkpatrick) McDermott, the former was an attorney and member of the firm of Wheeler and McDermott, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Louise; married W. K. McClure, Jr.; they have one child, Nona Louise. 2. Hugh Samuel, who resides with his mother at their home, "Woodview," Kingston Pike, Knoxville.

Mr. Johnston passed away at the Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, April 5, 1928. His funeral was attended by representatives of the leading business and social organizations of Knoxville, all anxious to show their respect, and the esteem they had always possessed for a man who in his life had typified the spirit of true nobility of character and honest worth.

Thomas H. Johnston was a man of peculiar and versatile capacity. In his sphere of manufacturing and business there were few who equalled him in point of clear sighted business ability. He had a sort of commercial acumen that is productive of the largest and most rapid results. His ability as a business man was one of high order, and his efficiency as leader, was well known and recognized throughout the State of Tennessee.

Personally, he was a kind hearted man, generous to the unfortunate, and a true and devoted friend. As a citizen of this community he was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. His demise will materially affect the business and social life of the city, as a friend he was ever willing to do anything at any hour. If a friend needed his aid at the hour of midnight, that friend got the aid.

He was a model husband and father and his family was devoted to him—idolized him. In the family circle he was the loving companion, ever tender, kind and always considerate. His family, his business associates, and his large circle of friends will ever remember Thomas Hardin Johnston, a man among men.

KERR, JAMES MANFORD, Jurist, Author —Distinguished jurist and author of half a hundred authoritative volumes on the law, James Manford Kerr achieved a place of unique importance among the men of his profession. He was a man of versatile talents. Although highly successful in his practice at the bar, he much preferred the research into the principles underlying the law which he systematized and elucidated so brilliantly in his numerous published volumes, articles and reports. Mr. Kerr was, perhaps, the most noted writer and legal authority of his day, and it is not too much to say that he contributed decisively in shaping the development of jurisprudence in this country and throughout the world.

Mr. Kerr was born in the western part of Miami County, Ohio, on December 30, 1851, a son of Jonathan Thompson and Matilda (Westlake) Kerr. He came of Scottish people, his pro-

genitors being of one of the prominent families of Kers and Kerrs of Roxburgshire, Scotland. They came to this country early in the year of 1708, landing at the port of Philadelphia. Descendants of these early settlers fought in the Revolution, championing the cause of Colonial liberty. Mr. Kerr's father and grandfather, Colonel Josias Westlake, were prominent educators for a great number of years, and were also leading farmer-folk. Mr. Kerr grew up on the farm. His life there was much the same as that of any other sturdy farmer boy of the time, and here he acquired the fine physical development and healthy ideals which the life of the outdoors brings. He secured a good preliminary education at the district school, later attended the high school at Tippecanoe City, walking two miles and a half each morning and evening from and to his home, and finally attended the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio.

"The career and success of Mr. Kerr, as a previous biographer has well written of him, is a signal example of success achieved in the profession by one to whom the active practice—the actual trial of cases in court; the delay and necessary 'waste of time' incidental thereto—was distasteful in many respects. Being of studious habits and an acquisitive turn of mind, he has devoted his life to the acquisition and mastery of the principles underlying the science of law and to the systematization and elucidation thereof. Preferring fame to pelf, he early commenced to write on legal subjects, and by earnest application and tireless industry, has climbed to the vantage ground of a mastery of the general science of the law and the decisions of the courts."

Mr. Kerr was always a disciple of the Dwight method, as distinguished from the modern case method followed at the law schools. He put his reliance in fundamental principles of general application and not in precedents, or cases applying to a given state of facts and of restricted application only, and he followed this procedure through all his career. He never regarded all precedents as good law, simply because a pronunciamento of a judge from the bench. These he felt might be weak or strong, cogent and correct, or violative of the fundamental principles by which the case is governed, according as the judge is well-read or otherwise in the law, or the motif of the decision be upright, biased or otherwise influenced. A judge he regarded as any other man, as long as he behaved himself as well, and fearlessly discharged his duty as he saw it without fear or favor. But a judge on the bench is not different from or superior to or more learned than the same individual at the bar; and the methods by which judges are selected, and the influences which have been and still do dictate in this matter, do not assure that the best men are always selected. A poor lawyer, or one otherwise unworthy, elevated to the bench can never become a learned and eminent judge, and his written opinions are to be respected and followed as precedents in so far and only in so far as they are based on sound reasoning and well established principles of law. In other words Mr. Kerr was not a respecter of Precedents as such, merely because they were the deliverance of a judge from the bench.

Mr. Kerr was called to the bar in Ohio in 1877, and thereafter was admitted to the bars of various courts, State and Federal, in which he subsequently practiced, including the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888. He began the practice of his profession in the county seat of his native county, utilizing the leisure hours incident to the building up of a practice by a young lawyer, in study and the preparation of essays or articles on narrow and abstruse legal points. These essays he published in the leading law journals and monthly professional publications of the time, including the "Southern Law Review," the "Central Law Journal," "Western Jurist," "American Law Record," "American Law Register," "Albany Law Journal," and others. His activities in this direction were so extensive, and the matter of his articles of such interest and value, that in the first volume of "Jones' Index to Legal Periodicals," published in 1888, Mr. Kerr was given credit for having written and published more legal articles of interest to the legal profession and more worthy of preservation, than any other person in either England or America, with the exceptions of Judge Isaac Redfield, for a great number of years one of the editors of the "American Law Register," and Irving Browne, for more than twenty years the editor of the "Albany Law Journal."

Mr. Kerr early discovered that he preferred legal journalism to active practice, and to such an extent that legal authorship was ever afterwards his true vocation, and the practice of law only an avocation. In 1882 he joined Charles A. Lord and James H. Bowman in the "Ohio Law Journal," as the editor of that publication. In 1884 he founded, in association with George H. Manchester, the "American Law Journal" at Columbus, Ohio, and conducted it successfully for some years. Mr. Kerr then accepted a position as assistant editor to Mr. William G. Myers in the preparation of "Myers' Federal Decisions," and later was em-

ployed by the West Publishing Company as editor of the National Reporter System. While still engaged in this work at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Kerr received overtures from and accepted a position with the Lawyers Coöperative Publishing Company, and removed to Rochester, New York, where he rendered efficient aid to Mr. Robert Desty in the preparation of the annotated edition of the New York Chancery Reports, published by this company. He resigned his position with the Lawyers Coöperative Publishing Company to accept a partnership in the practice of Mr. Philetus Chamberlain, and this partnership was not dissolved until Mr. Kerr's removal to New York City. Mr. Kerr now became for a short time the editor of the "American and English Corporation Cases," and the "American and English Railroad Cases," published by the Edward Thompson Company, and was one of the first editorial writers on the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law," being responsible for some of the leading features of that valuable work.

While at Rochester, Mr. Kerr prepared an edition in two volumes, of Benjamin on "Sales," for Charles H. Edson and Company, of Boston; the third edition of Crocker on "Sheriffs," and a work on "Business Corporations" for Banks and Company, of Albany, New York; "Before and at Trial," for the Edward Thompson Company; Wiltsie on "Mortgage Foreclosures" (Second Edition, entirely rewritten), for Williamson and Company of Rochester, and a work on Homicide, for Banks and Brothers, of New York City.

In 1889 Mr. Kerr entered into a contract with Banks and Brothers for the preparation of a treatise on Real Property, in three volumes, and in the fall of that year, removed to New York City, entering the office of Morse, Haynes, and Wensley, at No. 10 Wall Street. Later he formed a partnership with Charles A. Gregory, under the firm name of Kerr and Gregory, with offices at No. 261 Broadway, where they conducted a general practice. Upon Mr. Gregory's retirement from the firm, Mr. Kerr became associated in practice with Philip Van Volkenburgh, under the name of Kerr and Van Volkenburgh, with offices at No. 68 Broad Street. This firm specialized in corporation law, and as a member, Mr. Kerr made the investigation and submitted the written report upon which was founded the proceedings in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Lacombe, in which the affairs of the Colorado River Irrigation Company were terminated and a great fraud upon the public ended. In this investigation the laws of Mexico were involved and Mr. Kerr examined minutely the five codes of Mexico, making and incorporating in his report, translations of all pertinent laws.

In the year 1895 Mr. Kerr completed, and his publisher brought out the work on "Real Property" in three volumes; in 1897 he completed and Williamson Law Book Company published, a supplement to his work on Mortgage Foreclosures, a valuable addition to the first volume of some eleven hundred pages. For two years Mr. Kerr also edited and annotated the New York Civil Procedure Reports, published by Peloubet.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Kerr was continuing in active practice in New York City, and this activity lasted for fully thirteen years. In this period he tried many important cases with notable success, including some in which it was necessary to fight the combined forces of the entrenched Democratic administration. Other books which he wrote in this period include, "Attachment," in 1899, and "Injunctions," in 1900.

Early in the twentieth century Mr. Kerr removed to California, in which State he was to make his home thereafter until death claimed him. He became editor of the Bender-Moss Company, and the Bancroft-Whitney Company, law publishers at San Francisco, residing in that city until 1909, when he moved finally to Pasadena. It was after coming to California that Mr. Kerr accomplished his most important work in preparing the monumental Cyclopedic Codes of California in six large volumes, comprising about nine thousand large pages in the first edition. In the following years he prepared a cumulative supplement, and finally, about 1920, appeared the second edition of all the Cyclopedic Codes. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this work, which, in less than a decade after its first appearance, had already taken its place as a legal classic. Many lawyers find it all-sufficient in practice, while all practitioners turn to it first when a difficult, or new question confronts them. While prepared primarily for the State of California, this set of Codes, which is in truth what its name would indicate, a veritable cyclopedia of law and practice, circulates as readily as extensively, and is as helpful in the other Pacific Coast states as in California.

In addition to his Cyclopedic Codes, Mr. Kerr prepared a set of Pocket Codes and the General Laws. He finished a volume of "Nevada Notes of Cases"; edited and annotated a volume of "Water and Mineral Cases," published by Callahan and Company, of Chicago, treating all the complicated questions respecting irrigation, drainage, mines and mining, oil and gas—all questions of peculiar

and vital importance in the Western States and territories. He also prepared several new editions of that standard legal classic, Wharton's "Criminal Law," and finally, the epoch-making "Digest of the California Case Law," published in ten volumes in 1915-17, which included not only all the decisions of the California Courts, reported and unreported, but also all the Federal cases in which California law was considered, and passed upon, interpreted or enforced. Many innovations in arrangement and simplification were incorporated in these volumes which instantly won the widest acclaim and brought fresh honors to their author. The last years of Mr. Kerr's career were given largely to the issuance of various supplements and new editions of old works. He was also, through all the years of his life, a contributor on many subjects to the important law journals. Among these may be specially mentioned his contributions on the unconstitutionality of indeterminate sentence laws, and judicial paroles in the "Constitutional Review" and the "American Law Review."

Mr. Kerr's own library, collected for years, and housed in Pasadena in a concrete building at the rear of his home, was one of the most complete in California. There he did much of his last work, and he always regarded this collection with justifiable pride. Mr. Kerr's ambition was to establish a printing and binding plant for the publication of his works, which he proposed to locate in Altadena, California. In the months preceding his death, he was active in organizing a company for the publication of the many works to which he held the personal copyright. These last plans were never carried to completion, and although they might have added yet other services to those which Mr. Kerr had already performed for practitioners of the legal profession, the value of his work remains untouched and incomparable. It stands today and will continue to stand in the years to come—an enduring monument to his fame.

Mr. Kerr was three times married (first), in 1881, at Troy, Ohio, to Mary Ellen Thompson. He married (second), at New York City, in 1889, Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Ellen (Rowe) Perry. Mr. Kerr married (third), in 1913, in California, Winifred J. Stansfeld-Lamborn, of Battle, Sussex, England, who had taken the degree of Associate of Arts at Oxford University. Mr. Kerr had three sons: 1. James Noel, who was killed in action in France during the World War at the opening of the St. Mihiel drive. 2. Joe Hamilton, of Pasadena. 3. Charlton.

Mr. Kerr's death occurred at his Pasadena home on September 13, 1929. Comment upon a career of such distinction and achievement is superfluous. The record speaks for itself, and the true value of Mr. Kerr's work is to be found in the wide distribution of the many volumes which he produced and the universal recognition of the high standards of excellence which he maintained. Perhaps, even now, it is impossible to judge the worth of his career in true perspective, but we can be certain that in the passing years his stature will increase, not diminish, and that other generations will add their tribute to our own.

MURRAY, WILLIAM JACOB, M. D., Capitalist, Benefactor—During the forepart of his career, the late Dr. William Jacob Murray attained prominence as physician and surgeon. Then he retired from active pursuit of the profession in order to give his whole time to business. And in business his achievements formed an unusual record of accomplishment. When he died, he was mourned as a foremost citizen of his community, the city of Columbia, South Carolina. He was then at the head of the Murray Drug Company, largest wholesale drug house in the Southeast, and held manifold interests in other financial enterprises.

Dr. Murray belonged to an old family. The progenitor of the line in America came from Scotland during the first half of the eighteenth century. The line runs as follows:

(I) William (2) Murray, son of William Murray.

(II) William (3) Murray, born in America, in 1754, and died in 1816.

(III) William (4) Murray, born in 1782, and died in 1836.

(IV) Thomas Jefferson Murray, born April 5, 1832, and died September 6, 1862. A wealthy planter, he was a man of wide influence prior to the war between the states. When the war began he entered the Confederate military service, became a first lieutenant, and later was advanced to the rank of captain, in command of Company C, 24th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. With Captain Appleby, he recruited, organized and trained a company which, accepted, quickly went into the services of the South. Thomas Jefferson Murray married Mary Eliza Moorer, and of this union came the one of whom we write:

(V) Dr. William Jacob Murray. Dr. Murray was born on his father's plantation at St. George, South Carolina, March 8, 1855, and died in Columbia, South Carolina, at the age of seventy-four, March 30, 1929. He attended private schools in

Dorchester County, South Carolina, entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and took therefrom the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Pharmacy, in 1883. Returning then to St. George, he opened offices for general practice, but after following the duties of his profession for a comparatively brief period, found that his inclination turned more and more strongly to business and finance. In 1884, he joined his cousin, P. L. Moorer, head of P. L. Moorer and Company, becoming a member of the firm, dealing in general supplies and drugs at St. George. Until 1888 he continued a member of the company, then came to Columbia. Here, in association with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. G. Wannamaker, he opened up the new firm of Wannamaker-Murray Drug Company, druggists, at wholesale. His training as a physician now stood him in great fortune. Dr. Wannamaker withdrew from the firm in 1890, Dr. Murray remaining with it, reorganizing it, taking into partnership Dr. Fisher and Colonel Richard Singleton, and forming the Murray Drug Company, which became the largest drug jobbing house in the Southeast, as indicated above. The company still functions, operating under the principles laid down by the founder. It is headed by Dr. Murray's son, William Jacob Murray, Jr., of whom later. Dr. Murray had many other interests in business. He founded the Columbia Paint Company, becoming its president, in 1914. He organized the Columbia, Georgetown and New York Steamship and Navigation Company, of which he acted as president as long as the concern was in operation. He was chairman of the board of the Murray Investment Company, vice-president and a director of the National Loan and Exchange Bank, a director of the Southern States Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and president of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, of Columbia. In 1907, Dr. Murray was appointed by Governor Ansel as chairman of the commission which wound up the affairs of the South Carolina State Dispensary, an institution of tremendous scope. During the World War he supported all patriotic appeals of our country. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the South Carolina Medical Association, the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Columbia Club, Ridgewood Country Club, and at one time was president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He was a member and life-time steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and several times served as chairman of the board of stewards.

Dr. Murray's philanthropies and acts of benefit were many, extending over a lengthy period. He stood as an inspiring example to young men, for his great success where others tried and failed demonstrated a marked ability, and showed what energy, sound business sense, perseverance and tireless energy could accomplish. His life through all experiences was clean, upright, and manly. He was as devoted to his church and its institutions as he was to his business, and stood ready at all times to give personal services and money for the denomination's work. Benevolences which promised relief, or the upbuilding of human character, received his support consistently. Largely through his instrumentality, Epworth Orphanage was begun and promoted, and Dr. Murray served as trustee and chairman of the board through the initial and most trying period of the Orphanage's existence. He was especially interested in Columbia College, which institution he served as trustee for some years. His judgment and sound business direction controlled the removal of that institution from its old site, at Pickens Street and Hampton Avenue, to its present site, and the rebuilding of the college after it had burned. His personal endorsement carried the major part of debts incurred. Carlyle Courtenay Home, for helpless children, was also a beneficiary of Dr. Murray's help. He built the Murray Home for that institution, during his last years, when health was broken. A similar contribution was made to the Tuberculosis Camp at Ridgewood, and to many benevolent enterprises, both within and outside the church of his faith. He made several donations to Columbia College for the education of deserving young women, sat as chairman of the Board of Missions in the Methodist Episcopal Church for maintenance of mission work in foreign fields, attended the church's home mission conference of upper and lower South Carolina, and was active in the upper and lower conferences for the support of aged and infirm and superannuated ministers of the State.

On October 7, 1885, at Summerville, South Carolina, Dr. Murray was united in marriage with Mary Anne Connor, daughter of Louis E. Connor, a planter and man of means. Of this union were born children: 1. Janie C., who married H. H. Harris, and they have children: i: H. H., Jr. ii. Jean Murray. 2. Mary E., who married Arthur S. Tompkins, and they have children: i. A. S., Jr. ii. Mary Murray. 3. William Jacob, Jr., who married, and has a daughter, Vesta Blalock. William Jacob Murray, Jr., in the sixth generation of his family's founder in America, is now at the head of the Murray Drug Company, as recounted, having succeeded his beloved father in control. He is

accounted among the city's foremost business figures, and has offices in Columbia in the Murray Drug Company, at No. 921 Gervais Street. 4. Thomas Louis, who married, and has a son, Thomas Louis, Jr.

Serious-minded, quiet, reserved, Dr. Murray was a man of dignified and commanding presence. His bearing was that of a gentleman at all times, and in all circumstances. Genial, humorous and keen of wit, he could hold the center of an impromptu gathering when he chose. He found relaxation from his many affairs in the pleasure of good books, and his chief happiness and greatest contentment was in the society of his loved ones.

FARGO, DUANE WASHINGTON, Orange Grower—A pioneer in the orange industry of Southern California, Duane Washington Fargo was one of the most important growers of the San Gabriel section. He achieved success in this field through his own efforts. He came to his task with no previous knowledge, and indeed, there was little known at the time of scientific methods in orange growing, but he brought determination, sound judgment, and the will to succeed. He took his place as a pioneer leader in the development of a great industry.

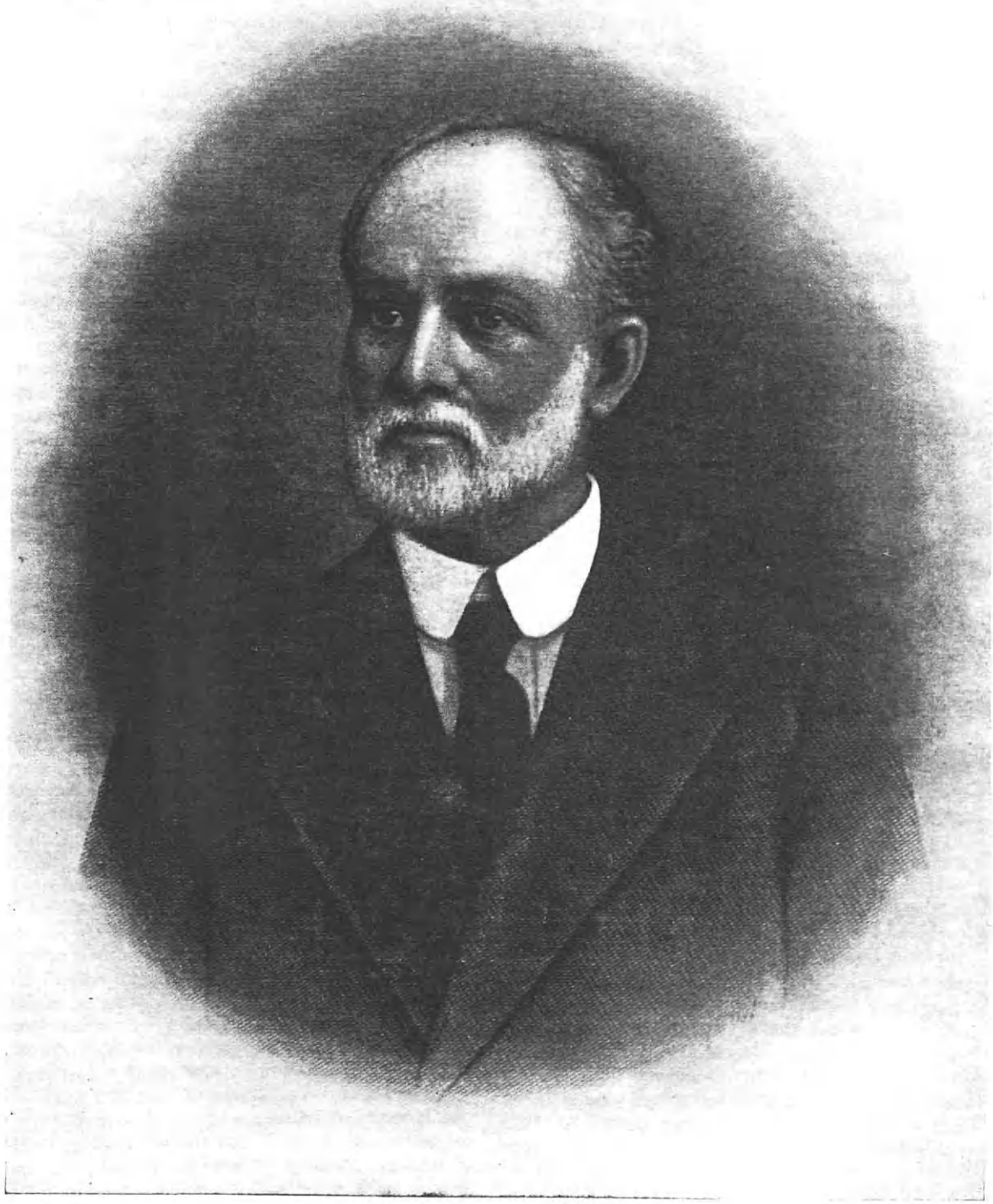
Mr. Fargo was born at Batavia, New York, on December 15, 1836. He grew to manhood in his birthplace and there made his home for many years. Following completion of the course at local public schools he began his active career as a grocer, and was so engaged with considerable success until the year 1882. At this time he disposed of his interests and came to California. He had determined to seek the larger opportunities of the Pacific Coast, and in finding a new location, he was assisted by his brothers who had already settled in San Francisco. They selected for him a property of sixty-five acres, located at San Gabriel on the North Mission Drive, and under his direction this was developed into the famous Bonita Vista Ranch.

When Mr. Fargo first took personal charge of his property, the land was largely wild, although it possessed a few seeding oranges and a small vineyard. He plunged with enthusiasm into the work before him, and in a remarkably short time had developed a large and thriving vineyard. Just when success seemed most certain, misfortune arrived. The vineyard became diseased, and Mr. Fargo was forced to have it removed. He was not discouraged, however, by this turn of fortune. Instead he worked all the harder, turning his attention to the growing of oranges. Thus almost by accident he came to the field in which he was long a leading figure. Through hard hours of reading and study, together with much practical experimentation, Mr. Fargo gained a mastery of this branch of fruit growing which few men could match, and although progress was very slow at first, eventually he reaped a rich reward. He raised his oranges, Valencias and Washington Navels, in his own nursery beds. He personally attended them through every step of their growth, and as a result of his extreme care, Bonita Vista Ranch became famous for the excellent quality of its fruit, and men throughout all the West came to Mr. Fargo for advice and counsel in their fruit-growing problems. Many improvements in the industry were due directly to his efforts. Southern California owes much to his busy and active life, and all the success and honor which came to him were richly deserved.

Along with the development of his orange groves, Mr. Fargo improved his property in many other ways. To his original sixty-five acres, he added thirty acres by purchase, although twenty acres of this property was later sold off for subdivision purposes. He imported the magnificent elms which line the Mission Drive from New York, and set them in their present places. He spared no effort to gain the effects he desired, and as a result his property became one of the most attractive as well as one of the most productive in the San Gabriel Valley.

Mr. Fargo was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member in the latter order, of all bodies of the York Rite, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar. He was a man of simple, quiet tastes, unaffected in manner and truly democratic. He enjoyed the companionship of friends, and the warmth of his character drew many to him. He was modest to a degree, kind, and generous, giving freely of his time and substance to any cause for the betterment of his community or State.

In 1870, at Batavia, New York, Duane Washington Fargo married Olive Squier, daughter of Edward Turner and Sally (Andrus) Squier, of that place. Mrs. Fargo survives him and has continued her home on Bonita Vista Ranch, of which she has complete charge. In carrying out the work which her husband so well began, Mrs. Fargo has proved herself a woman of exceptional talents and business judgment. Possessing a comprehensive knowledge of all phases of orange planting, growing and shipping, she has maintained the high standards of excellence always associated with Bonita Vista Ranch, keeping well



E. W. Fargo

abreast of new developments in the field and pursuing the pathway of progress. The place which her husband occupied in the San Gabriel Valley is now largely hers.

Mr. Fargo's death occurred on January 28, 1907, bringing to its close a long and successful career in fields of useful service. His passing removed from San Gabriel life a figure of the greatest prominence, whose efforts were of genuine value in building up the section, and whose work will long be remembered by San Gabriel people.

YOUNG, JOHN ABNER, Business Man—While John Abner Young was one of the most prominent figures in Columbia, South Carolina, as a business man, it was not in the field of business and industry that he won his greatest renown, but in charity and welfare work. Many of his kindly acts and his donations were so broad in their effects that they could not do otherwise than come to light; but others were such that they never became known by his fellowmen. It was always said of him that he enjoyed nothing more than thinking of a good turn to do to other people, and one of his outstanding characteristics was his love for little children. If he heard of any party or picnic for tiny tots, he regularly strained every effort to see that it went through; and during fair weeks he always tried his utmost to get the children of his community to the fair grounds and to see that they had a good time while there. Although he was president of two laundries in Columbia, and general manager of another, it was only natural that he should be an especially outstanding character in all charitable enterprises, for it was in these that his interest lay and to these that his life was devoted. The death of such an individual could not but cause widespread sorrow, and so it was that his fellowmen and associates were bowed down with grief.

Mr. Young was born on August 16, 1869, in Greenwood County, South Carolina, son of James Valentine Young, who was a planter and a veteran of the American Civil War, in which he fought in the Confederate Army. The Young family was of English origin, and Mr. Young's mother died while he was in his infancy. John Abner Young received his early education in the private schools to which he was sent by his family, and attended both high schools and military academy. It was in about 1885 that he began his business career, in which he was eminently successful from the outset. He first went to Atlanta, Georgia, where he acquired a start in the laundry business, and then, in 1905, came to Columbia, South Carolina, where, with C. C. Pearce, he bought out Schmidt's laundry on lower Main Street. The name of this institution was changed to the Capital City Laundry, and the business grew rapidly in the years that followed. Later, he bought out Mr. Pearce's holdings, and became sole owner, whereupon the plant was removed to the old Agricultural Building on Main Street, and in 1920 was once more moved, this time to Gervais Street, where it has since been situated. In 1921 Mr. Young became president of the Columbia Laundry as well, and in December, 1926, he opened the Nu-Way Laundry on Assembly Street, of which he was also the head. For three years prior to his death, beginning in 1924, he was general manager of the Sanitary Damp Wash, also situated on lower Main Street. For one term Mr. Young was president of the Tri-State Laundrymen's Association, while he also was greatly interested in the national organization, known as the National Laundry Association, and was eager to bring that important body to Columbia for its convention in the months just prior to his passing.

Aside from his business affairs, Mr. Young was active in numerous community activities, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the local chapter of the Rotary Club. He was, at the time of his death, a past exalted ruler and a past trustee of the Columbia Elks' Lodge, and had been for years active in Elks' affairs, especially the charitable enterprises of the order. Under his leadership the Elks gave great Easter egg parties and Christmas trees, and the Rotarians furnished automobiles and money to make the orphans happy at the fairs. At different times local theatres entertained little children at performances which Mr. Young wished them to see. All of these things and many more he did to bring sunshine into the lives of the little ones, while for years he did, free of charge, all laundering for the Children's Clinic, and performed labors without charge for the Salvation Army and similar institutions. He contributed money for the purchase of clothing and food for poorly clad and undernourished children, and made possible the laundry at the Carlile Courtenay Home. The Thrift Shop, where the needy of the community who were too old to work were privileged to help themselves, was established because John Abner Young interested the Men's Bible Class of Trinity Church, of which he was a devoted member, in the work. His aid for worthy old people took many forms, for he was ever eager to do everything in his power to help the under-

privileged. Then, with all his personal business and private generosities, Mr. Young had time to work for his city, and his public-spiritedness was manifest on many occasions. He was known as a willing worker, and was frequently called upon to aid in different civic movements. Also an enthusiastic sportsman, he was keenly interested in hunting and fishing, and, besides being an expert angler himself, he took pleasure in providing places for friends to fish and hunt, and entertained often and handsomely.

John Abner Young married, on November 7, 1894, in Atlanta, Georgia, Mary Haight Taylor, daughter of George Taylor, an Atlanta lawyer. By this union there was one son, Harold Abner, who married Lillian Cochran; and they have a daughter, Louetta Young. Harold A. Young was associated for a number of years with his father in the management of the laundry properties, of which he is now in charge. In addition to his widow and his son, John A. Young was survived by a brother, Luther B. Young, of Columbia, South Carolina; an uncle, Enoch Young, of Oklahoma; and three nephews, one of whom, Fred Young, resides in Columbia.

The death of John Abner Young occurred on July 30, 1927, and although he had not been feeling in the best of health for a few days, death was unexpected. Had he lived less than a week longer, he would have been fifty-eight years old. A man who was praised by all business men of Columbia and this vicinity of South Carolina for his practice of following the "Golden Rule," he was a man whose very being was an expression of kindliness and charity. Said the Columbia, South Carolina, "State," editorially:

> Children, all children, but especially those in need; and the infirm and those in want, whether that want was the means to procure daily bread or the opportunity to earn that means, have lost a friend who seemed ever to have them in his thoughts in the death of John A. Young.
>
> His generous heart found different methods of giving; he gave of material things where they would better serve; to others he gave encouragement and a helping hand to recover lost ground and get upon their feet. He was constantly planning for a day of happiness for those children with but few days of sunshine in their lives.
>
> The death of such a character as John A. Young is more than a loss to those whom his devoted and unselfish activities benefited; the whole community suffers.

KLINE, CHARLES HENRY, Man of Affairs —Member of old American families whose representatives played their part in the founding of the Nation, Charles Henry Kline was a distinguished figure in the life of Southern California for many years. The San Fernando Valley and the city of Burbank owe much to his efforts. With sure vision he built for the years of the future, and that which he accomplished will endure.

Mr. Kline was born at Niagara Falls, New York, in 1868, a son of John (2) Kline, born in Niagara Falls on December 31, 1831, died there on April 3, 1908, and of Charlotte (Shelson) Kline, his wife, who was born in London, England, about 1844, and died in Canada about 1914. They were married in New York State about 1864. The earliest member of this family in America of whom there is any extensive record was John Kline, who was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, on January 20, 1760, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania, on April 23, 1837. He married Elizabeth Shipman, born March 7, 1771, died September 25, 1846, a daughter of Mathias Shipman, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1726, died at Greenwich, New Jersey, in 1812, and of Margaret Shipman (1730-1801). Mathias Shipman was a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental Army, serving during the Revolutionary period, from 1776 to 1778, in the New Jersey Militia.

John and Elizabeth (Shipman) Kline were the parents of a son, Mathias, through whom this descent is traced. He was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, on June 2, 1793, and died at Niagara Falls, New York, on February 11, 1874. He married Rachel Sutherland, born on November 29, 1803, died on August 8, 1870, and their son, John (2) Kline, was the father of Charles Henry Kline of this record.

At the time of his death, Mr. Kline had been a resident of Burbank, and the San Fernando Valley, in Southern California for a period of twenty-seven years. For a full quarter of a century he was a leading influence in the development of this section, sparing no effort to promote the public welfare and giving his hearty support to every worthy movement for advance and progress. It was he who was credited by the Major Development Association of the San Fernando Valley with being the father of the proposed rapid transit system, linking the valley with Los Angeles. At an early period of his residence here, he saw the eventual necessity for such a system, and at a time when most men considered this project visionary, he was taking active steps to bring it to success.

Mr. Kline was chairman at one time of the Burbank City Council, an officer corresponding to that of mayor; and for a long period he was a member of the Burbank Planning Commission.

Charles N Kline

He was also a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the local Chamber of Commerce, and the Los Angeles Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a charter member and Past Master of the Burbank Lodge. Whether in public office or in private life, Mr. Kline worked earnestly for the advancement of the city which he loved, and his intense public spirit kept him always in the forefront of progress. During the three years before his death he had concentrated his efforts on the rapid transit project designed to provide the urban communities in the San Fernando Valley with a cheap, fast transportation system. He made hundreds of speeches throughout the valley in behalf of the project, giving prodigally of his strength and physical resources, and this ceaseless activity undoubtedly contributed to his death.

Mr. Kline died suddenly at the Burbank Hospital on October 23, 1929. He is survived by his widow and one son, Oliver John Kline. News of his passing came as a severe shock to his many friends, and brought deep sorrow to the city where he had so long made his home. Though strong in will and character, and sparing no effort to achieve the goal which he set, he was always considerate of those around him, and never knowingly trespassed upon the rights of any man.

WHALEY, WILLIAM BURROUGHS SMITH, Engineer, Promoter—The annals of South Carolina's honored sons contain in prominent place the name and record of the late William Burroughs Smith Whaley, who, as engineer, builder and promoter of industry, played a dominant rôle through forty years in building up this Commonwealth. His contributions as mechanical engineer and inventor alone entitle him to lasting recognition from the people of the United States. What he accomplished in the cotton industry and mill trade of South Carolina and adjacent states insures an enduring recognition here. Columbia, South Carolina, his home for many years, is justly proud of one whose contributions to State and National welfare have been so vast and far-reaching.

Born at Charleston, South Carolina, May 24, 1866, he died April 17, 1929, at the age of sixty-three, in New Rochelle, New York. He was a son of William Baynard and Helen (Smith) Whaley, and member of a family old in the South, its progenitor in America having come here from England. William Baynard Whaley was a cotton broker, a man of prominent position in old Charleston. Each generation of the family has given the world honored figures, good citizens all, whose activities have been of value to their respective communities.

William Burroughs Smith Whaley attended private school, studied at Bingham College of Stevens, New York, entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and from the latter institution took the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1888. Straightaway he entered the field of his life's activities, applying what he had learned as an engineer to practical problems. His first post of note was in 1889, when he became an employee of phosphate mills at Charleston. He made a distinguished reputation there, and later operated in other centers, coming to Columbia, South Carolina, in 1895. Here he became much interested in cotton and in milling. He first built the Richland Mill, with 26,000 spindles, in that year. In 1900, he added Granby Mill, with 55,000 spindles, and the Olympia Mill, which is one of the largest cotton mills ever built, and which he installed with 100,320 spindles. This last mill, incidentally, had the same number of spindles at the time of his death as in 1900. Owing to Mr. Whaley's engineering abilities, the mills had no smoke stacks. The mills which he constructed himself, and others which he assisted to be built as an associate, were responsible for Columbia's present industrial supremacy. Mr. Whaley was considered an authority on Sea Island cottons, and he was a pioneer in modern industrial methods in both Carolinas, having to his credit the erection and outfitting of nearly all chief mill units in North and South Carolina. He helped also in construction of several railroad lines serving the two states, wrote numerous articles for the "Manufacturers' Record," and in all connections with the cotton trade helped facilitate a quick and solid expansion which will endure.

But not all of his important work lay in the field of cotton industry, Mr. Whaley's inventive genius having turned with deep interest to steam and gasoline engines as well. After eighteen years of experiment, he perfected a new oil engine, considered by prominent engineers to be superior to the Deisel type which theretofore had been held the best for industrial and maritime use. For handling this engine, Mr. Whaley formed the Whaley Engine Patents Corporation, in New York City. The engine in question was purchased, with all exclusive rights of reproduction, by the American Locomotive Company, following three years of exhaustive tests. It combines the flexibility of the steam engine with the economy of the Deisel type, and now is in use for maritime, rail and industrial works of importance. This, per-

haps, is Mr. Whaley's greatest contribution to human progress. He also perfected a gasoline engine of note for its excellence of operation, and this, too, is being exploited, having been sold to responsible parties. His other inventions were several.

Mr. Whaley was a man of remarkable personality, jovial, keen-witted, and of a magnetic attraction. He was gifted as a conversationalist, had the analytical mind of the engineer, and blended this ability with a broad culture. He was of good physical proportions, a Southern gentleman of the old school, and devoted to the right in all things, supporting the right with his fullest strength. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and funeral services were under the care of that denomination, at Larchmont, New York, his home. Interment was in the Whaley vault in Magnolia Cemetery, at Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Whaley had lived in several communities—twenty-five years in Columbia having been his most active and longest residence. For a time he was in Oklahoma, and, as noted, in New York. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, took his recreation at work, and on the water. He was very fond of yachting.

On June 18, 1891, at Beaufort, South Carolina, Mr. Whaley was united in marriage with Isabel Barnwell Elliott, daughter of Colonel William Elliott, of that city, lawyer and Congressman and man-of-affairs. Of this union were born children: 1. William Burroughs Smith, Jr., who married Ethel Fergeson, and they have eight children: i. Andrew. ii. Baynard. iii. John. iv. Richard. v. Robert. vi. David. vii. Isabel. viii. Walter. 2. William Elliott (2), married Katherine Harris, and they have two children: i. Katherine. ii. Elliott, Jr. 3. John Barnwell, who married Inez Tison. 4. Isabel Elliott, who married John T. Sloan, and they have three children: i. John, Jr. ii. Isabel. iii. Frances. 5. Walter Taylor, who married Edith Hill. 6. Helen Smith, who married Herschal V. Murdaugh, and they have one child: Herschal, Jr. Mrs. Whaley continues to reside in Columbia, dividing her time between here and New York City. Her chief interest lies in the happiness of her fine family of children and grandchildren.

Columbia, South Carolina, always will regard William Burroughs Smith Whaley as a beloved native son. Tributes to his memory, however, were nationwide. In conclusion is presented an editorial, taken from the Charleston "News and Courier":

W. B. Smith Whaley, who died in New York last Wednesday, was one of those young Charlestonians who, in the 90's, went out to build a city. He did "found" Columbia. The General Assembly did when it bought Colonel Thomas Taylor's plantat and lands of his son, John Taylor, for a State capi in 1787; but he gave the town another industry best politics (which had been its main support for m than a hundred years). Mr. Whaley was an engin of remarkable ability—not an engineer of rule a thumb variety, but one with an insatiable desire create, to build, to go on building, to convert d resources into living wealth for men and women enjoy. He will long be remembered in Columbia, a Charleston too—that gave him to the State, to mak greater and richer.

JOHNSON, ORSON THOMAS, Merchan As one of the substantial capitalists and rep sentative citizens; one who was an influential fa tor in civic and material development; a man constructive and administrative ability and sterli integrity in all the relations of life—gaini thereby the high regard of his fellowmen—t American Historical Society desires to pay a la ing tribute and memorial to the late Orson Thom Johnson, merchant, born in Kirkland, Ohio, Fe ruary 5, 1839; died in Los Angeles, Californ June 10, 1916, the son of Orson and Canda (Mason) Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was educated in the public a high schools of his native town, working on h father's farm in his spare time. At sixteen yea of age he entered upon his career as a clerk in store near Farmington, Illinois; removing wi the business, in the following year, to Galesbur Illinois, where he continued for five years. The after a disastrous fire, the firm opened anoth store at Altona, Illinois, under the management Mr. Johnson, who at the end of the year, pu chased the stock and good will of the business. I 1864 he bought out his employer at Galesbur operating the store under the style of The O. Johnson Company, which still continues. In 18 he removed to Riverside, California, to engage i fruit raising, and there purchased a large orang grove. He located in Los Angeles in 1892.

Throughout his career, Mr. Johnson was activ in politics. Politics that were clean and abov board. During his residence in Galesburg, h filled the office of mayor, and, for several years was police commissioner of Los Angeles; fillin that office with honesty, tact and ability.

It will always be remembered as a keynote t his character that Orson Thomas Johnson wa constant and consistent in his benefactions, con tributing to numerous worthy causes, and bein especially interested in aiding young persons wh were anxious to pursue higher education. He wa a trustee of Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, fo

O. S. Johnson

twenty-five years, serving in the same capacity for a number of years in the Occidental College at Los Angeles. He was also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Los Angeles, to which he contributed a large sum of money at the time of the erection of its new home.

On September 15, 1863, Mr. Johnson married Anna Craven, daughter of the late Charles V. Craven, of Winfield, Iowa, who, until her death, which occurred March 20, 1930, continued to carry on the worthy activities which had been her husband's aspirations and aims during his lifetime. Two sons, Charles A. (deceased) and Frederick Orson Johnson, and one daughter, Mrs. Katherine N. Flint, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

HEYWARD, ALBERT RHETT, Rice Planter—Traditions of the old South were most worthily typified in the life and works of the late Albert Rhett Heyward, one-time rice planter, and later, through the balance of his active career, identified with other businesses.

His family was an old one in the United States, the founder in this country having come here from England, taking residence near Combahee River, South Carolina. From this progenitor the family radiated in succeeding generations, until the name of Heyward now has spread to distant states; and members of the family occupy important posts in the nation's affairs. But South Carolina has remained the family center, the hub whence each generation has sent forth several members to found new lines. The family seat in England was near London.

Albert Rhett Heyward was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, January 10, 1846, and died near Columbia, South Carolina, November 26, 1910, at the age of sixty-four, having been in retirement for several years. The progenitor, Nathan Barnwell Heyward, great-grandfather of Albert Rhett Heyward, was a most distinguished planter and gentleman, owner of seventeen plantations and two thousand slaves in the Beaufort area. When the War Between the States flared up, he, with other patriots of the Southland, sprang to the defense of the Confederate colors. For bravery exhibited under fire, he was decorated with a distinguished service medal. His grandson, Nathan B. Heyward, 3d, married Eliza Smith.

Son of Nathan Barnwell Heyward, 3d, and Eliza (Smith) Heyward, Albert Rhett Heyward lived the life of his time and position as the son of a wealthy planter. His very soul became imbued with a love of all that represented the old South, in which his boyhood days were spent so happily. He attended the schools of Beaufort, then completed his academic instruction at the Citadel, at Charleston. When he was fifteen, the war between the states had its beginning, and soon thereafter he volunteered his services with the Charleston Cadets, though not of age. In 1864, when he was eighteen, he was injured in battle, at Tulifinee Bridge. The war put aside his thoughts of continued academic education. His further education would come from independent research into experience. He became a man truly broadly educated, in the fullest sense of the word's meaning, a philosopher whose human sympathies embraced mankind with a simple understanding, a helper of those around him through proper philosophical guidance.

After the war, Albert Rhett Heyward removed to Columbia, South Carolina. Here, in this vicinity, he spent a large portion of his time in salvaging some of his father's plantation land, and for a few years attempted to put the soil into use for rice planting. The experiment succeeded, but not considerably enough to justify further trials at rice culture, and failure of his health in 1871 determined that he would cast his lot in life's work in another direction. For a time he lived at Rock Hill, South Carolina, where he occupied himself to advantage in contact with the cotton industry. Reconstruction days—the sore trial of the South, in which Mr. Heyward bore a most heavy burden—now were nearly terminated, and a new prosperity seemed in the offing. Mr. Heyward was an expert in all affairs of plantation management, having been raised in this sort of environment. He knew rice and cotton culture to a "t," and now, offered the post of managing five cotton plantations for a British organization, he accepted, and became director and manager of these areas near Macon, Georgia. But after he had spent a year there, his beloved wife fell ill, and for the reason of her health, he removed residence to Rock Hill, South Carolina. He now became engaged as a cotton inspector—a post calling for the most expert knowledge of the staple; and this knowledge Mr. Heyward owned in unusual degree, being a most worthy judge of cotton, both in the boll and in the bale. For twelve years, at Rock Hill, he was thus engaged, then returned to Columbia, about 1887, and continued in a like capacity until the time of his retirement.

Albert Rhett Heyward married, February 16, 1871, at Rock Hill, South Carolina, Sally Coles Green, daughter of Halcott Pride Green, cotton planter and man of extended business affairs,

representative of the old South at its best. Of this union were born children: 1. Nathaniel Barnwell, since deceased. 2. Sally Coles, named after her mother. 3. Albert Rhett, Jr. 4. Halcott Green. 5. Nathalie. 6. Edmund Rhett. 7. Nathan Barnwell, 4th. 8. Lucy Pride. 9. Roger Moore. Mrs. Heyward continues to make her home in Columbia, where associations are near and dear. Formerly a devoted helpmate to Mr. Heyward, she now gives her principal interest to the welfare and happiness of her children.

South Carolina will always have reason to recall the names of Heyward and Green in its history, for the Heyward and Green families have done much for the State. It is interesting to note at this point that the present State House in Columbia was constructed of brick made from clay taken out of the Green plantations belonging to Albert Rhett Heyward's father-in-law, Halcott P. Green. Albert Rhett Heyward contributed to the advancement of the State and of the various communities in which he lived—chiefly to Columbia—with a fine sense of loyalty and constructive effort. Hunting, reading and the society of his loved ones at home constituted his main interests outside the business sphere; but he was never too much occupied to support worthy works of a general character looking toward the benefit of his fellowmen. A member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Columbia, he gave liberally to its undertakings. He was a member of the Columbia Club, and had a diversified and large circle of friends from all walks of life.

Much of inspiration may be drawn from Mr. Heyward's career, especially from the excellence of his character as found in the attributes of manhood, integrity, loyalty, vision, geniality, warmth of heart, and courage. He was unusually devoted to his high ideals, and lived to see his confidence in persons and in things justified. Rarely did he speak in anger. Quiet, he had a control of himself which drew forth emulation. Keen of wit, he was able to turn to good account the many gifts which fortune gave him.

Columbia and the State of South Carolina lost, in his passing, a worthy citizen. His friends lost one in whom the best of admirations found reality. And in memory, he will continue to live for coming generations.

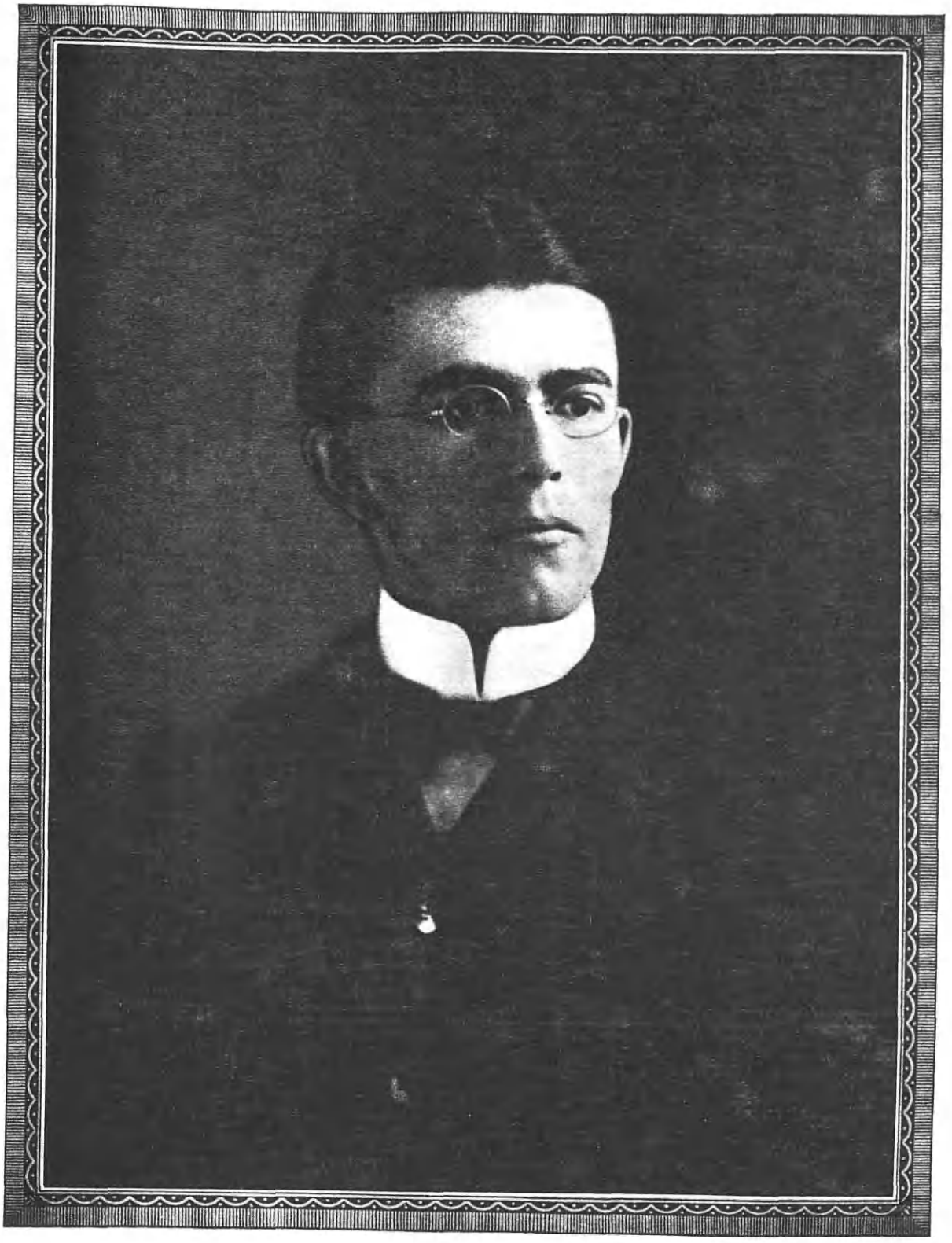
RAY, GILBERT GREER, Contractor—The city of Charlotte, North Carolina, lost a valued citizen in the passing of Gilbert Greer Ray, whose life and works were of incalculable value to the metropolitan whole, and whose name will endure in affectionate memory for years to come as having belonged to one of the State's foremost business figures, philanthropists, civic leaders and church workers. Born at Madison, Georgia, November 5, 1868, Mr. Ray died in Charlotte, January 16, 1929, aged sixty years, death following an illness of eighteen months, during which retirement from his career was exacted.

He belonged to one of the oldest houses in the two Carolinas, the progenitor of the line in America having settled in South Carolina during the early colonial period. Later lines removed to North Carolina, and the family now is well known through the Southland. Its members have been distinguished for their courage, vision and integrity. Charles Crowell Ray, father of Gilbert Greer Ray, lived to the age of seventy-eight, death claiming him February 14, 1915, in Atlanta, Georgia. He was a sheet metal contractor of note in Atlanta, a man of wide affairs, a progressive, useful citizen, and a veteran of the war between the states, Confederate Army. Charles Crowell Ray married Virginia O'Neal; and of this union were born eight children, five daughters and three sons. Gilbert Greer Ray was the third child born.

Until he was twelve years of age, Gilbert Greer Ray attended the public schools of Madison, Georgia. Then, coming to Atlanta with his parents, he continued his academic instruction under the tuition of his mother, who was a lady of wide education. She taught her son at home, giving him lessons beyond his years, so that, quickly (for he was of marked intelligence) he secured a sufficient background for entrance into the world of general affairs.

When the Civil War had closed, Mr. Ray, Sr., found himself in sound enough financial condition. His removal to Atlanta made him more prosperous, and by the time his son was ready to enter the business, his sheet metal contracting firm had become of fair size. Gilbert Greer Ray entered his father's business at an early age. What he earned he contributed to support of the family, and in 1898 came to Charlotte, where he was to spend the balance of his years and the whole of his major career. Because of his experience with sheet metal, he was able to secure a position as head of the sheet metal department of the J. N. McCausland Company. He continued with this organization nearly four years, then spent three years in connection with the Charlotte Roofing and Paving Company. He purchased the assets of this company then, and conducted it under his own name, as G. G. Ray and Company. This became one of the largest roofing and sheet metal con-

Gilbert G. Ray



Malcolm P. Harris

tracting firms in North Carolina. Mr. Ray also was vice-president of the Radiator Specialty Company, and maintained many other financial affiliations, always, however, giving his chief interest to direction of his contracting organization, which he headed until he suffered a stroke, in July, 1927. That was the end of his business life.

Mr. Ray belonged to the Tri-State Association of Sheet Metal Contractors, the United Roofing Contractors of America, the United States Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, and was active in other bodies of social bearing. He was prominent in fraternal organizations and held membership in Phalanx Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Oasis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; in Mecklenburg Lodge, Knights of Pythias; in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the United Commercial Travellers. He was one of the first members of old Trinity Methodist Church of Charlotte. For years he served the church as a steward. Upon the organization of the First Methodist Church, he became a member of that congregation, and continued in service as a steward.

During America's participation in the World War, Mr. Ray could not serve in the military, due to age, but he did serve as a patriot and a loyal citizen, contributing liberally to all appeals for funds and personal sacrifice. He executed a great deal of sheet metal work for the training camps. A Democrat, he never sought office for himself, but supported the party consistently, never finding it necessary to go outside its ranks for suitable men. He made a pleasure of his business, in which he was deeply interested; was fond of the out-of-doors, and took his greatest happiness at home, in the society of his wife and son, later taking even a fuller pleasure in the society of his grandchildren, who returned his regard.

On May 7, 1893, Mr. Ray was united in marriage with Elizabeth Averett, daughter of Edmund Murphey Averett, merchant and planter, of Georgia, whose death occurred in 1897. Veteran of the War Between the States, having served with valor for the South, he was a man of chivalry and courage and Christian ideals. He was prominent in both the Methodist and Baptist churches, and was distinguished for his intelligence. The family has supplied the world with many scholars. Sallie Florence (Tarver) Averett, mother of Mrs. Ray, was a lady of charm and culture. Nicholas Murphey, an ancestor of Mr. Averett, came to America with Oglethorpe in 1736, received a land grant in Augusta, Georgia, and was a pioneer builder of the State. Mrs. Ray, who survives her beloved husband, inherited the intelligence of her father, the charming qualities of her mother, and the courage and vision of her pioneer ancestors. She continues to live in Charlotte. She has a son, George Irving, who married Etta Jones; and grandchildren: Virginia Frances, George Irving, Jr., and Etta Jean, the grandchildren now being in school. George I. Ray is first vice-president of the National Sheet Metal Contractors of America.

Mr. Ray was known as a conscientious, earnest business man, honest in all his undertakings. He developed his small business into one of great scope, and attained a considerable monetary success. He was a man of rugged character, outspoken, yet kind and considerate, and extremely generous. His success in business was paralleled by his success in service to mankind.

HARRIS, DR. OLIVER JONES, Pharmacist —There was a period in the history of the South following the Civil War, and perhaps not confined to any special section of the country, when the art of medical prescription writing was less exact than it has become and when human life was frequently placed in jeopardy through the administration of inaccurate formulae. It was because of this condition and owing to his great knowledge of drugs and their effects upon the human anatomy when administered in certain proportions that Oliver Jones Harris, of Columbia, South Carolina, is credited with saving many lives and came to be known as the "Druggist Doctor of the South."

Dr. Harris was a man of fine mentality, a patriotic citizen, and a staunch churchman. He was a scholar and a master of the science of pharmacy, and it might be truly recorded that he was a better physician than many for whom he compounded prescriptions, for he corrected those that were inaccurate and was able to decipher the frequently almost illegible handwriting that came to him in the course of his business. He had studied to be a physician, but owing to ill health he realized he could never practice, so never graduated. However, he prescribed for numbers across the country, but never took cases unless he was quite satisfied he could cure them, and he never accepted a fee for his services. He was a man who made friends easily and retained them by the attractions of an agreeable personality. His interest in governmental affairs was active and in his religious work he was well known as an important factor in the activities of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, especially in its foreign missionary work.

He was born in Highway, Greenville County, South Carolina, January 15, 1846. His father was Ebner Harris, a planter and descendant of English pioneers who came to Pennsylvania, later to Virginia and to the Carolinas in Colonial days. They were of bold lineage, and here were held in high esteem for their works and virtues of citizenship. His wife, Emily (Jones) Harris, was likewise of a colonial family of estimable record. Oliver Jones Harris' education began in the local schools, where he won a scholarship that carried him through South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. Majoring in pharmacy, he was graduated in that science and began his professional career in Columbia, as clerk in Dr. Silliman's drug store, where he remained for a short time and then removed to Batesburg, where he took over the management of Mr. Hewitt's drug store. He bought this establishment and for more than twenty years conducted it independently until 1907, when he sold the business and retired. At the same time he returned to Columbia, in order that his son might attend the university and live at home until he completed the course. He was a member of the Clariosophic Society of South Carolina, and his favorite recreation was reading good literature. His death occurred in Columbia, July 5, 1914.

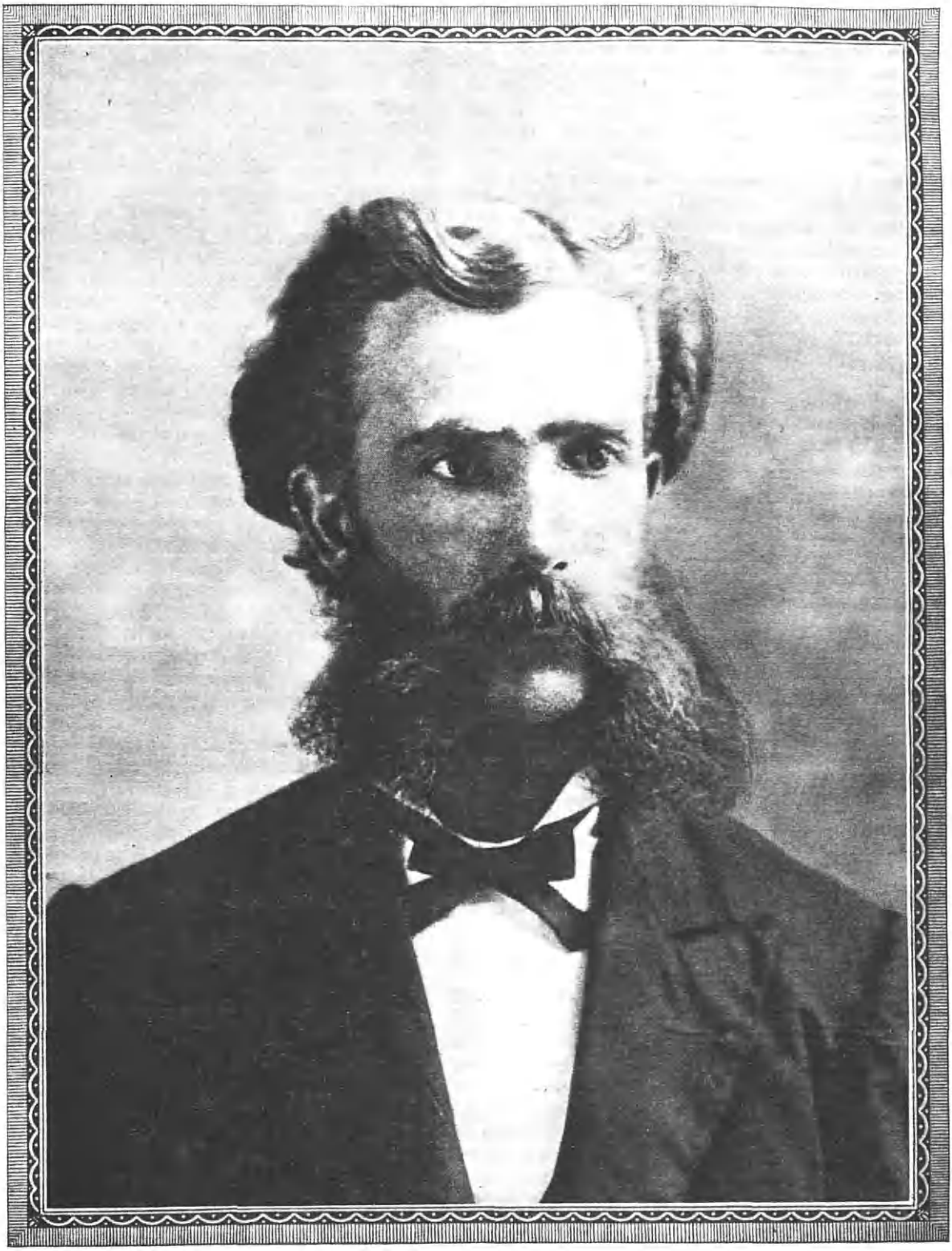
Dr. Oliver Jones Harris married, in Columbia, April 22, 1879, Gabrielle C. Feininger, daughter of Adolphe Feininger, a State librarian. He was a native of Durlach, Baden, Germany. Mrs. Harris was also a native of Durlach, born February 17, 1848. She was reared and educated in Columbia, South Carolina, and spent eight years in the North as a girl in New York, Philadelphia, and other northern cities. She is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. Their children were: 1. Olivia Leonie, deceased. 2. Malcolm Paul, deceased, of whom further. 3. Sarita Pearl, deceased.

Malcolm Paul Harris was a brilliant scholar and a musician of great promise. He knew his letters when two, and could read and write before he was six. He also played in a "musicale" when five years old, and was organist of Batesburg Baptist Church when thirteen years old and until he entered the university when fifteen. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina with the highest honors when but a boy and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts. The day after he graduated he left for Poughkeepsie, New York, and entered Eastman Business College, where he graduated in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. Still under legal age, he could not be admitted to the bar and his case was brought to the attention of the State Legislature, which enacted a special law that admitted him and he took the oath May 29, 1903. His career was short lived, his death occurring March 12, 1904. His sister followed him soon afterward, leaving his widowed mother alone, her daughter, Sarita Pearl, having died in infancy.

A unique position was held by Dr. Harris, in that he was the only representative of his profession who ever attained the distinction of being openly recognized by the community as a qualified physician, while operating only as a pharmacist. His religious activities in behalf of missionary work were of great importance to the church and to the unenlightened peoples of the outposts of the world. He was an esteemed citizen of South Carolina, whose name is imperishable on the records of the State.

WALKER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Manufacturer—Perhaps no one man had a larger part in the important work of upbuilding Southern industry than the late William Franklin Walker, a manufacturing executive who directed the operations of various mills in South Carolina and was general superintendent of the Brandon Mills, in Greenville, at the time of his retirement in 1917. He was regarded as an authority in his line and ranked as an important factor in industrial progress. In the quiet, yet genial force of his personality, his method of clear and vigorous thought, and of straightforward application to duties entrusted to him, Mr. Walker was an exemplar and an inspiration to all who knew him and to the many young men influenced by his life and ideals.

William Franklin Walker was born in Oconee County, South Carolina, March 17, 1858, son of Stanhope and Mary (Smith) Walker; he comes of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which is descended from pioneers who early settled in Virginia and helped populate and develop the New World. The father, a teacher and planter, was in charge of the commissary during the Civil War, and subsequently taught in the public schools. He was a man of fine Christian character and a gentleman of family and intellect. In the poverty-stricken days of upheaval after the Civil War, the son, William Franklin Walker, had few formal opportunities for gaining an education, but he loved learning and continued his reading and studies privately after he finished the public school course. Intellectual pursuits remained a pleasure to him all his life. At the age of fourteen he entered the Piedmont Manufacturing Company mills at Piedmont. From a humble position, he



Oliver Jones Harris

rose from the rank of mill operator to that of superintendent, and for eight years he managed the Piedmont mills, among the oldest and most important in the State of South Carolina. He was then chosen superintendent of the Monarch Mills, at Union, in the same State, which position he also held for eight years. Then came the offer of a position as general superintendent of the Brandon Mills in Greenville, South Carolina, which Mr. Walker accepted. There he remained until his retirement in 1917, after which he turned a deaf ear to all offers, although many tempting ones were naturally made to a man of such experience and reputation. He took a fine and manly pride in his mastery of the mill business, and gave as his philosophy of life the old motto: "Rather be master of one than Jack of all trades." He won signal success by his application, his perseverance, his intelligence, and his devotion to the best interests of the millowners. He died full of years and honors at the age of sixty-nine, December 31, 1927.

His absorption in business did not prevent his participation in community affairs. A liberal supporter of his church, St. Paul's Methodist, he was on the board of stewards for many years. He was charitable and generous, active in Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, and quick to respond by buying heavily on his own account when his country was marketing war bonds. He was a conscientious and highly respected citizen. Baseball, hunting, and outdoor sports provided his favorite forms of recreation.

William Franklin Walker was twice married (first), to Harriet McElroth, and (second), to Luna Eleanor Wright, of Honea Path, Anderson County, South Carolina, daughter of Millard B. Wright, merchant, now retired. The second marriage occurred February 18, 1913, and Mrs. Walker survives her husband, residing in Greenville, South Carolina.

The history of industry in South Carolina bears on its pages the name of William Franklin Walker, who gave the best years of his life to mastering the mill industry and to directing the operations of wealthy and wealth-producing mills. His single-minded devotion to his field, his clarity and keenness of mind, his quiet and forceful personality won for him the admiration of all who came in contact with him. He was self-effacing but delightfully humorous. His family and friends had for him the warmest affection, and greatly mourn his loss.

SUMMERS, ABRAM WEST, Lawyer—The South has been noted for its lawyers, orators, gentlemen of breeding and exponents of conservative, solid progress. Abram West Summers, late distinguished lawyer of Orangeburg, South Carolina, was a worthy contributor to this Southern tradition; and his loss, mourned widely in the State of South Carolina, carried with it encomiums of praise to a character the memory of which will not soon be forgotten. The fields of his activity were diversified. But without exception, his activities worked to the advantage of persons around him, and he was a real benefactor to mankind.

Abram West Summers was of an old and respected family, its progenitor, George Summers, having come to this country from England. Abram West Summers bore his name with the grace, intelligence and honor which generations had inculcated in members of the house. Born near Branchville, South Carolina, April 18, 1862, he died in Orangeburg, November 24, 1918. He lived to the age of fifty-six, and gave more than half those years to worthwhile enterprise. He was a son of Jacob Washington and Jemina Elizabeth (West) Summers, the family of West, as that of Summers, being old and respected in America. His father was a physician and surgeon of note, prominent in the Branchville area and Cameron County, an influential figure in the development of the interests of the greater community.

Abram West Summers received his elementary schooling in the smaller schools in the county and at Wofford College, his term at Wofford being two years, 1880-82. In 1883 he matriculated in the University of South Carolina, from which, in 1885, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and with honors in Greek. This ancient language, always a mark of culture in the student, was then even more than now of importance in college classics. It helped to sharpen the student's mind for other studies, and its effect on Mr. Summers' quick intelligence was to make it even more active and alert in grasp of difficult meanings.

Leaving college, Mr. Summers taught school for a short while and later studied, for two years, in the law office of Judge James L. Izler, and in 1888 he was able to pass the examinations for the bar. He decided to take up the practice of law and went into partnership with Thomas M. Raysor, in Orangeburg. This partnership existed until his death. Steady and successful practice brought him an ever-widening reputation. Soon he was known as one of the county's foremost lawyers; some called him the most prominent of the county, and all agreed in the profession that he was one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He fought every

case to the end, and usually had his way with juries, for his eloquence and reason were most persuasive, and those whom he represented came from the most responsible class of society. He took the side of the right at all times, and consequently had both justice and his client to serve, giving him a double and doubly-strengthening motive for his best pleading. During the World War (thirteen days after the close of which he died), Mr. Summers was very active in all drives for the common cause of the Allies. He served as director-general of the United Relief Work, in Orangeburg County.

General affairs of interest to good citizens interested Mr. Summers consistently throughout his full career. He was a member of the Board of Presidential Electors of South Carolina, held wide influence politically, and was popular in all circles for his genial, honest manner and undoubted integrity. Fraternally, he held affiliation with the Chi Phis and Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the South Carolina and American Bar associations. Baseball and farming were his chief recreations, though the home circle and the society of his loved ones there always gave him his greatest happiness.

Mr. Summers married, in Orangeburg, February 11, 1892, Caroline Moss, daughter of William Crawford Moss, of Orangeburg, a prosperous planter and man of affairs. Of this union were born children: 1. Jacob West. 2. Thomas Raysor, 2d, who met death at the age of twenty-one, August 7, 1918, at Natau, Belgium. He fell in his country's service, a valorous member of the 30th Division. He had graduated from Trinity College. 3. Carroll Erwin. 4. Caroline Moss, named after her mother. Mrs. Summers continues to reside at Orangeburg, where associations are nearest her. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Dixie Club, American Legion Auxiliary, and State Missionary Society. Constant worker for the betterment of conditions in Orangeburg and the State, Mrs. Summers is a lady of wide prominence and distinction.

Frequently, Mr. Summers was prone to state to those who asked him, that his success was the result of acquaintanceship with the Bible, born of long study. He was assistant superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, a steward of the church (Southern denomination), and did all within his ability for Christian helpfulness to those in need. He was a trustee of the city schools.

His was an amiable, jovial disposition. He had natural poise and self-control, together with ability to make those with whom he talked feel at ease. He was a deep thinker and scholar, fearless in his legal work, fond of art and music, and much sought after as a speaker on numerous occasions. He was unusually interested in agriculture. Owning a large farm, he spent much leisure there, near nature, in cultivation of the crops that pleased him.

The life record of Abram West Summers has inspired numbers of those following him to better endeavors, just as he himself directly assisted scores of men to fuller lives when here on earth. His memory will live, as belonging to one who was a worthy son of his State and community, and a benefactor to mankind.

HAMILTON, MRS. OLIVER C., (Katherine E. Brady), Musician and Community Leader—A glorious voice, a deep appreciation and wide knowledge of music, and a dynamic personality are the agencies by which Mrs. Oliver C. Hamilton has contributed to the cultural development of Asheville, North Carolina, and that section of the State. In thus serving the finer faculties of her fellowmen, she is realizing her ideal of glorifying God. Nor is her work without its material benefits to the city, for she has brought hosts of visitors to the week of opera given there annually, in large part as a result of her efforts. She has been the prime factor in securing for Asheville the merited reputation of being the musical center of the South. In the same wholehearted fashion, Mrs. Hamilton has given her support to every forward-looking movement, taking the part of the less fortunate, the under-privileged, and insisting on the publication of actual facts and the rectification of existing wrongs.

Katherine E. Brady (Hamilton) was born in Kewanee, Illinois, December 25, 1869, daughter of Thomas and Rose Ann Brady. She was educated in the local public schools and at the Chicago Musical College. From early youth she loved music. She was soloist in her church before she moved to Asheville. To that invigorating town she came in 1897 in search of health, with her husband, who purchased a hill overlooking Asheville. Mrs. Hamilton spent her time out of doors, planting trees, overseeing the clearing of her property, and building roads, until her health was completely restored.

Her interest in music and in the progress of the community began at once. She was in charge of the choir of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church and its soloist for thirty years. She generously gave the use of her glorious voice to other

Mrs. A. C. Hamilton

churches in the surrounding country, both Catholic and Protestant, and was the soloist of the first Asheville Choral Society. The inclusion of music in the public school program was the outgrowth of her efforts, as was the organization of many local musical groups. For two years Mrs. Hamilton was president of the Saturday Music Club, and as a member of the Directorate of the National Federation of Music Clubs, she brought the convention of that body to Asheville in 1921, the first time the great national body had ever convened in so small a city as Asheville. Hers was the motive power which first started in Asheville the initial all-American musical festival in the history of the country. A director of the Asheville Music Festival Association for many years, she has been its president since 1924, and has been largely instrumental during that time in securing for Asheville a full week of opera given by the leading opera companies of the United States each year. The city is the smallest one in the United States which is able thus to support so expensive and highly evolved a type of public entertainment. That it does is eloquent testimony to the success of Mrs. Hamilton's efforts to promote the general musical education of the section. The lion's share of the work connected with the tremendous undertaking of a week of opera has been hers, for it is always necessary to secure a guarantee adequate to cover the huge cost. In that, as in everything she undertakes, Mrs. Hamilton is successful, for she refuses to consider any other outcome. She has also brought many fine musical organizations and singers to Asheville and planned so well for performances that she has always secured fine audiences for these artists and realized profits sufficient to help the organization which sponsored the concerts. She has stimulated the interest of children in music by junior musical organizations and bands, and of adults by these offerings of musical entertainment. To young musicians she has given her wholehearted support. For twenty-eight consecutive years, Mrs. Hamilton has sung at the national memorial services of the Asheville Lodge, No. 1401, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, commemorating the departed brothers of the lodge. Her part in the performance has now assumed the significance of a traditional and feature number.

Other aspects of community advancement have had her continuous and vigorous support. During the war she took an active part in the welfare work of the Knights of Columbus and the Red Cross. She is president of the Asheville Republican Women's Club and active in the fight for clean government, is president of the Catholic Club, and was for three years president of the Asheville Federation of Women's Clubs. She was chairman of the building committee which erected a beautiful club house in Grove Park to provide quarters for all women's organizations in Asheville. Her work was tireless and resulted in the raising of $125,000 to defray the cost. To the club, Mrs. Hamilton gave a magnificent pipe organ, costing $12,000, the best of its type that could be procured. In recognition of her generosity, the club passed the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as one of our members, Mrs. O. C. Hamilton, has arranged to present to Asheville Club House for Women a pipe organ, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Woman's Club desires to go on record as expressing the greatest pride and pleasure in this generous act of one of its members and wishes also to let this feeling be known to her and to all interested in the great work of the club house; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we believe the cause of better music in Asheville and the raising of a standard in this great art will be very much promoted by the use of the organ and the opportunity it will afford to hear excellent musicians and the works of eminent composers.

In addition to passing the resolution, which will be mailed to Mrs. Hamilton today, a vote was cast to write her a more intimate note thanking her for the munificent gift and the club's pleasure in the fact that the generosity came from a member of the Woman's Club.

Her influence even made itself felt on the Asheville musicians' union, which resolved that all members of an orchestra playing an engagement should conduct themselves with the dignity appropriate to a professional engagement. In the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Hamilton was the only woman to serve on the Committee of Progress, which undertook to outline a five-year program of advancement for the city. She has taken the lead in the movement to re-forest the mountains and country near Asheville and to make the Great Smoky Mountains a national park. A Roman Catholic in religious adherence, she is liberal in her views and a tireless fighter for the right.

Katherine E. Brady married, in 1896, Oliver C. Hamilton, of Chicago, who died July 26, 1916. A daughter was born of this union, Mary Hamilton, who has become one of the gracious and charming leaders of the younger set and prominent in musical circles.

SIFLY, MAALMA TOWNSEND, Merchant and Benefactor—Following experience gained in several lines of enterprise, including preparation for the law, the late Maalma Townsend Sifly

came to Orangeburg, South Carolina. For twenty-five years he conducted business here as a merchant, attaining prominence over a broad area of the Southland for his constructive, successful and at all times honorable dealing. As merchant, he was a benefactor to his community; and as a private citizen he participated in every major movement directed toward the most favorable development of local conditions.

Born in September, 1868, at Orangeburg, South Carolina, he died in Orangeburg, August 10, 1928, at the age of fifty-nine. It was on this afternoon while attending his pastor's Dr. George E. Davis, funeral, that Mr. Sifly passed away very suddenly —almost without a moment's warning, although he had always enjoyed the best of health, and attended to his business as usual almost to the very last hour of his life. His body was interred in Sunny Side Cemetery, Orangeburg, on August 12.

Son of the Rev. John L. Sifly and Sue (Townsend) Sifly, he was of most distinguished descent, his mother having been a descendant of Pocahontas, and his father of English and German stock, the progenitor of the Sifly line in America having settled at Charleston, South Carolina, in early days. Each generation of the line has produced men of note in works of citizenship. Of this union seven children were born, four sons and three daughters: Juineta, deceased; married Dr. R. C. Williams, of Hampton, South Carolina; Maalma Townsend, of whom further (familiarly called "Allie" by his immediate family, relatives, and friends); Lillie, married Dr. J. L. Jeffries of Spartanburg, South Carolina; Dr. Milton L. Sifly, dentist of Orangeburg, now deceased, and John M. Sifly, one of the leading merchants in the automobile industry, and elected member of the council for ten succeeding years—taking unusual interest in the welfare of his native city, Orangeburg; and two children who died in infancy.

The Rev. John L. Sifly was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a lifelong divine whose activities brought incalculable good to mankind. Those around him knew and loved him well. An able preacher whose word was inspired with that fire and eagerness which converts without violence to the right ways of life, he was given the best pulpits within the gift of the church authorities. He was, as a man, a splendid example.

In public and private schools, Maalma Townsend Sifly received a comprehensive academic instruction. Later he attended Osborne Business College, at Augusta, Georgia, securing a sound foundation in theory for beneficial practice in business of later years, and early began his business career, first getting a position as clerk with J. B. White, of Augusta. He continued in mercantile work as an employee for several years, learning constantly from a practical point of view what he had learned theoretically in business school. He next removed to Johnston, South Carolina, where he opened a general store, becoming very successful in its operation during the next nine years. He now moved to Elloree, South Carolina, where he continued as a merchant, becoming a leading figure in the town's affairs, and acting as mayor for two terms. His administrations were of remark for their excellence. They were business administrations of the best sort, productive of lasting good to the community as a whole in their efficiency. It was about this time that Mr. Sifly became interested in the study of law—so interested in fact that he purposed to make the law his own career. Under Razor and Summers, of Orangeburg, he studied the case books diligently. Later he went to Charlottesville and attended law school, in the University of Virginia. He stood high in his class, and would, it is known, have made a lawyer of admirable ability. But the mercantile world beckoned him to return. And he did so, this time opening a store in Orangeburg. His establishment was in Russell Street, in the heart of the community's business section. It became the very core of that business center, and grew rapidly and steadily to be one of the foremost mercantile businesses in the State. In due course, when business made it necessary, Mr. Sifly built one of the finest mercantile establishments in the City. He was at the head of this store when untimely death closed his career.

Aside from his absorbing interest in merchandising, Mr. Sifly was much devoted to the soil, and as a planter achieved a very commendable success. He maintained, also, several other business connections, which, with those mentioned above, now are under charge of his three sons. Everything that promised well for the future of his community won the full and eager support of Mr. Sifly, whose ideals embraced a city of the future already partially realized, through his efforts and the assistance given by fellow-townsmen. Loyal to community, he was no less loyal to the Nation. A true patriot in the finest sense of the word, he bought liberally of all issues of bonds sold in the World War, and gave his financial and personal aid to the Red Cross. Though interested in politics, he did not take an active rôle in campaigns, other than to support those

candidates in whom he had the greatest confidence and faith. He made recreations of fishing and riding, but liked best the happiness to be found in companionship at the hearthside, with his loved ones. About three (or more) years before Mr. Sifly's passing, he built and completed a handsome colonial home on South Boulevard, beautifying the grounds with pretty trees of various kinds and the lawn with grass and shrubbery. Being a natural born lover of the beautiful he manifested delight in every act towards adorning his home, and surroundings. He was very fond of pets and owned several. He valued his last two "specials," they being a devoted cat, and parrot.

Mr. Sifly married, June 3, 1897, at Johnston, South Carolina, Irene Mobley, daughter of Dr. John Richard Mobley, a physician of Edgefield County, South Carolina. Dr. Mobley was the largest practitioner of his part of the State, it was said by colleagues, and a very prominent and successful man at his other affairs. He married Emma Carolina Griffin, daughter of Colonel B. F. Griffin, of Newberry County, South Carolina. On both paternal and maternal sides of descent, Mrs. Sifly owns proud lineage; and her children, through the added qualities of their paternal line, have a still greater heritage. Her children are: 1. Townsend. 2. Norman. 3. Raymond. 4. Emalyn Irene. The three sons, as above remarked, now have charge of the extensive Sifly interests of Orangeburg and vicinity. Mrs. Sifly, a lady of refined graciousness and charm, continues active in affairs of Orangeburg. She has legion warm friends. Mr. Sifly united with the First Baptist Church of Orangeburg some years ago, and attended church regularly, contributing generously of his means to every cause connected with the progress and advancement of the church. Through the influence of both mother and father, the children followed in their footsteps by uniting with this church.

Noted for his ability in business and for his kindness of heart in disposition toward those in need, Mr. Sifly was equally well known to his intimates for his affability and sparkling geniality. Endowed liberally with a mental whimsicality which brought entertainment with full richness to those who listened, he could hold the center of nearly any group, and was much sought after in social matters of the circles that he frequented. Firm, just and rigid when his opinion once was made, he still would listen to the other side of the case, and would do so fairly, without bias or personal consideration other than what was right.

His was a most worthy character. His works, of enduring value to the community of Orangeburg, South Carolina, will continue to be a monument to his memory.

KELLER, DR. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Leading Physician and Surgeon—Among the notable men of the South should be recorded the late Dr. William Johnson Keller, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and humanitarian in the generosity of his aid to suffering humanity. Dr. Keller was a physician and surgeon of thorough training and wide experience before he became a specialist, and he practiced in this latter field, where the demand for skill is particularly exigent, for fourteen years, giving to Spartanburg the bulk of his time, but coming to the aid of sufferers throughout the State. He was one of the best known members of his profession in his section and one of the best-loved in the city of Spartanburg.

William Johnson Keller was born at Ellicott City, Maryland, March 27, 1869, son of Philip and Mary (Sheeler) Keller. His grandfather came from Germany to settle in Harper's Ferry, Maryland, and his father, a government employee, served in the Union Army as gunsmith during the Civil War. He was one of the men who carried the message of famous John Brown over the mountains. The son, William J. Keller, attended grammar school, high school at Springfield, Massachusetts, and the Training School of the Young Men's Christian Association, where he specialized in physical education. He then taught that subject for one year in Duluth, Minnesota, in the local Young Men's Christian Association branch. His next move was to Nashville, where he followed the same type of activity. Becoming interested in medicine in the meantime, he took the course at Vanderbilt University, working his way through college as football coach. His earnestness and application had their reward in 1895, when he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was interne at the private hospital of Dr. William Douglas of Nashville for a year.

Thus well prepared for professional work, both of a preventive and curative character, Dr. Keller began to practice in Dillon, South Carolina, in 1897. During the next eleven years he busied himself in general practice there, building up an excellent reputation and a large clientele. Meantime, his ambition called for more and more training along medical lines and took him to Europe for further study with world-renowned specialists. He studied for more than a year, working on chil-

dren's ailments and skin diseases at the Children's Clinic in Vienna and in other schools and hospitals. Six years later, he returned to Europe for intensive study of the eye, ear, nose and throat, working under the famous Dr. Müller of Vienna, oculist, and Dr. Alexander, one of the most celebrated of ear specialists, while he studied the nose and throat under Dr. Chiari. It was in 1910 that he settled in Spartanburg and began to practice as a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His knowledge of the whole human anatomy, and his acquaintance with every form of bodily ill which comes to the attention of the general practitioner, gave particular significance to his special treatments and enabled him to diagnose and treat with remarkable success. During his fourteen years of practice in Spartanburg, he came to be regarded as an authority in his line. He also had some special work with Dr. Shumaker of Philadelphia and Dr. de Schweinitz. Dr. Keller belonged to the Spartanburg Medical Association, in which he twice held office, to the South Carolina Medical Association, and to the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Royal Arch Masons, while his religious adherence was given to the First Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Country Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was especially active, serving as chairman of physical education. His interest in civic affairs was keen, and his participation in Red Cross and "Y" work during the war, as well as his individual assistance to soldiers, was important.

Dr. William Johnson Keller married in Clio, South Carolina, November 21, 1906, Ruth Bennett, daughter of Neville Bennett, a merchant and planter of Clio, which is in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Dr. and Mrs. Keller were the parents of a daughter, Ruth Liles Keller.

While he was still in his prime, with presumably many years of usefulness ahead of him, Dr. Keller died in 1924, at the age of fifty-five. He was a popular man, interested in people and worthwhile causes, fond of travel and outdoor sports. He loved his home, his profession, and little children, and won the liking and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. A local editorial eloquently appraises the man and his value to the community:

> William J. Keller—One who exemplified the highest ideals of citizenship and whose conception of his profession was based on sound ethical grounds, a real neighbor and a citizen who believed in his home town, the passing of Dr. W. J. Keller will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances along with his relatives and intimates. To those who knew him intimately he was just "Bill," and to them his unobtrusive nature displayed itself at intervals revealing the man he was. He shunned the spotlight and notoriety, but when it came to the worthwhile activities and movements of vital interest to Spartanburg, no one was more patriotic or public-spirited. He will be keenly missed by those with whom he came in contact just at this particular era in Spartanburg's growth.

POLVOGT, CARL WILLIAM, Merchant—The prosperity of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the material comforts of its citizens, were much enhanced by the long and successful mercantile career of the late Carl William Polvogt. During the forty years of his activities in connection with merchandising, he organized and built to successful operation many enterprises and won an established place in the economic life of the city. In the same way his active and energetic participation in civic affairs, his sensible and practical helpfulness, placed him in the forefront of local progress.

Carl William Polvogt was born in Wilmington, December 20, 1865, son of Charles Christopher and Amelia (Turner) Polvogt. The father came from his native town in Germany to Wilmington and became a leading citizen and prosperous manufacturer of household goods, dying in 1865, during the devastating Civil War period. He left a family of six children. During this area of general poverty, it early devolved on Carl William Polvogt to carve out his own career, and he began as soon as he had acquired in the Wilmington public schools the foundation of an education which he continued to pursue independently by broad reading and study throughout the rest of his life. As a bundle boy he in 1880, worked for M. M. Katz for the small stipend of two dollars a week. His industry, perseverance and shrewd business judgment advanced him through the various stages of clerkship and more important and responsible posts to the position of being able to enter a business of his own in 1886. He and John H. Rehder formed the firm of Polvogt and Rehder, occupying one of the stores later owned by the firm of J. H. Rehder & Company on North Fourth Street, Wilmington. Five years later, upon the invitation of Mr. Katz, whose health was failing, Mr. Polvogt sold his interest in the successful dry goods firm to his former partner, and he purchased a half interest in the business of Mr. Katz. The firm of Katz and Polvogt flourished, and the latter became sole owner upon the death of Mr. Katz, in 1896. The business continued under the

name of C. W. Polvogt Company, with Mr. Polvogt as president and manager. Increasing business dictated steady expansion and removal to handsome new quarters. A large and well-selected stock of dry goods, millinery, notions, ready-to-wear, etc, and an especially fine line of carpets were maintained. All the employees were well trained and the service of the best. This flourishing business was sold in 1916 to the Bon Marche, so far as the dry goods department was concerned. Mr. Polvogt kept the carpet and household furnishings section in his own hands and occupied the building at No. 124 Market Street. Some six years before his death, he sold out his business in order to retire and spend his later years in leisure and lack of business responsibility. His energy was too great for retirement, however, and resulted in his acceptance of an offer from Efird's department store to become assistant manager. There he remained until his death at the age of sixty-three, March 6, 1929.

His business interests were wider than merchandising. Mr. Polvogt was a director of the Carolina Building and Loan Company and a stockholder in the Tidewater Power & Light Company. He was an enthusiastic worker in the church, was for twenty years a member of the Council of St. Paul's Lutheran Church and its secretary at the time of his death. He sang in the choir and for eleven years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a former president of the Wilmington Rotary Club and past president of the Hanover Seaside Club, as well as member of the Germania Club. He was Past Exalted Ruler of Lodge No. 532, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Among the memberships of the various groups he was very popular. He was associated with a number of civic affairs and enterprises and assumed leadership in numerous progressive projects. He belonged to the Democratic party, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Association. His only military service was in connection with the Wilmington Light Infantry. He was generous in his support of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives during the World War and liberal in contributions to charitable, civic, and religious activities. Hunting, riding and water sports were his favorite forms of recreation.

Carl William Polvogt married in Wilmington, March 5, 1889, Augusta Lessman, daughter of August and Mary (Corse) Lessman. Her father, who served in the Confederate Army throughout the war, was a baker in Wilmington and a prominent business man. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Polvogt were born the following children: 1. Mildred Amelia, who died at the age of six. 2. Carl W., who died when he was seven years old. 3. Lucille Wright, who married Ferdinand Duls. 4. Le Roy Matthew, graduate of Johns Hopkins University and now a practising physician in Baltimore, Maryland; married to Esther Love. 5. Gladys Augusta, who married Fowler Morrison, and has a son, Fowler Morrison, Jr. 6. Thomas Badham, who has succeeded his father in the Efird store.

The death of this kindly man, with his generous instincts, his gay good nature, his fine sense of humor, his liking for his fellowmen, caused much grief in Wilmington. Many tributes were paid to his broad civic usefulness. His funeral rites were held in the church he loved, St. Paul's Lutheran, and interment was in Oakdale Cemetery. His associates in the Efird Department Store as a group voiced their grief:

Let us pause and pay tribute to our beloved assistant manager and co-worker, Carl W. Polvogt, who died yesterday afternoon. During the five years that Mr. Polvogt has been associated with Efird's department store, he has been an indefatigable worker, ever sharing the joys and sorrows of both employees and employer. His winning personality and cleverness won for him a host of friends who loved and honored him. His pleasant "good morning" and friendly handclasp will indeed be missed by the Efird family. It can truly be said of Mr. Polvogt, "None knew him but to love him." We share with the Polvogt family their deep sorrow and ask God's blessings upon them in the bereavement of their loved one.

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